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(Copyright applied for.)

THE LIFE OF HAHNEMANN.

By Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.

[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER XXIV.

VON BRUNNOW'S STORY—HAHNEMANN'S APPEARANCE—MODE OF
LIFE AT HIS HOUSE—PRINCE SCHWARTZENBERG.

At this period of his busy life Hahnemann did not leave his house to visit patients. His time was entirely devoted to his lectures, his studies, and his consultations at home. He, however, in fine weather took a daily promenade with his wife and children. Hartmann's narrative in the preceding chapter enables one to form a very distinct idea of his home life.

He attracted to him others than medical men, many of whom were greatly impressed with the old philosopher, and, too, became his followers.

The following interesting story was written by one of these, a young law student, the Baron von Brunnow:*

Ernst George von Brunnow was born at Dresden, April 6, 1796, and died there, May 5, 1845. He was of a noble Courland family. Ill health prevented him from devoting himself to philosophy and law, and he cultivated lighter literature. He became a convert to Hahnemann by whom he was greatly benefited in health. He translated the "Organon" into French:

* "Ein blick auf Hahnemann und die Homœopathik, Leipzig: Teubner, 1844." (A glance at Hahnemann and Homœopathy.) Trans. into English by Norton, in 1845, in London. See also London *Hom. Times*, Vol. I., p. 688; Kirby's *Am. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. V., p. 157; Shipman's *N. W. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. I., p. 91; *Brit. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. III., p. 119.

assisted in the Latin translation of the "*Materia Medica Pura*," and was also the author of several novels.

He says: "It was on a clear spring day of the year 1816 that I, a young, newly-enrolled student of law, sauntered with some of my companions along the cheerful promenade of Leipsic. Among the teachers of the University were to be found at that time many notables, and not a few originals. Many a professor and master stalked gravely along in the old-fashioned dress of the former century, with peruke and bag, silk stockings, and buckles on his shoes, while the pampered sons of the landed gentry swaggered about in hussar jackets and pantaloons ornamented with points, or in leather breeches, with high dragoon boots and clinking spurs.

" 'Tell me,' said I to an older student than myself, who was walking with me, 'who is that old gentleman with so extraordinarily intelligent a countenance, who walks respectfully arm in arm with his somewhat corpulent spouse, and is followed by two pairs of rosy girls?'

" 'That is the celebrated Doctor Hahnemann with his wife and daughters. He takes a walk regularly every afternoon round the town with his wife and daughters,' was the reply.

" 'What,' rejoined I, 'is there about this Hahnemann that makes him celebrated?'

" 'Why he is the discoverer of the Homœopathic system of medicine, which is turning old medicine topsy turvy,' replied my acquaintance, who, like myself, was from Dresden and had also enlisted himself under the colors of Themis.

" My curiosity was excited and I wished to know something more about him. My companion belonged to the enthusiastic admirers of Hahnemann who attended his lectures and gladly assisted in the proving of medicines. Everything he told me about this remarkable man excited my interest in the highest degree. From my childhood I had been delicate and a victim to physis, so that my confidence in medicine was very frail.

" Besides other grievances, I suffered especially from my eyes, which I required at that time most especially. Impelled by hope I read the '*Organon*,' and was more and more taken with Homœopathy at every line.

" It was the first medical book I had had in my hand, so that it did not strike me at that time that doctrines, which appeared so clear, supported by reasoning so consistent, might be yet too exclusive in their character and have their dark side. I was a

zealous proselyte, and, like all neophytes, admitted no salvation beyond the pale of my own church. I made the resolution of putting myself under Hahnemann's treatment.

"Hahnemann at that time was in his sixty-second year. Locks of silver white clustered round his high and thoughtful brow, from under which his animated eyes shone with piercing brilliancy. His whole countenance had a quiet, searching, grand expression; only rarely did a gleam of fine humor play over the deep earnestness, which told of the many sorrows and conflicts endured. His carriage was upright, his step firm, his motions as lively as those of a man of thirty. When he went out his dress was of the simplest; a dark coat, with short small clothes and stockings. But in his room at home he preferred the old household, gaily-figured, dressing gown, the yellow stockings and the black velvet cap.

"The long pipe was seldom out of his hand, and the smoking was the only infraction he allowed himself to commit upon his severe rules of regimen. His drink was water, milk, or white beer; his food of the most frugal sort. The whole of his domestic economy was as simple as his food and dress. Instead of a writing desk he used nothing but a large plain deal table, upon which there constantly lay three or four enormous folios, in which he had written the history of the cases of his patients, and which he used diligently to turn up and write in while conversing with them. For the examination of his patients was made with all the minuteness of which he has given an example in the 'Organon.'

"A very peculiar mode of life prevailed in Hahnemann's house. The members of his family, the patients and students of the University, lived and moved only in one idea, and that was Homœopathy; and for this each strove in his own way. The four grown-up daughters assisted their father in the preparation of his medicines, and gladly took part in the provings; and, still more, this was done by obliging students, whose names will be found carefully recorded in connection with their individual observations in the 'Materia Medica Pura.' That these experiments were not at all injurious to those engaged in them I can testify from personal observation.

"The patients enthusiastically celebrated the effects of Homœopathy, and devoted themselves as apostles to spread the fame of the new doctrine among unbelievers. All who adhered to Hahnemann were at that time the butt of ridicule or the objects

of hatred. But so much the more did the Homœopathists hold together, like members of a persecuted sect, and hung with more exalted reverence and love upon their honored head.

"After the day had been spent in labor, Hahnemann was in the habit of recruiting himself from eight to ten o'clock by conversation with his circle of trusty friends. All his friends and scholars had then access to him, and were made welcome to partake of his Leipsic white beer and join him in a pipe of tobacco. In the middle of the whispering circle the old Æsculapius reclined in a comfortable arm chair, wrapped in the household dress we have described, with a long Turkish pipe in his hand, and narrated by turns amusing and serious stories of his storm-tossed life, while the smoke from his pipe diffused its clouds around him.

"Next to the natural sciences the condition of foreign nations formed a most favorite subject for conversation. Hahnemann had a special fondness for the Chinese, and for this reason, that among them the children were educated in the strictest obedience and respect for their parents, duties which in the civilized countries of Europe were becoming more and more neglected. Indeed the family of Hahnemann presented a pattern of the old German system of training children. The children displayed not only obedience, but the most hearty love towards their parents.

"Although living in luxurious and elegant Leipsic, yet the daughters of Hahnemann took no part in any public amusement; they were clad in the simplest fashion, and undertook most cheerfully the humblest household services. Hahnemann had but little satisfaction from his son, who led so foolish a life in the place where he was settled as to be obliged to leave it. His father never mentioned him.

"From his pupils Hahnemann exacted not only intelligence and diligence, but the strictest propriety of life. I know of one case in which he peremptorily closed the door against a young and talented medical student whom he discovered to be living with a person of loose character.

"With regard to religion, Hahnemann, who belonged to the Lutheran confession, held aloof from all dogmatic creeds. He was a pure Deist, but he was this with full conviction.

"I cannot cease to praise and thank God when I contemplate his works,' he was accustomed to say.

"Strict as was the obedience Hahnemann demanded from his

children, as a husband he was far from having the rule in his own hands. His tall and stout wife, who, as Agnes Frei did to the noble painter, Albrecht Durer, gave him many a bitter hour, exercised the most baneful influence upon him. It was she who cut him off from society and set him against his medical colleagues. It was she who often caused dissension between himself and his most faithful pupils if they did not treat the doctor's wife with the deepest respect. Notwithstanding this, Hahnemann was accustomed to call this scolding Xantippe, who took pleasure in raising a storm in the house, 'the noble companion of his professional life.'

"During my latter years at Leipsic Hahnemann's prospects were somewhat overclouded. His flourishing practice and numerous adherents had become too alarming to his adversaries not to prompt them to take such active measures for his suppression as lay within their power. The implement to effect this was, naturally enough, the laws against his dispensing his own medicines. The matter was brought before the courts of medical jurisprudence, and from them Hahnemann appealed, and the decision was delayed.

"At this time one of the heroes of the German war of liberation, the Austrian Field Marshal, Prince Schwartzberg, had become affected, besides other complaints, with an apoplectic palsy of the right side, and for this he had tried the skill of all the most eminent physicians in vain. Homœopathy alone had not yet been tried, and to enable him to get all the advantages of the new system he came to Leipsic, to place himself under Hahnemann's own eye. The first consequence of this honorable tribute to Hahnemann was the suspension of the process the apothecaries had commenced against him. Had Prince Schwartzberg recovered, then had Homœopathy enjoyed an immediate triumph in Saxony, and even in all Germany; but every art has its limits. Hahnemann undertook the case as a desperate one on which he could try the effects of Homœopathy. To the astonishment of all, the patient felt himself better from day to day; and he was seen driving about after a little time; but the powers of life had been too much weakened to permit of his recovery.

"The former malady returned, and the Field Marshal died in the same town into which, in the same month of the year 1813, he had entered as a conqueror.

"Although the post-mortem proved that no medical skill

could by any possibility have been successful in the case, yet the issue of it was very injurious to Hahnemann. The suspended process was immediately resumed, and it was decided that Hahnemann must give up dispensing his own medicines."

CHAPTER XXV.

HAHNEMANN'S OPINION OF ALLOPATHY—NEW PERSECUTIONS—
APPEAL TO THE COURTS—THE LEIPSI APOTHECARIES—
TREATMENT OF FIELD MARSHAL SCHWARTZ-
ENBERG AND HIS DEATH.

Quite a good idea of the relations of Hahnemann with the Allopathic school may be obtained by the following extract from a letter written January 24, 1814, to his friend, Dr. Ernst Stapf: "I wish I could avoid reference to Homœopathy in all future anonymous writings so that we might get practitioners to make trials without their knowing all at once how the cures they thus make are effected. They would afterwards learn that to their confusion. For were they to know beforehand the *rationale* of the action of the remedies they would scorn to use them and refuse to make a trial of them, as was recently done by a certain Dr. Riedel, of Penig, now dead, poor man, who had much to do with the present epidemic of hospital fever, and sent many to their last home.

"When some one suggested to him a trial of my method, he exclaimed: 'I would die sooner than take Hahnemann's medicines,' just as if I had other medicines than the rest of my fellow-worms. He caught the fever and died. I was sorry for the poor, misguided man. We should feel compassion for those poor creatures. 'Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do.'"*

At another time Hahnemann thus mentions the Allopathic system: "The small amount of medical instruction which there is in the immense number of medical works consists in the cure, accidentally discovered, of two or three diseases produced by a miasm of a constant character, as autumnal, intermittent, marsh fever, venereal diseases, and cloth-worker's itch. To this may be added the accidental discovery of preservation from small-pox by vaccination. Now these three or four cures are effected

**Hom. World*, Vol. XXIV., p. 208; *Med. Counselor*, Vol. VI., p. 139.

only in virtue of the principle *similia similibus*. Medicine has nothing more of a positive character to offer us; since the time of Hippocrates the cure of all other diseases has remained unknown.”*

The year 1819 proved to be one of great persecution to the Master. On December 16, 1819, the apothecaries of Leipsic presented to the city council a memorial in which they complained of their rights being encroached upon by Dr. Hahnemann's dispensing his own medicines. They still reserved the right to proceed at any time in the future against his students who were also dispensing their own medicines.

On the 9th of February, 1820, he appeared before the Court of Aldermen of Leipsic to answer the charge, and responded in an essay, entitled:† “Representation to a Person High in Authority.”

It was a remonstrance addressed to the Chief Magistrate, and in it he argues the question at length. He says that the objections of the apothecaries to his dispensing of medicines are not tenable; that his system of medicine has nothing in common with the ordinary medical art; that the old system “makes use of complex mixtures of medicines, each containing several ingredients in considerable quantity,” and which require much time to compound as well as a skill in the preparation that the physician does not always possess; that the right to dispense medicines was by law conceded to the apothecary for these reasons; that wherever any royal decree occurred it referred to the preparation of “compound medicinal formulas;” that the exclusive right of the druggist “is only to make up the mixtures ordered in prescriptions containing several medicinal ingredients, and is not in the least degree interfered with by the new method of treatment called Homœopathy;” that Homœopathy has no compound prescriptions for the apothecary, but gives “in all cases of illness one single, simple medicinal substance in an unmedicinal vehicle;” that it therefore does not compound nor dispense, and “that its practice cannot be included in the prohibition to dispense contained in the laws regarding medicine.” He then argues in favor of the new system of practice; of the impossibility of the apothecary being of use; that if the Leipsic

* Kirby's *American Journal of Hom.*, Vol. I., p. 8.

† “Lesser Writings.” Kleinert's *Geschichte der Homœopathie*, *Med. Coun.*, Vol. XI., p. 347.

apothecary still persists in his demands it points to some secret motive at work to throw obstacles in the way of the development of the new healing art.

At closing he says: "Finally, so far as my pupils are concerned, I am not in any way connected with them, and since they are of different calibre I do not represent them. I consider no man my disciple who, next to an absolutely blameless and thoroughly moral life, does not so practice the new art that the remedy which he administers to his patient in a non-medicinal vehicle (sugar of milk and diluted alcohol) contains so small a dose of the medicinal substance that neither the senses nor chemical analysis demonstrates the smallest amount of an absolutely harmful medicine or even the smallest amount of a medicinal substance proper; this supposes a minuteness of doses of medicine which absolutely does away with the necessity of exercising anything like official supervision and care on the part of the authorities.

"DR. SAMUEL HAHNEMANN,

"Member of several learned societies."

"*Leipsic, February 14, 1820.*"

The address was carefully and temperately arranged, but was of no avail. He was soon after publicly notified at his own dwelling "that he would be held to the penalty of twenty thalers for the dispensation of each and every article of medicine to any person whomsoever, lest he should give occasion to more severe measures."^{*}

Nothing now seemed possible but that the old man again should be compelled to make for himself and his family another home. But just as he was looking about for some future refuge from the persecutions of his enemies, a certain circumstance happened that for a time stopped the opposition. Of this period Hartmann says:[†]

"In the year 1820 an event occurred of the greatest importance to Homœopathy, the arrival of the Austrian Field Marshal von Schwartzenberg, who came to Leipsic to be treated homœopathically, under the very eyes of Hahnemann himself. Dr. Marenzeller, of Prague, a military surgeon, who had given some attention to Homœopathy, was the cause of Schwartzenberg's determination."[‡]

^{*}Hartmann's Life of Hahnemann.

[†]Experience and Observations of Homœopathy, *N. W. Jour. Hom.*, Vol., IV., p. 203. Also *Allgem. Hom. Zeit.*, Vols. XXXVIII., XXXIX.

"Hahnemann had previously received a letter from the Marshal, asking him to visit Vienna, where he then resided, in order to treat him. To this Hahnemann replied that his many literary and scientific labors would not permit so long an absence from Leipsic, and that if he wished to consult him he must visit Leipsic.

"It was a great triumph for Hahnemann to see this celebrated man place himself under the Homœopathic treatment, but quite as great was the jealousy which our adversaries, especially the physicians of the old school, manifested in many ways against Hahnemann and his new doctrine. The constant watch, or rather spying, of his patients, and, still more, of his students, was practiced after this with much more rigor, and the extreme malignity with which it was done excited the indignation even of those who were devoted to the old school. It was no scientific strife, but the furious cry of enraged fanaticism. A quiet spectator must have compared their senseless doings to the tarantula dance.

"All joined in an absolute war of extermination, and they were not ashamed to use the most reprehensible weapons. It was a time of the greatest depression and persecution of Homœopathy. It was easy to see that Hahnemann's doctrine would prove a thorn in the flesh to physicians of the old school, since it threatened grievously to compromise their pecuniary interests, for, although, as yet in its infancy, it had already shown itself superior to the old system in many incurable diseases.

"This doctrine was not to be met with calumny, and some other method must be adopted for its overthrow. This was found in accusations against the Homœopaths for dispensing their own medicines, which was, in Hahnemann's opinion, an indispensable requisite of the new doctrine.

"The medical treatment of Prince von Schwartzenberg put an end to these quarrels, as the Saxon government, out of regard to the exalted patient, checked these unjust persecutions by an exercise of its sovereign authority. But to ensure the destruction of Hahnemann, and since no time was to be lost, Hahnemann's pupils living at Leipsic, the most of whom were, as yet, without the *fas practicanum*, were watched with the greatest rigor, so that they might be attacked, should they attempt the treatment of the sick, with a double accusation—that of illegally practicing and of dispensing their own medicines, though all medical students were in the habit of treating patients.

"Dr. Clarus, then Professor of Clinical Medicine, was very active in this opposition. It was by his instigation, also, that in the year 1821 the Homœopathic medicines were taken from the residence of Hornburg and Franz, on the part of the Court of the University and the First Actuary, and by the aid of two beadles, and were burned in St. Paul's churchyard, a transaction which would have hardly found an excuse in the Dark Ages.

"It was Dr. Clarus who, in 1821, at the head of thirteen Leipsic physicians, attacked Hahnemann in the *Leipsic Journal*, to show that the prevalent purple rash, known as *rother hund*, was nothing else than scarlet fever and should be so treated."*

In a previous chapter may be found Hahnemann's refutation, published in 1806, of the report made by the physicians that *Belladonna* was useless in the treatment of scarlet fever, in which he says that they confounded this disease with the *purpura miliaris*, for which *Belladonna* was useless.

They had used *Belladonna* and then declared that it was of no value, when in fact they had used it not for scarlet fever, but for a different disease. In 1821, Hahnemann wrote a short account for the *Allgem. Anzeiger der Deutschen* of the proper treatment of the *purpura miliaris*. He says: "Almost all those, without exception, who are affected by the *red miliary fever* (falsely called scarlet fever) that is so often fatal, will not only be rescued from death, but also be cured in a few days, by *Aconite* given alternately with *Tincture of raw coffee*. * * * Besides this nothing should be done or given to the patient—no venesection, no leeches, no *Calomel*, no purgative, no cooling or diaphoretic medicine or herb-tea, no water compresses, no baths, no clysters, no gargles, no vesicatories, or sinapisms.

"The patients should be kept in a moderately warm room and allowed to adapt their bed coverings to their own feelings, and to drink whatever they like, warm or cold, only nothing acid during the action of *Aconite*.

"But even should these remedies be prepared and administered as directed, where is the practitioner who would refrain from giving something or another from his routine system, thus rendering the treatment nugatory?"†

In a note to Paragraph 38 of the fifth edition of the "*Organon*," he says: "The true scarlet fever of Sydenham has been very

* *Allgemeine Hom. Zeitung*, Vol. XXVI., Nos. 14, 15. [Aus Hahnemann's Leben.]

† "*Lesser Writings*," New York, p. 695.

accurately described by Withering and Plenciz, and differs greatly from purpura, to which they often give the name of scarlet fever."

Again in a note to Paragraph 73, he says: "Subsequent to the year 1801, a purple miliary fever came from the west of Europe, which physicians have confounded with scarlet fever, although the signs of these two affections are entirely different, and *Aconite* is the curative and preservative remedy of the first, and *Belladonna* of the second."

Now Schwartzenberg, who thus became a patient of Hahnemann, was a very distinguished general. During the war of 1813 against Napoleon he had held a large command in the great army of the Russian, Austrian and Prussian allies. His command was estimated to consist of 200,000 men. After the three days' battle of Leipsic he had entered the city as a conqueror and hero. He had followed with the grand army to France at the head of three hundred thousand men, and in 1814, he was living in Paris as commander-in-chief of the allied armies. Such was the man, renowned all over Europe, who in despair sought Hahnemann's medical aid.*

Hartmann continues: "Prince Schwartzenberg lived on an estate, known as Milchinsel, outside the city. When Hahnemann visited him he always met the Prince's body physician, the Royal and Imperial Counsellor, Staff Surgeon, Dr. Von Sax, and the Royal and Imperial Regimental Surgeon, Dr. Marenzeller. The disease at first assumed a very favorable character, which had never been the case under any previous treatment. This was but temporary; his case soon assumed an acute form. From the first the case was an incurable one, however, and the patient died in an apoplectic attack on the 15th of October, 1820, after nearly six months' residence in Leipsic. Dr. Clarus conducted the post-mortem and published the result, with his private opinion of Homœopathy, in *Hufeland's Journal*, Vol. 51, part 4. Hahnemann was now derided on all sides. Yet he was so consciously proud of the knowledge that he had done his duty that, to show his respect for his patient, as well as to show how little he cared for the ridicule of the people, he accompanied the remains of the Prince to Leipsic on foot."†

Ameke says:‡ "Certainly the Field Marshal improved under

* Peters' "Principles and Practice of Medicine," New York, 1859. p. 113.

† *Allgem. Hom. Zeitung*, Vol. XXVI., No. 14. (Auf Hahnemann's Leben.)

‡ Ameke's "History of Homœopathy," p. 186.

Hahnemann's treatment; he was able to go out for regular walks. Dr. Joseph Elder von Sax, and other Allopaths, declared that Hahnemann neglected to employ 'powerful measures,' and that he was responsible for hastening the Prince's death. Some time before the fatal termination of the illness Hahnemann visited the patient, accompanied by Dr. Marenzeller, who had been sent from Vienna, and found the Allopaths employed in making a venesection. After that he never visited the patient again, as Dr. Argenti relates. The report of the post-mortem was signed by Clarus, Dr. von Sax, Dr. Samuel Hahnemann and Prosector Dr. Aug. Carl Bock."

CHAPTER XXVI.

PROSECUTION OF DR. FRANZ—HAHNEMANN'S WISH FOR PEACE—
LETTER TO DR. BILLIG—ACCUSATION AGAINST HART-
MANN—INVITATION TO COETHEN—LETTER
TO STAPF—REASONS FOR LEAVING
LEIPSIC—DR. A. J. HAYNEL.

"After this death the persecutions were redoubled. Such of the pupils of Hahnemann as held no license to practice were especially exposed to the bigotry. Dr. Franz was treating a lady who was ill with the consumption, and she, wishing a change of physicians, called Dr. Clarus. He very violently assailed the treatment of Franz and proclaimed him responsible for her death, although the case was incurable. Dr. Franz placed the matter in the hands of a lawyer and retired from practice to his home at Plauen, where he was obliged to remain for six months. Although the charges were not substantiated, yet he was obliged to pay costs.

"Dr. Hornburg, on account of being a pupil of Hahnemann, was twice rejected by the professors; was continually oppressed in his endeavors to practice; underwent a trial for unlicensed practice; was sentenced to two months' imprisonment; the grief of this caused him to fall into a decline and he died soon after of consumption."

In 1821 Hahnemann sent to the authorities of the State another appeal regarding the personal dispensing of medicines entitled: "The Homœopathic Physician is Prevented by No Existing Laws Relating to Medicine from Himself Administering his Medicines to his Patients."* Stapf first published this and

* "Lesser Writings." New York.

the preceding address in 1829 in his collections of the "Lesser Writings of Hahnemann."

In 1825, he published in the *Allgemeine Anzeiger* still another article on this subject: "How Can Homœopathy be Most Certainly Eradicated?"

Hahnemann was now sixty-six years of age and had been practicing medicine for forty-two years; the report of his wonderful cures attracted many from other countries to Leipsic, and all he wished was to be allowed to dispense the simple medicines that he himself made and to teach his benign methods. It was all in vain. The apothecaries were against him, and he must leave the old-time home where he had been a student, where he had lived in later years, and where he had taught for ten busy years the principles of the law of Homœopathy.

The Homœopathic practitioners, and even their medicines, were wonderfully obnoxious at this time to the Allopathic physicians and the apothecaries. And much as at the present day, it was necessary to protect the innocent, the guileless public from innovators and teachers of strange doctrines, and the task then, as now, fell on the benevolent shoulders of the dominant school.

In 1851, Dr. Worthington Hooker, in one of the periodical fulminations for the destruction of Homœopathy that have appeared like locusts or cholera at certain dates, said in relation to this opposition of the physicians and apothecaries to Hahnemann's dispensing his own medicines:* "It is strange that no one of his adherents could be found willing and competent to act as his apothecary."

Dr. Peters in his "Sketch of Hahnemann" mentions this and says:† "Hooker very innocently asks why Hahnemann did not get one of his friends to act as his apothecary, not knowing that apothecaries in Germany are only allowed to follow their art by special license; that only a certain number of apothecaries are allowed to each town, district or population. A new one cannot get a license until the population increases to the required mark; that it is quite as difficult to establish a new apothecary shop in Germany as it is to admit a new State into our Union."

The following letter, written to Dr. Billig while Hahnemann was undecided what to do, well explains his wish for only some

*"Homœopathy." Dr. Worthington Hooker, New York, 1851, p. 12.

†"Principles of Medicine," p. 115.

quiet place where he might be permitted to continue his researches in peace :

LEIPSIK, 5th February, 1821.

Most Worshipful Obr. Esteemed Friend :

" By the public proceedings directed against me by the Saxon medical men, you will have learned (I am sure with grief) how bitterly my method of treatment and its author are persecuted in this country. This persecution has now reached its climax, and I should be doing an injury to the beneficent art, and imperiling my own life, were I to remain longer here and not seek protection in some foreign country.

" Some propositions of this sort have been made to me from Prussia, but I should much prefer to find the protection I desire for the few remaining days I have to live (I am an old man of sixty-six) in the Altenburg country. In a country that is so mildly governed as Altenburg is, and where, moreover, I can still meet with true Masons, I think I may be most comfortably settled, especially as four and twenty years ago I enjoyed great distinction as physician to the dear old Duke Ernst, in Gotha and Georgenthal. I do not wish to go to the town of Altenburg itself, to be in the way of you, dearest friend, and of your colleagues.

" I only wish to be able to settle in some country town or market village, where the post may facilitate my connection with distant parts, and where I may not be annoyed by the pretensions of any apothecary, because, as you know, the pure practice of this art can only employ such minute weapons, such small doses of medicine, that no apothecary could supply them profitably, and, owing to the mode in which he has learnt and always carried on his business, he could not help viewing the whole affair as something ludicrous, and, consequently, turning the public and the patients into ridicule. For these and other reasons it would be impossible to derive any assistance from an apothecary in the practice of Homœopathy.

" I take this opportunity, my honored friend, of praying for such a reception in your country, and under your amiable protection, and I should do all in my power to prove to you my gratitude and esteem. I beg you to remember me most kindly to our worthy Obr. Hofrath Dr. Pierer.

" You will oblige me greatly if you will be so good as to speak of this matter to the President of Government, Von Trutschler, to whom I have also applied.

"In the meantime accept a triple kiss from my esteem and love, as from your true friend and Obr.*

"DR. S. HAHNEMANN."

Dudgeon says: "The letters Obr. found in this letter and others written by Hahnemann probably refer to some title in freemasonry." From them, and the manner in which he writes, it is likely that Hahnemann was a Mason.

Hartmann mentions his own treatment at this time. He had some time previously announced himself to the Dean of the Medical Faculty; Counsellor Rosenmuller, Professor of Anatomy, as a foreign candidate for a higher degree. The Dean died soon after, and he did not suppose a second announcement to the new Dean was necessary.

He says: "I found myself engaged in a practice by no means unprofitable, and with youthful presumption and carelessness did not suppose that an obstacle could be laid in my way. But with all the caution which I exercised in my practice, the then second surgeon at St. Jacob's Hospital, Dr. Kohlrusch, discovered that I attended one of his patients, and lost no time in forwarding to the President of the Faculty a packet of my powders, and accusing me before this Court so bitterly opposed to all Homœopathists. I was summoned before Clarus, overwhelmed with reproaches and threatened with the severest punishment if I dared to practice again before the Counsellor ordered my examination."

Hartmann fearing to pass an examination before the prejudiced Leipsic Faculty, after some difficulty in other places, on account of the hostility of the physicians, finally passed successfully in Dresden.

Hahnemann had now no longer a wish to remain in the ungrateful city of Leipsic, in fact, without the privilege of practicing he could not remain. In the meantime certain of his friends and patients, influential citizens, had addressed a petition to the King, and to the municipality of the city, for justice in behalf of the persecuted physician. While this petition was yet unanswered, in the spring of 1821, his Highness, the Grand Duke Frederick, of Anhalt Coethen, extended to Hahnemann an invitation to accept the post of private physician to himself, with free privileges of practice according to the feelings of his heart, within the limits of the Duchy. Hahnemann accepted

* *Brit. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. XIV., p. 164.

with thankfulness this honorable and advantageous offer, and, without waiting to see the outcome of the petitions in his behalf, he went to Coethen.

Dr. Schwenke says that the reason why Hahnemann fixed upon Coethen as his residence, after the persecutions of the jealous physicians and apothecaries had driven him from Leipsic, was as follows:*

"The Ducal Chief Chamberlain, von Sternegk, it was to whom the credit must be awarded of having first directed the Duke's attention to Hahnemann. Von Sternegk had been cured by Homœopathy of a complicated disease that had defied all resources of Allopathic treatment, and he persuaded the Duke, who was a great sufferer, to consult Hahnemann, and try the new method of treatment. This trial succeeded beyond expectation and prepossessed the Duke in favor of Homœopathy, so that at von Sternegk's suggestion Hahnemann requested from the Duke permission to settle in Coethen, which was readily granted him."

In the circumstance in which Hahnemann was placed this permission, or invitation, of the Grand Duke Frederick was very opportune. He was at once appointed to a place of extreme honor as the Duke's physician in ordinary or private physician. He was given the privilege to practice according to the dictates of his own conscience: everything that he considered necessary to his new methods was granted to him. In a word, Coethen was offered to him and to his system as a free city, a favor never previously granted by any crowned head. With joy he accepted this permission, and left Leipsic early in May, 1821, never to return there to live. Many of his old pupils accompanied him for a distance upon the road to Coethen.

Hartmann says:† "I was not with them, having left Leipsic. Hahnemann took two of his pupils with him, Dr. Haynel and Dr. Mossdorf. The latter afterwards became his son-in-law, but was consequently separated from him; the cause I never learned. Haynel, on the contrary, led the life of a true nomad: was at Berlin at the first invasion of the cholera; then in Merseberg; finally visited me in 1830, in Leipsic, where he provided himself with a large stock of Homœopathic medicines with the intention of going to North America."

**Brit. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. XXXVL, p. 379.

†*N. W. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. IV., p. 210.

Dr. Hering says:* "Dr. A. J. Haynel died at Dresden, August 28, 1877, æt. 81. He was an inmate of Hahnemann's family for more than ten years, and proved a number of remedies for him. About the year 1835 he came to America, and resided first at Reading, Pa., then at Philadelphia. In 1845, he lived at New York, and still later in Baltimore, from whence he returned to Europe several years previous to his death."

Dr. Gray says:† "At Baltimore, Dr. Haynel, an original pupil of Hahnemann, established the new method on a firm basis as early as 1838."

About this time a contemporary wrote as follows: "Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, the discoverer of the Homœopathic system, is about to leave Leipsic and to take up his residence at Coethen. His Highness, the Duke of Anhalt-Coethen, having been pleased to permit Dr. Hahnemann not only to reside there, but also to prepare and dispense his medicines without the interference of apothecaries, the Board of Health at Coethen set a praiseworthy example of impartiality and due regard to the progress of science.

"They did not consider it right to dispute the claim of the experienced philosopher to shelter and protection, nor of the renowned chemist and professor of pharmacy to the right of preparing and dispensing his medicines; the more so, as for a period of twenty years all apothecaries consulted his 'Pharmaceutical Dictionary.'

"As the system of Homœopathy is unavailing unless the medicines be prepared by the physician himself, many patients whose medical treatment has been interrupted by the expulsion of Hahnemann from Leipsic will now be enabled to gratify their feelings and follow their convictions, and the present liberal century is saved from the reproach of having suppressed one of the most remarkable discoveries that ever blessed mankind, of having consciously destroyed the soothing expectations of the suffering world.'"‡

**N. Y. Hom. Times*, Vol. V., p. 216.

†*Trans. N. Y. State Hom. Med. Soc.*, 1863, p. 105.

‡ Fischer's translation of *Biographisches Denkmal*, p. 45. (*Biographical Monument to the Memory of Samuel Hahnemann*. C. Fischer, M. D., London, 1852.)

NOTES BY THE WAY.

By Dr. Ussher, Wandsworth.

I have not read Dr. Burnett's "Vaccinosis"—that is a pleasure reserved—but I am thankful for the usefulness of *Thuja*. In last month's RECORDER (October), a doctor has been writing great things of *Thuja high*, yet I follow Dr. Hughes when he says it is useful in all potencies.

Some years ago I had a patient who was making great losses. I had attended her in two confinements. She suffered intensely from varicose veins, and in the after-birth there were veins of unusual size. Why I gave her *Thuja* I cannot tell, it is so many years ago; but she passed from the womb a large polypus—larger than any green fig I ever saw—with pedicle, like the after-birth in structure—as clean cut off as if a knife had severed it. This was from a few doses of the *rx*. She was nearing the climaxis. With the *rx* I have cured ranula looking like enlarged veins.

A young woman, about 27, had a papular eruption on her face, worse at period, very unsightly. She was florid. Had been vaccinated. *Thuja rx* at once cleared it, after a week's use. After a lapse it reappeared, and *Thuja 30* again removed it. She was a dressmaker, and was alarmed at its possible permanence. Her period was irregular and scanty. *Sepia 12* did her some good; but *Thuja 30* every night, and, finally, every third night, she went on to a clearance of her unwelcome lodger, and much improved health at the period.

I have in my mind a case of porrigo, which makes clear to me that *one* dose would not have cured him, an apparently healthy flaxen-haired boy. For months I gave him *Staphis 12* t.d.s., and whenever I stopped it the head got worse; but by perseverance it removed every patch over scalp and behind the left ear. It smelled of mice dirt. My key-note—and it is a valuable one—I had from Dr. Drury, many years ago; dry eruption of scalp, *Hepar.*; moist, *Rhus.*; stinking, *Soph.* Again and again it has helped me. How often has it been said to me: "The *second* dose relieved me," notably *Belladonna 3x* in neuralgia.

A woman at the climaxis is the subject of a papular eruption, with fierce itching all over the seat, and the remedy that has most relieved her is *Sepia 12* t.d.s. She says she cannot do without it; and her last observation is that this medicine has

done her more good *than all the rest*. This she has taken for months, except a week of *Sulph.* 12, and the improvement has come late, *after months' use of it*

And now a word about cats: our tiger, a Persian gentleman, is of a savage nature. He has had a growth across his right eye, like a *membrana nictitans*, and, as with his predecessor, who had a like deformity, *Rhatany* 1x cured it. He had two doses, and it made his temper savage. Our tiger is not virtuous; his disregard of *meum* and *tuum* has brought him into severe conflicts with other cats. He presented himself one morning with a gash across his loins, as if a trap had cut him—hair and skin alike gone: formed an abscess, looking horribly sore and offensive. A few doses of *Silicea* 6x in his milk healed the sore, but his fur is no longer his covering. There was no approaching him while he was raw, nor for long afterwards. He is so sensitive about his handsome tail that you cannot touch him, but grateful in his way for past attentions. —*Homœopathic World*.

A SEVERE CASE.

Two weeks ago I was summoned to the bedside of Djoahanne Sdtleometzhlér. The involute and labryinthinate tangle of his symptoms made me suspect at first that he had absorbed his own name. But further examination convinced me that he was the victim of typhomalaripneumophthisicotrychinotetanoataxionephreticosplenitis. Owing to the ubiquity of pathogenic bacilli, antiseptics are always indicated, so I exhibited calcium betanaphtholalphamononosulphonate. As the patient suffered from a severe non-localized pain, I gave orthoöxyethylana-mono-benzoylamidoquinoline, combined with salicylaldehydmethylphenylhydrazine. For his insomina I gave trichloraldehydphe-nyldimethylpyrazolone.

His wife asked me what ailed him and what I was giving him. I told her, and she said "yes" and turned very pale.

Upon examining him on the next evening, I became convinced that the vital forces had misconstrued the remedies and that a congeries of retroabsorptions had resulted. I then wrote out the following prescription:

R. Tetrahydrobetanaphtholamine,
Sodium thioparatoluidinesulphonate,
Orthosulphamidobenzoic anhydride,
Amidoacetoparaphenetidine aa, 3i.

M. Sig. A tablespoonful every hour.

When the wife presented the prescription to the druggist he instantly dropped dead! The patient is up and about, but something is wrong with his Broca's convolution—he mutters in a multisyllabic lingo which is intelligible only to modern pharmaceutical chemists. I am in hiding, where the spiral melody of the woodbine that twineth blendeth ever with the sweet, low, soothing, murmurous, quadrisyllabic, rythmic rune of the gentle polygonum punctatum.—*Dr. Cooper, in the Medical Gleaner.*

To the Editor of the HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

In your journal of November 15, 1893, Dr. Joseph M. Gardner, in his article entitled "Still Trying to Stem the Tide of Homœopathy," to my astonishment, has singled me out as an object of attack, by making certain *unjust* and *false* statements based upon a newspaper report. I never preferred *any* charges against him either in or out of "The Medical Association of the District of Columbia." I being a member of the "Board of Censors," it is my duty to examine into the qualifications of applicants for membership in this association, and *not* being a member of the "Standing Committee," it is *not* my business to investigate charges preferred against members. Dr. Gardner has not been persecuted nor is he yet a martyr by his conversion. He has only *blundered*, and *he alone is responsible* for his unfortunate position, by being *so grossly ignorant* of the rules and regulations of "The Medical Association of the District of Columbia," which he signed in 1889, and also as to the difference between this body and "The Medical Society of the District of Columbia." Had he handed in his resignation to the officer designated to receive the same *he would have had no cause for complaint*. He is to be condemned for circulating a few copies of this attack upon me amongst my medical friends, and for a *lack of manliness* in not sending me a copy of his article. I have been misrepresented in regard to the uses of *Ipecac*. While I have given *Ipecac*, *Calomel*, *Antimony* and various drugs in small doses, I have never followed the doctrine of "*Similia Similibus Curantur*." Small doses of the *Wine of Ipecac* in some persons and in certain cases check vomiting, but as often fail. *A minute dose of Ipecac has caused vomiting, asthma, etc.* If Dr. Gardner would confine his time to study, and not to false statements, "he would have less time to attempt to undermine the reputation of a brother prac-

tioner" of another faith. Having replied to Dr. Gardner's attack, I decline to take any further notice of the matter.

Very respectfully,

EDWIN LEE MORGAN, M. D.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 2, 1893.

To the Editor of THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

Dear Sir: Since mailing my reply to Dr. Joseph N. Gardner, to be published in your journal, I have received a copy of his article marked in red ink, also post marked Washington, D. C., December 5, 1893. My reply to Dr. Gardner was dated *December 2, 1893*, and *mailed on December 3, 1893*. I do not know who sent this journal, but it came rather late, considering a number of copies had been circulated previous to November 29th, as I heard of his attack on November 22, receiving a copy from a friend. I am sorry to trouble you again in regard to this matter.

I remain yours respectfully,

EDWIN LEE MORGAN, M. D.

No. 2141 Penn'a Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C., Dec. 17, 1893.

SYMPTOMATIC CURES.*

By the late Dr. Kafka, of Prague.

Translated for the HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

*See also RECORDER, November, p. 504, and December, p. 552.

CASE 15. My father-in-law, J. B., of robust constitution, formerly head of an extensive mercantile establishment, all at once, in his sixty-ninth year, found it impossible to void his urine. The urging became more and more violent and painful, and as patient was very impatient and apprehensive I concluded to call Prof J. in consultation. The bladder had increased to the size of a child's head and was pushed up towards the navel, was much distended and painful to touch. The tongue was dry; thirst increased; with the increase of the urging to urinate the pains also increased and they were insupportable; faintness and nausea came on, with inclination to vomit. The temperature of the body was not increased; extremities were cool and covered by cold sweat. Pulse 96. Prof. J.

corroborated my diagnosis of an ischuria paralytica, such as will befall old people in consequence of retaining their urine too long, and insisted on applying a catheter at once.

So the then Prof. of Surgery, Dr. P., was called to introduce it, and he withdrew 6 pounds of a clear, straw-colored urine, smelling strong of uric acid. The catheter was introduced 2 and 3 times a day, and the patient treated with resolvants, fomentations, etc., etc., for ten days, not only without relief, but the pains increased to such an extent that patient had an incessant very painful urging to urinate; with the greatest exertion he would succeed in voiding about a teaspoonful of a clear urine. He was very apprehensive and in bad humor; if he dropped asleep *he was delirious, his hands seemingly seeking something or picking at the cover, then with a sudden start he would awake* with a most painful urging to urinate. As the old school treatment had been of no avail, and the conditions were becoming dangerous, I proposed to Dr. P. to treat him in accordance with the Physiological Pharmacodynamic. This amiable and unprejudiced physician, thinking only of the welfare of his patient, at once consented, and at my instigation prescribed 4 drops of mother tincture of *Hyoscyamus* in 4 oz. of water with $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of sugar syrup, a tablespoonful to be given every two hours. At 10 a. m. the first dose was given, and at the evening visit, much to his surprise, the conditions were quite changed; the urging was much lessened, and whenever it set in about one-fourth pint of urine was voided without trouble. From then on the catheter was not called for, and after taking the remedy for several days patient was dismissed cured on the fifth day from the exhibition of *Hyoscyamus*.

Prof. J. was not informed of this prescription as, on account of his well-known animosity toward Homœopathy, he never would have given his consent.

CASE 16. A young wife, æt. 20, married for a year, experiences every time during coitus a pain in the vagina, which is not only very annoying, but at the same time smothers all enjoyment and renders conception impossible. She looks well, menstruates regularly, and all corporeal functions are normal. Examination was refused. The husband avers that he feels no obstacle to the introitus, and that the vagina does not seem to be constricted, but as soon as friction commences the wife begins to wail and lament to such an extent that he frequently is forced to interrupt the coitus or to do it but partially.

As she would not consent to an examination, I acquainted the husband with the anatomy of the parts, and to ascertain whether the seat of the pain was at the clitoris, the introitus vaginae, the urethra, the vagina, or even at the cervix. After a few days he reported that during the exploration his wife experienced no pain, but that she described it to be situated right behind the urethra, in the vagina. As the urine is voided without pain, and is absolutely normal, I came to the conclusion that a nerve of sensation was the seat of the pain. On consulting the "*Materia Medica Pura*" I found the symptom under *Ferr. acet.*

It so happened that the husband went away for several weeks, and I began the treatment during his absence. I gave the remedy in the third trituration, one dose morning and evening. The husband informed me that after his return the pain was much less and was gradually growing milder, and I believe that it ceased entirely, as since that time patient had not called.

I would remark that in the course of the year the husband had intentionally refrained from connection for several weeks in succession, but that, nevertheless, with the next attempt the pains returned.

CASE 17. T. L., a small but active woman, æt. 40, was afflicted with a secretion of tears of the right eye, the effect of a violent northern wind in March. While busy around the house, as well as when resting, but especially while on the street, her right eye was deluged with tears, which, unless wiped, ran down her cheek. She was concerned about her condition, and consulted Prof. A. That distinguished ophthalmologist diagnosed an obstruction of the lachrymal duct, in consequence of hyperæmia of its tissues. He prescribed a number of remedies, but gave an unfavorable prognosis, as, in his experience, such obstructions seldom got better, but usually caused an inflammation of the lachrymal bag, etc. Four weeks of his treatment brought no relief.

She then consulted Prof. H., and after another week's ineffectual treatment came to me. I found the right eye swimming in tears which ran down the cheek unless wiped; but they produced no corrosion, the conjunctiva palpebrarum as well as the tear caruncle were hyperæmic, and the latter swollen and protuberant; the conjunctiva bulbi as well as the bulbus itself were normal; patient felt at times a stitching pain in the right corner of the eye as if a hair were in it; exposed to the air she experienced a stabbing, pressing pain in the afflicted eye, and

on returning to the warm room an annoying twitching set in compelling her to rub the eye. The right nostril was always dry on account of the obstruction of the lachrymal duct: on the right corner of the eye immediately in front of the lachrymal caruncle there was a protuberance the size of a pea, which when pressed discharged the collected tears between the lids.

There did not appear to be an abnormal secretion of mucus in the affected eye; the eyelids were normal and the strongest light was born without discomfort; the open air aggravated all conditions.

The choice lay between *Calc. carb.*, *Natr. m.* and *Phosphorus*, the catarrhal process, and especially the blandness of the same, as well as the fact of the aggravation in the open air, decided me to choose *Natrum mur.* 6, one drop morning and evening, on milk sugar. After the first week all morbid sensations had ceased in the right eye; toward the end of the second week the hyperæmic condition improved; in the third week there was a decided decrease of the secretion of tears as well of the protuberance in the corner of the eye, and by the end of the fourth week there was a perfect cure.

I was inclined to think this cure to be accidental, favored by warmth of the spring weather. But in the fall of the following year, and twice after, at longer intervals, the same morbid conditions came back and were completely removed every time by a few weeks' course of *Natr. mur.*, which circumstance justifies the conclusion that we possess in this remedy a specific remedy for the catarrhal section of tears under the above described conditions.

CASE 18. Mr. B., a prominent geologist, has been engaged for several years in bringing out a geological opus de luxe: it is printed in French and meets with merited success. He usually lives in Paris during the winter, assiduously devoted to his pursuit. Last winter he was attacked quite often with violent vertigo, consequent on inordinate mental exertions. He was treated by Dr. Raspail without success until his departure. In May he returned to Pesth and consulted me. He is about sixty years old, has a pretty good constitution, but looks pale and fatigued. He complains of frequent attacks of vertigo, which are mostly of short duration; every attack is preceded by great heaviness in the head; it is accompanied by a feeling of drunkenness; if it occurs while out walking his gait becomes unsteady, even to falling down. After the attack the patient's

head feels heavy and nervous. When the attack is very violent patient feels a compression of the brain, especially in the forehead, accompanied by inclination to vomit. On walking in the open air uncovered patient feels better; he is very much dejected and yawns frequently; temperature of the head is rather cool; the pupillæ are normal, and there is adequate energy of the muscles; all functions are normal, the heartbeat is regular and there is no rigidity of the arteries.

Taking into consideration the sitting mode of life as well as excessive mental activity I gave *Nux v.*, then *Calc. c.*, then *Pulsat.*, without the least success. I classed the vertigo as nervous and therefore curable. After consulting the *Materia Medica* I found his symptoms under *Camphora*. I gave him this remedy in 3d potency morning and evening, 1 drop on milk sugar, and with the first dose amelioration set in, and a continued use of two weeks resulted in a complete cure.

CASE 19. Mrs. T. L., a widow, aet. 75, has been afflicted for about four years with an erythema of the right nostril, which extends but seldom to the left side of the nose or to the eyelids. It commences toward the end of the fall and lasts during the whole winter, and grows less with the advent of the warm season, and finally disappears altogether. It is accompanied by an intolerable itching, which is aggravated by scratching, rubbing and by the cold air; it was eased momentarily, however, by a gentle rubbing with the finger or by applying a cooling substance such as fine linen, glass or metal, or cold water compresses.

This erythema occasioned much distress to patient; aside from the disfigurement, which made the vain old lady quite unhappy, the accompanying annoying sensations which nearly at times drove her to distraction prompted her to seek medical advice. In the course of her sickness she had been treated by Professors O. and H., in Vienna, and W., in Prague. They all insisted that the erythema was caused by her old age, and that in consequence thereof the skin was being subject to marasmus; the intolerable itching was called *pruritus senilis*. All the internal remedies and external applications were of no avail, neither was the Homœopathic treatment to which I subjected her of benefit.

There was one peculiar symptom which accompanied this erythema which finally enabled me to effect a cure, and which prompts me to report the case, and that was—the itching which came on from time to time became so furious as to irresistibly

compel the patient to scratch or violently rub the affected part. The more she yielded to this morbid impulse the more she experienced a more and more intensified sensation of voluptuousness which at its climax came to a kind of orgasm quite similar, which in times gone by was produced by coitus. In consequence of these exaltations, sleep and digestion began to be affected, and a deep melancholy commenced to take hold of the otherwise very lively old lady.

Among the remedies in our *Materia Medica* having this symptom of voluptuous itching, *Mercurius* and *Sulphur* seemed to be best indicated.

I gave *Mercur.* *sol. H.* 6th followed by the 3d trit. without obtaining decided relief, but on giving *Sulphur* 5th one dose daily, I had the satisfaction of seeing the patient freed from the annoying itching in a very short time.

AN EXCELLENT ANTI-SCROFULOSUM CLINICALLY ILLUSTRATED BY DR. H. GOULLON.

Translated for RECORDER from *Berliner Zeitschrift of Homœopathy*, Vol. II

The following case was cured in a few days by *Aethiops antimonialis* after having been treated by a Homœopath who strictly followed Hahnemann's rules, but failed to make any impression beyond a certain point.

Miss A., inherited from her father, who was reported to have suffered from laryngitis, a distinct disposition to scrofulosis and tuberculosis. This was proved two years ago by a bloody cough caused by lung catarrh. After the lung was affected she suffered from profuse sweats, especially down the back, but of special interest was the appearance of a "quince colored" swelling of the size of a pea at the extreme corner of the left eye with suppuration which threatened the bulbus. A skilled specialist removed by operation this pus-hearth, which no doubt acted as a fontanel. The immediate result was a large furuncle under the arm and the affliction for which I was consulted. A patient presented herself to me whose appearance was shocking. Numerous parts of her face were literally covered with thick, elevated, fissured scabs. A scrofululent liquid was oozing out, and the worst were those parts on the side of the lower lip, the nostrils and the root of the nose. On the whole, a certain sym-

metry could be observed in the arrangement of these frightful disease products.

This eruption, which according to its nature must be called herpetic-eczematous, had existed for five months. The patient who has red hair, and is between 20 and 30 years old, contracted this disease at the sight of a fainting sister. This kind of genesis is an established fact. I remember of reading in Stark's "General Pathology" of an instance where a mother was affected with eczema of the lips immediately on seeing her child fall on knife.

Our patient, however, lost the above mentioned sweats, which proves that the fright had a metastatic effect. I learned that at first there appeared very small spots which developed into pustules infecting half of the forehead. Scratching aggravated the condition, so that some places assumed a cup-like appearance, somewhat as in favus (tinea maligna).

When patient came to me the face was oozing so terribly that the pillow was thoroughly soaked in the morning, and she suffered greatly. When asked the nature of the pains she said that they were sometimes itching, sometimes tensive, and often indescribable, suddenly appearing and disappearing.

What should be done? Certainly no strictly Homœopathic indication presented itself since one might think of *Sulphur*, another of *Arsenicum*, *Silicia*, *Hepar sulphur*, *Causticum*, *Mezereum*, etc. In such cases I have laid down, as a rule for my guidance, never to experiment at the cost of the patient (and my own as well as Hahnemann's), but to employ a so-called empirical remedy. I know *Aethiops antimonialis* as a very effective remedy through its recommendation (by the Berlin Society of Homœopathic Physicians) in *ophthalmia scrofulosa* of the worst kind, a fact which I proved myself to be correct. In this case, also, we find the deepest and most stubborn disturbance of the organic juices and a subject with every indication of the worst form of scrofula, ending in lethal cancer—*dyscrasia* or *tuberculosis*.

The patient received the remedy in doses of the 1st centesimal trituration, every evening and morning, as much as a point of a knife blade would hold. There was no attempt at external removal of the eruption, a method so much favored by the Allopaths, and yet the simple internal effort was magical, since after a few days the scabs were dried up, had fallen off, and the terrible oozing as well as the pain had ceased. The happy patient pre-

sented herself again on Friday, after having taken the medicine for the first time on Sunday evening. Very great changes could, indeed, be noticed which justified the hope for a speedy and total cure.

I again ask all my colleagues which was the principle of healing in this case? We may soonest think of Schussler's therapeutic maxim, the biochemic principle. The definition that this preparation acts as a blood purifier is not sufficient, and yet it may be accepted as the most intelligent.

Schoeman triturates the *Aethiops antimonialis* with *Aethiops mercurialis* (or *mineralis*), which last consists of equal parts of *Quicksilver* and *Sulphur*, and says of the product: "It acts analogous to *Aethiops mercurialis*, but stronger, and is therefore preferred to it in scrofulous eruptions of the skin, scald, milk-scab, scrofulosis conjunctivitis, keratitis, blepharitis glandulosa, otorrhœa and swellings of the glands. It is especially valuable for children as a mild but nevertheless effective remedy."

ON SOME MERCURIAL PREPARATIONS.

By Dr. Mossa, of Bromberg.

While all mercurial preparations partake of the general characteristic properties of *Mercurius*, each special preparation has decided peculiarities, which is readily accounted for by their widely different chemical composition. Among these there is one preparation which is hardly ever used by Homœopaths, *i. e.*, *Mercurius præcipitatus albus sive Hydrargirum ammoniatio-muriaticum oxydatum*. However, this is one of the unproved remedies. We have records of its successful application—although externally—from old-school sources, where it has been used by the older Allopaths with success in herpetic ulcers, in diverse attacks of tetters, in chronic itch and crusta lactea, and by the younger physicians it has been used in pithiriasis vericolor, and herpes circinatus, so that I was induced to try and ascertain whether by internal medication similar good results might not be attained.

CASE 1. Eczema faciei chronicum. An elderly pensioned officer was troubled for several years with a moistening eruption of little blisters on the face, more especially in winter when frequently exposed to cold. That portion of the skin on which

the blisters formed was reddened and swollen, and the eruption would dry up into scabs, which in turn exfoliated. The eyelids, more especially the lower, showed œdematous swelling, the corners were reddened, the caruncula lachrymalis were swelled, and there was profuse lachrymation. The formation of blisters extended also to the external ear, especially on the right side, on which he lay in bed, and it was covered with numerous scabs in the morning. There was itching and burning in bed, hindering sleep. I gave several remedies to little purpose, such as *Sulphur* and *Sarsaparilla*; but a decided though slow amelioration followed the use of *Mercurius præcip. alb.* 3, of which patient received eight one-grain powders, one to be taken every third day. First the burning itching ceased, so patient enjoyed his night's rest; then the formation of blisters abated. The exfoliation of the diseased skin, which was covered with tallow spread on muslin, continued, however, for a considerable while. Finally the skin assumed a healthy appearance again. The cure was permanent, much to the satisfaction of the grateful patient.

CASE 2. Eczema faciei et capilliti. A little girl, æt. 2 years, suffered with an eruption on her face and a large part of her scalp, which covered it with a thick, yellow crust, from the cracks of which matter exuded. There was a disagreeable smell and swelling of the cervical glands. I gave one grain of *Merc. præc. alb.* 3 every third day. The cure was accomplished within four weeks without any interruption or other remedy.

CASE 3. A soldier, returning from France, was afflicted with a vesiculo-squamous eruption with much itching on the palm of the hand and the inner sides of the fingers and joints. After having used, within four weeks, two drachms of *Merc. præc. alb.* 3, in one-grain doses, the disease was cured.

Many a practitioner, aware of the axiom, "Omnes milites syphilitici sunt fel fuerunt," will harbor a suspicion that these skin diseases of cases 1 and 3 rest on a syphilitic basis. It is possible, but I was unable to gain positive information on that point, despite all questioning.

Mercur. subl. corr., I have had frequently occasions to prescribe in the course of this year, remembering Bolle's experience, I used it in cases where the localization of the smallpox pustules on the mucous membranes of the bucal cavity occasioned dangerous symptoms. The success was very gratifying in almost all cases. To grown persons I gave the 3d trit., and to children the 5th dilution.

Simultaneous with the small-pox epidemic there occurred a large number of cases of angina tonsillaris et faucini, in which the stabbing pains seriously interfered with deglutition. A peculiarity of this case was a thick, yellow, watery welt at the entrance to the fauces. For this I usually gave *Merc. subl. corr.* in the 3d dilution internally, and at the same time made use of a gargle 3 times a day of 5 drops to 1 tablespoonful of water. The lumps of matter soon came away, and in two or three days the other symptoms subsided.

Not long ago I had occasion to observe a striking effect from *Cinnabaris*.

In a boy, aet. 6 months, who had suffered from a greenish mucous diarrhœa for some time, the skin surrounding the anus and scrotum assumed a copper tint. I first gave *Merc. sol. H.* partly on account of diarrhœic and skin symptoms, partly on account of a suspicion of hereditary syphilis, the more so as the child soon after birth exhibited aphthæ on the mucous membranes of the mouth as well as on the tongue. But *solubilis* was of no avail, whereupon I gave *Cinnabaris* 3 in trit., when all the symptoms soon subsided.

These are some observations which were taken more "ab usu in morbis" than from the physiological provings

A DAY FROM MY PRACTICE.

Translated for the HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

It was a case of most intense *peritonitis* in a woman aet. 37. The attack was manifestly caused by a violent cold, and began with a considerable chill, which was soon followed by pains in the abdomen, increasing in severity from hour to hour, exacerbation resulted from the least touch or movement, or from attempting to take a deep breath.

While the patient complained of internal heat and burning thirst, the limbs and cheeks were cold to the touch. The face was pale and sunken, and its expression denoted the most intense pains, almost driving to distraction. The sunken eyes had dark rings, and from time to time pitiful outcries forced by the intense pains were followed by lamentations over a terrible nausea, which at times culminated in vomiting of a greenish mucous liquid. On the second day of the attack the tense and tympanitic abdomen denoted extensive exudations which was

verified by cautious attempts at percussion. Diarrhœa came on, greatly exhausting patient. Pulse was small, weak and hurried. I had given during the first two days *Belladonna*, *Bryonia* then *Mercurius*, *Veratrum*, without success, and could only alleviate the condition by persistent applications of compresses of cold water, carefully covered, and the frequent change of the same gave at least momentary relief. Then on the evening of the third day I concluded to give *Colocynth.* 3, four drops in half a glass of water, 2 teaspoonfuls every two hours. Early in the morning of the day (the 20th of January) I hastened to the house and met the daughter, who with beaming face reported that her mother noted a decided decrease of the pains before midnight, and then slept quietly from 1 till 5 o'clock, and that she felt very much relieved. The patient herself soon reiterated the good news, and her whole appearance denoted the decided change for the better. Light and of short duration were the spells of pain that followed, and the sensitiveness of the abdomen was remarkably diminished, so that a more precise percussion could be effected disclosing the presence of a widespread exudation, in consequence of which the abdomen was tense and bloated. Nausea had ceased entirely, and the heretofore cold tongue had normal temperature. A similar change was observable in the temperature of the skin, of the limbs and face, the pulse was nearly normal, and the harrassing thirst had ceased. Within a few days, with continuing improvement, undoubted signs of the beginning resorption of the exudation become manifest; secretion of urine was increased, as also the activity of the skin. After the complete cessation of all inflammatory symptoms *Bryonia* 3 was again given with an occasional dose of *Sulphur* 15, and within less than three weeks the process of resorption was happily brought to a close.

In the course of last winter I had to treat a similar case of peritonitis, but not so violent, but on account of a copious, watery diarrhœa I resorted to *Veratrum album.* 3d, and after the diarrhœa ceased I gave also *Bryonia*, with an occasional dose of *Sulphur*, which speedily brought about resorption. I would here remark that I regard the simultaneous application of cold compresses as imperative, and this is borne out by my whole extensive previous experience. These well-covered cold compresses afford at least temporarily instant relief, and should be persisted in until the sensitiveness of the abdomen has ceased entirely, and the gradually slower warming of the same will in-

dubitably point to a less frequent change, until they can be left off altogether. Even in peritonitis puerperalis I invariably made use of these cold applications, so grateful to the patient, and I have to see the first case wherein it had a bad effect; on the contrary I always saw the lochia re-established under its use.

On the same day I received word of a fine therapeutic result in a case of *acne of the face*. Whoever has had experience in combatting this form of disease will admit that the task is often a very difficult one. Several times I was able to see good results in this affection from the internal use of *Centum*, and still more so from *Natrum mur.*, but I must admit that in a majority of cases I did not succeed in effecting a material change. The local application of specific remedies also was useless, and not until I conceived the idea to subject the whole of the external skin to the action of a specific remedy did I meet with the wished for success.

For a number of years I prescribed for patients troubled with acne of the face full baths of about 90°, in which from one-quarter to one half pound of sea-salt has been dissolved. Twice a week such a bath is taken, in which the patient remains from fifteen to twenty minutes. I found this simple treatment effective in acne indurata, as well as in acne pustulosa. Experience has taught me that common salt will not answer the purpose, and I found sea-salt more efficacious, probably by reason of its containing minute quantities of *Iodine*. I have cured all cases that came to me within the last few years, while formerly, as mentioned above, I only exceptionally succeeded with internal remedies.—*From N. Z. fuer Hom. Klin., Vol. XVI., No. 14.*

VIRCHOWIANA.*

Dr. Hirsch, late of Prague.

High or low potencies? That is a question which has been ventilated very often indeed, but as to which still no conclusion has been reached. The one enthuses on high potencies and anathematizes all dilutions to which not at least two or three ciphers are attached, while a second is satisfied with a very modest first number; a third, fond of variety, uses now high

*Signifies as much as: Remarks in which one presumes to arrogate to one's self conclusive judgment on any subject.

now low potencies; a fourth, finally, only plays the deepest double bass; when he opens his pocket-case one fancies to see a case of water-colors. There rests the modest anti-gonorrhœal *Cannabis*, in her becoming green dress, and right near her tarries, clad in a blackish-brown robe, *Thuja*, the destroyer of condylomata (which, however, at times leaves you in the lurch); and there, in a greenish tint, reposes the ladies' friend, *Pulsatilla*; and at her side, the picture of fiery strength of reddish-brown color, reposes the staff of the weak, *i. e.*, *China*. And what might be but dimly-discernible to the eye, the faculty of smell and of taste will reveal.

Once upon a time (it was in September,) I was called in consultation in a desperate case to Vienna, and there made the acquaintance of the rather aged family physician; he was very popular and in great request. He had been giving *Phosphorus* in a very violent typhus diarrhœa. This was all quite correct, and I, as well as another consulting physican present, were quite satisfied with the status quo, at least for the time being. When, on leaving the room, I called attention to the fact that the remedy in solution had better be removed, as it had become quite turbid. Whereupon I received the instructive answer that *Phosphorus* always rendered the water turbid, and with this the attendant physician smilingly took his vial of *Phosphorus*, opened it, and, at a distance of ten or fifteen feet, I smelled the escaping *Phosphorous acid*, and at the same time the nurse remarked that the medicine at night was actually luminous in the darkened room. Perfectly startled, we two consilairii looked at each other, and I ventured the remark whether a dilution of *Phosphorus* would not be better. But this proposition was not to the liking of the family physician, nor did it seem to be agreeable to the patient, for in two days she had shuffled off the mortal coil. And yet that same physician, on parting, related numerous instances in which the undiluted specific remedies proved to be curative; and, knowing the honorable character of the man, I am fully convinced that what he related was absolutely true.

I am well acquainted, however, with another most trustworthy colleague, who, in direct contrast to the preceding, is a quite outspoken admirer of the high potencies.

According to his opinion every drug has a material and spiritual element, which latter constitutes its strength, as medicine its real soul. Thus far this is unobjectionable, but now

comes the salient point: In proportion as the material element of the medicine is diminished by certain technical manipulations, the medicinal element is liberated more and more, and attains its pinnacle of usefulness when matter has been perfectly eliminated. Now, will anyone be good enough to tell me with which dilution this most important movement comes to pass, is it with the 29th, or 99th, or 999th? I, for my part, am no friend of such high dilutions, and in spite of that I felt called upon to make some experiments, and while I cannot say that the higher potencies were devoid of effect, as a rule, yet I must openly confess that the results were not satisfactory to such a degree as to induce me to alter my usual way of proceeding, which is to operate more with lower than with somewhat higher dilutions, and if I have the choice to use very high or middle potencies I would without hesitation choose the latter, as while giving quite high attenuations I would ever and ever be apprehensive that thereby in many a case a patient might suffer for loss of time.

The extremes don't seem to bring us to the goal, and the less so if one stands by an extreme with iron determination whatever form of disease he may meet with.

Cumulative experience alone may bring about lasting result or rules. But to arrive at that we must not generalize and solely demand an answer to the question whether more cures are effected by the high, medium, or low attenuations.

Cures will be effected by all of us, by the one adhering to the highest scale of dilutions as well as by the other, to whom it seems to be impossible to cut loose from the material elements of drugs; but to my thinking neither of the two will attain to more than, at best, a circumscribed measure of successful therapeutic activity.

What the one, despite all endeavors, finds impossible to cure the other will attain often with little trouble, and, as I have repeatedly had occasion to observe, with the same remedial factors. So, a number of years ago, I was called in consultation to see the ailing wife of a professor, who was troubled with a persistent and very profuse menorrhagia. For six days a very copious menstrual flow had persisted, consisting of black and thin blood. There seemed to be no casual nexus and the patient mentioned that her extremities felt as if they were of wood and as if her finger tips were going to sleep; she also had a feeling of formication. My choice was immediately *Secale*, whereupon the family physician replied that he first gave *Belladonna*, later on *Ipecac*,

and that the last medicine he had given was that self-same *Secale*. However, as I knew that the old gentleman operated as a rule only with very high potencies, I suggested that a lower potency be given, as *Secale* was surely indicated. He consented, but deplored not to have a low potency at hand, which I then offered and thereupon gave him several powders of the 3d trit. While we were still there the first powder was given and six hours after, while the flooding had already considerably diminished, the second powder was given, and after another six hours a third one, though the improvement had steadily progressed. The fourth powder was not administered, as by that time the hemorrhage had been reduced to a minimum. Two days after the patient was out of bed, and a few subsequent doses of *China* speedily completed the cure.

Many of my honored colleagues on reading the last few lines, will be reminded of cases where they succeeded in stopping severe menorrhagias with the higher potencies. I most assuredly don't want to gainsay that, for I, too, could mention cases cured therewith from my own practice. The point I desire to make is that not only on the selection, but in many cases also, on the potency depends the cure.

I say advisedly "in many cases," for there are cases which can be reached with weaker, as well as with stronger doses of the same remedy.

Court Counsellor Appalger, was physician to Archduke Stephen. One day the Archduke was attacked by a violent catarrhal inflammation of the throat. After twenty-four hours the condition seemed to be unchanged, whereupon he questioned Appalger whether he would object to give the remedy usually employed in Homœopathy for that ailment, as he surely was cognizant of it, and he had often been recommended to use it in such cases. Appalger smilingly acquiesced, and wrote a prescription calling for 4 oz. of a decoction of *Marsh-mallow*, and 3 drops of tincture of *Belladonna*, and gave direction to take one tablespoonful every two hours. This happened in the morning, and at the evening visit the Archduke was able to report a striking change for the better, and a continuance of the remedy brought about a cure within twenty-four hours. Well, I believe that we have a sufficient number of cases of catarrhal sore throat on record where higher and even very high potencies accomplished the same. But at the same time there is an entire genus of disease, and a widespread one, which is

treated by far the largest part of Homœopathic practitioners with stronger doses of the specific remedies, although by no means even approximately Allopathic ones, and with very good success. I am speaking of *Syphilis*. Even our highly esteemed colleague, *Jahr*, the ultra admirer of the minute pellets of the 30th attenuation, even he don't stickle to recommend that the scarlet coat of *Cinnabar* be only changed to one of a rose color, and the original garb of deepest morning of *Mercurius sol.* be changed to a light gray. Poor *Jahr*, through what direful experiences he must have passed before he could give voice to such advice.—*From N. Z. fuer Hom., Vol. XVII., No. 18.*

HOMŒOPATHIC SKETCHES.

By Dr. Aegidi, Freienwalde.

Translated for the HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

Some Homœopaths maintain that medicated pellets are worthless, and deride all medical practice with such as child's play. The following remarks are not intended for such Homœopathic physicians who only have faith in strong remedies and full drop doses. Others, however, who not only know the efficacy of the higher potencies, especially in chronic complaints, and who appreciate the advantages of small doses, will peruse these lines with interest.

The question arises: For how long a time will properly-medicated pellets retain their efficacy when guarded against outside deleterious influences? A decisive answer cannot, it is true, be given, but to adherents of this form of dispensation it will be of interest to learn that old and apparently worthless pellets will retain for many years their pathogenetic strength, and those in doubt will learn that it is not necessary to replenish every year their stock of remedies with freshly-medicated pellets.

Dr. Burkhardt, of Berlin, who spent a great deal of time in perfecting the Homœopathic technique and mode of preparing the medicinal preparations, regardless of cost, even maintains that the older the more effective are Homœopathic pellets—and he may be right.

Some years ago at Königsburg, Prussia, there occurred a very virulent epidemic of scarlet fever, to which many children, and even grown persons, succumbed. My practice was so extensive that the short, wintry days scarce sufficed to visit all seek-

ing my aid, to the partial neglect of my other patients. On December 24th, I had to make so many visits that after a hasty breakfast I drove uninterruptedly from house to house, not taking time for dinner, until late that evening, when I finally entered the house of a friend, who was ready to sit down, with his numerous family, to supper. Although very hungry, I could not swallow a morsel; even the smell of food became so repugnant that I became quite ill, and my condition grew so much worse from minute to minute that I was compelled to go home and take to bed. Here a veritable case of an intense practo-colitis soon developed. Violent evacuations from the bowels, with tenesmus, occurred in quick succession, powerful, colicky pains, with exhaustion and faintness, set in; the fæcal discharges were thin at first, then watery; reddish masses mixed with pseudo-membranous blood were voided. During the night more than fifty such dejecta occurred, accompanied by horrible pains. During the first hours of the night, I was able to make use of the closet near by, but soon the general weakness had increased to such an extent that I had to use the bed-pan. Toward morning even that was impossible, and soft spreads had to be changed about every five minutes. The discharge was at last very small in quantity, about as much and of the looks of a bruised cherry. The pulse became smaller and smaller, hands and feet were cold as ice, and my face sunken. I still retained consciousness. I don't recollect any more what remedies I took, but without effect. With the dawn, two colleagues, friends, were called, Drs. Schmidt and Giserius. They consulted and prescribed remedies, but with as little effect. Toward noon they came again; seemed to be very much concerned, consulted for a long time, gave another remedy, but, alack, without better result. After their departure, thoroughly disheartened, I ceased taking medicine for several hours. The attacks grew in intensity, the faintness increased, and I could not possibly wait for their coming till evening; something had to be done; the true specific remedy had not yet been found. All at once *Cantharis* occurred to my memory. I had not yet received that, and I asked my wife to bring it to me. But in whatever cases they searched for it, it could not be found, and I was too weak to get up and look for it myself.

Now I possessed a small pocket case which *Hahnemann* himself had presented to me in the year 1831; it contained 144 tiny vials filled with pellets the size of poppy seeds. This I cherished

highly as a remembrance of the old master, the more so as some of the vials still contained the remedies potentized by himself, even the names on the little corks were written by his own hand, neat and legibly. For many years I had not made use of the case, thinking that the old pellets had long ceased to be effective. But now I was in articulo mortis and the case contained the desired remedy. Although a messenger had at once been dispatched to the pharmacy, I concluded that it would not hurt to take a few of the old pellets, so I took two of them in a teaspoonful of water.

My friendly readers surely have often made the observation that after giving a correctly indicated Homœopathic remedy in the intense neuralgic accesses of the trigeminus and its ramification of the ischiadicus, etc., the moaning of the tortured patient would suddenly cease and the ailment vanished. To experience such a curative effect on one's self, to be transformed and saved in one moment from the most intense distress and peril to a feeling of unutterable bliss, affords a vaster surprise, a feeling of deep veneration for such wonderful forces, inherent for so many years in two dried up apparently worthless sugar pellets, out of which the curative power will develop with lightning rapidity under suitable circumstances.

Within one minute all pains had ceased as if by magic. I had but one more evacuation, then sank into a deep refreshing sleep, out of which I awoke after several hours with a sensation of great weakness, it is true, but entirely free from pain or indisposition. Three days after I was enabled to take up practice again. I will add that I did not use the remedy brought from the pharmacy; the two tiny pellets of Hahnemann's preparation sufficed to thoroughly relieve a per acute attack of sickness.—*From the Allg. Hom. Zeitung, of February 20, 1860.*

(The translator casually came across this interesting communication, and, as *Aegidi* was one of the most renowned of Hahnemann's disciples, he thought it worth while to reproduce it.)

BOOK NOTICES.

Surgery. By Bern B. Gallaudet, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy and Clinical Lecturer on Surgery, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, Visiting Surgeon, Bellevue Hospital, New York, and Charles N. Dixon-Jones, M. D., Assist-

ant Surgeon, Out-Patient Department Presbyterian Hospital, New York. Being the final volume of The Students' Quiz Series, edited by Bern B. Gallaudet, M. D. Duodecimo, 291 pages, 149 illustrations. Cloth, \$1.75. Philadelphia, Lea Brothers & Co., 1893.

This volume completes the students' quiz series published by the Leas', all of which have been noticed in the RECORDER. The present volume is well illustrated with excellent wood cuts, and as a primary book on surgery is all that could be asked. But complete as it is, there is one feature lacking—the indications for remedies that are so powerful an aid to the surgeon and a blessing to the patient. Again, perhaps the student is directed to use the knife in many conditions that should be removed by medicine. But that is looking forward to the golden age when the surgeon's duty will be confined to the treating of injuries, and the physician will be the healer of all bodily infirmities. A long journey, that.

A LETTER from an esteemed correspondent suggests the publication of the first volume of Hahnemann's "Chronic Diseases" in advance, because "the other four volumes are mainly *Materia Medica*, all of which we have in other publications." That is a very prevalent error. Men look at those magnificent *working condensations*, Hering in his "Condensed *Materia Medica*," or Allen in his superb "Handbook," and think they possess the pathogeneses of the various drugs, whereas these great books are avowedly but condensations. In the ten volume "Encyclopædia" may be found all the provings to be found in the "*Materia Medica Pura*" and the "Chronic Diseases," but they are to be found complete in no other work save the originals. Take such a remedy as *Sepia*; in the "Chronic Diseases" fifty-five pages are devoted to it; or *Silicea*, with thirty-six pages, not to mention other remedies of equal importance, where else, outside of the "Chronic Diseases," can you find the full provings of these drugs? An abridged dictionary is very handy and useful, but when you want to go to the root of a word, to learn its full scope, you must go to the unabridged volume. The same is true with Homœopathic drug provings. The many little and big handbooks are *very* useful, but every practitioner should have the unabridged volumes to fall back upon, the "*Materia*

Medica Pura" and the "Chronic Diseases," and so every practitioner should subscribe for the "Chronic Diseases" and, when printed, *study* it. The book will be one of the best investments you ever made.

The Physician's Visiting List for 1894. Philadelphia. P. Blakiston, Son & Co.

The coming year will be the forty-third in which this favorite list has been published. It is very neatly gotten up, and in varying size, for from 25 patients per day or week to 100, and in price from \$1.00 to 3.00.

Messrs. Boericke & Tafel have issued a new Tablet Price List, which may be obtained by addressing any of their pharmacies. There is a considerable change in price, and physicians should send for a copy of the new list.

We again call attention to Dr. Villar's "International Homœopathic Annual," the second number of which will appear in March. It will contain the addresses of Homœopathic physicians, pharmacists, societies, hospitals and periodicals in all parts of the world, together with a synopsis of the new indications of remedies, new remedies and other valuable matter. Dr. Villars has appointed Messrs. Boericke & Tafel American agents for the work. Subscription price, \$1.00, duty and postage prepaid.

Nearly seven hundred pages of Dr. Wood's "Text-Book of Gynecology" are completed, and the entire work, probably over nine hundred pages, should be ready for delivery in February. It will be a splendid work and a credit to Homœopathy.

The new Illustrated Book Catalogue just issued by Boericke & Tafel is very popular, every mail bringing in requests for a copy. It is something that all book lovers will carefully preserve, and all inquirers into Homœopathic literature appreciate.

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THE DRIFT.

*Dr. Bacon (*Medical Visitor*) relates his experience with chlorides as disinfectants. He had a diphtheria case that seemingly developed membranous croup, though there was no membrane. Child worse lying on lounge, better on its mother's lap, and better still when carried about. *Platt's Chlorides* had been put in the room as disinfectants on first visit. Finally it struck the doctor that as chlorine gas is two and one-half times heavier than air the boy was suffering from it; he laid down on the low couch and could easily smell the gas, and began to cough. On removal of the chlorides the child brightened up wonderfully, but was too far gone to recover. A lady also had weekly attacks of laryngitis; when the cause was discovered, it proved to be *Chloride of Lime* in the bath-room where she spent an hour every week. This removed and there was no further trouble.

*The St. Louis *Clinique* makes the startling discovery that "*Chloride of Sodium*, from a common article of diet, is rising to the dignity of one of *Materia Medica*." The *Clinique* ought to subscribe for a copy of the new edition of Hahnemann's "*Chronic Diseases*" and learn the news.

*A few years ago a shrewd advertising manager of the big patent medicine concerns sprung the "Evils of Substitution" on the innocent newspaper men, and the "sure cures" of all sorts got some of the best advertising they ever received. Now Cyrus Edson, M. D., Commissioner of Health of New York City and State, President of the Board of Pharmacy of the City and County of New York, reopens the subject. Whether the worthy doctor rages at druggists for substituting *Ipecac* for *Chamomile*,

Corrosive sublimate for *Sac. lac.*, or their "own blood purifier" for Bluffum's, is not clear.

*Dr. Biggs, of the New York health department, "officially declares" consumption to be a contagious disease. He suggests: "That there be systematically disseminated among the people, by means of circulars, publications, etc., the knowledge that every tubercular person may be a source of actual danger. That all public institutions be required to transmit to the Board of Health the names and addresses of all persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis within seven days of the time when such persons first come under observation. That special inspectors be assigned to duty for the investigation of this disease, and whenever the department has become aware of the existence of families or premises where tuberculosis exists, or has recently existed, it shall be the duty of these inspectors to visit such premises and deliver proper circulars and give suitable information to the person residing there, and take such specific measures of disinfection as are required in each case." Has Dr. Biggs considered the full force of his assertion that consumptives are a "source of actual danger?" Are not we barbarous enough now without being made more so? Fortunately for the afflicted, the mass of mankind receives new ideas slowly; if they really believed what Dr. Biggs asserts with so much positiveness, we would see acts of brutality that would throw witch-burning into the shade.

*Dr. E. C. Price, in *Southern Journal of Homœopathy*, writes that he recently burned his hand with *Carbolic acid*. "I at once plunged my hand into cold water, but that did not seem to mend matters. The skin on the back of my little fingers looked like it was ready to peel off by the slightest friction; just at that minute a student of Dr. B. came in to get me to go with her to see a patient. My fingers by this time had turned as white as milk and were smarting terribly. I told her what had happened. She said at once, put some milk on them. I did so, and the smarting, except in one small spot, was relieved. I went with her a block and a half to see the patient, and when I came out of the house the palmar aspect of my fingers was restored to their natural color. I came home, washed my hand in milk again, and that was all I did. In about a week a little scale, about one fourth of an inch in diameter, came off the back of my fingers where the smarting had been so severe. Should I even be so unfortunate as to be called, as I once was, to anyone

who has swallowed *Carbolic acid* I will certainly give them a large quantity of MILK."

*Dr. Herbert C. Clapp (*New England Medical Gazette*) writes: "Years ago I came to the conclusion, theoretically, that if this disease [fatty degeneration of the heart] were at all amenable to treatment, and if the Homœopathic law were true, *Arsenic* ought, if not to cure fatty heart, at least to stay its development and temporarily to give relief." In thirty cases he prescribed it with more or less beneficial results. 3x potency.

*Commenting on "heart failure," Dr. Chas. E. Page (*Med. Record*) intimates that these are the "direct and natural effect of so-called medicinal doses of virulent poisons." "A physician prominent enough in the medical world to be imported from Philadelphia to give a course of lectures before the Harvard Medical School Association related the story of two brilliant cures of a certain form of heart disease under his treatment when he was a young man, by 'enormous doses' of *Digitalis*. Both patients had been taking ten-drop doses, and he increased the dose to forty drops. 'The triumph seemed complete,' said the lecturer, 'and so it was for weeks; but mark the ultimate result: Mary, one morning, as she trod the doorway of the market-house, fell dead upon the threshold. The banker, stretching his arm across the desk that had been to him the pathway to riches and power, fell hushed and powerless into the eternal silence.' Here was the point, as it seemed to me, and I trust to others who listened to his address, for the speaker to warn in the most emphatic manner possible against such brutal treatment, or to make his bow and allow his hearers to draw their own moral. But, so far from doing this, the lecturer expressed the belief that it was the forty-drop doses in place of the ten-drop doses that eked out poor Mary's life a few weeks, and that the banker also would have died sooner but for the same enormous doses of one of our most deadly poisons."

*Sir William Moore, Honorary Physician to the Queen, maintains (*British Medical Journal*) that the use of *Opium* in India so far from being an injury to the people is, probably, a positive benefit, as it protects them from the malarial fevers. The natives, he says, believe that it prolongs life. In his experience *Opium* smokers make the most desirable servants, as they seem to be much less liable to sickness than others. The Government has been trying to suppress the use of *Opium*, and concurrently there has been a great increase of malarial fevers.

*Ernest Hart's "own Philadelphia correspondent" writes as follows to that gentleman's journal: "To your readers all this may sound somewhat *opéra-bouffe* like. You have settled the intolerable Homœopathic question, which, like a Jack-in-the-box, pops up whenever we move a hand. You can hardly understand why we also do not *écraser l'infame* of whatever name, whether eclectic, physio-medical, orificial, Christian science, or seventh daughter of seventh-daughterism." The reason why the Homœopaths are not *écrasés* (so to put it) is because the American medical journals (regular) are, so says this correspondent, controlled by manufacturing concerns. After looking over the puffs given proprietary articles in the *British Medical Journal*, and the tremendous crush of proprietary articles in the advertising pages of that journal, one is reminded of the pot and the kettle calling each other black. No American medical journal can approach the *British* in quack ads. In the number before us it has 116 quarto pages of advertising, not to mention its reading notices. "We respectfully beg to remind members of the Medical Profession that there are few, if any, preparations which prove so beneficial in cases of Bronchitis and affections of the Throat and Chest as 'PUMILINE.'" What is "Pumiline," Dr. Hart?

WHAT SAYS "POSTERITY?"

"How then," asks Hempel, in his "Homœopathy a Principle of Nature," "is it possible that Hahnemann should have been right in all things save that which he regarded as the crowning glory of his eventful life! 'Ever since the years 1816 and 1817,' writes this illustrious man, 'I have been employed day and night in trying to discover the reason why the Homœopathic remedies, which were then known, did not effect a true cure of the chronic diseases. I tried to obtain a more correct idea of the true nature of thousands of chronic ailments which remained uncured, in spite of the incontrovertible truth of the Homœopathic doctrine; when behold! the Giver of all good permitted me, about that time, to solve the sublime problem for the benefit of mankind, after unceasing meditation, indefatigable research, careful observations and with the most accurate experiments.'"

* * * The psora doctrine of Hahnemann burst upon the world like an evanescent meteor, with a flash, a sound, a few

convulsive throes, and, after a brief flicker of recognition by his more enthusiastic friends, was permitted to glide into the bosom of oblivion as an impracticable speculation. Unfortunately, the doctrine was proclaimed to technical minds; the great truths which underlie its liberal teachings remained concealed from the public gaze, and it is left for posterity to raise its voice in defense of the great departed, and to claim a more respectful attention and a more philosophical interpretation for the inspiration of his genius."

Sixty-six years have passed since the "Chronic Diseases" was first published in German, by Arnold, of Dresden and Leipzig, and forty-nine years since Radde gave the only condensed version of that book ever printed to the English world, a translation long since out of print. Is posterity ready to do justice to Hahnemann?

The "posterity" mentioned by Hempel—the *men of to-day*—will not be the losers by this work. Its *theory* and its *materia medica* are needed to-day, *especially the latter*. It is for them to say whether the book shall be brought out again or not. All required is a sufficient number of subscribers to reasonably guarantee the actual outlay.

The book will probably exceed 1,300 pages. It will be uniform in size of page with Dudgeon's translation of the "Materia Medica Pura," a large 8vo. The paper will be of a fine quality; binding, half-morocco. The work will be newly translated throughout and the symptoms of the Materia Medica part will be numbered and paragraphed, as in the original. The price will be \$8.00, delivered, *expressage prepaid*, to subscribers. Subscribe through your pharmacist or direct to the publishers, Boericke & Tafel, 1011 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

We have been harping a good deal on this subject of late, but the subject is of importance. Homœopathy, according to Hahnemann, is *not complete without* "The Chronic Diseases." That must be our excuse for this iteration.

DR. THOS. H. HICKS, of Knoxville, Tenn., writes: "Am much pleased with Dewey's work and think it will fill a long-felt want, impressing as it does some of the details of Homœopathy that are liable to be forgotten in active practice and are invaluable to student as well as to the practitioner."

VERDI'S SPECIAL DIAGNOSIS.

As shown above, this is an Homœopathic work. Homœopathic though it may be, it is a work of merit. It has been shown that the author of this book, from time to time, has held positions of honor: twice appointed by the highest Executive of the nation, viz: President U. S. Grant and R. B. Hayes. This does not add to the value of the work, further than to show the individual standing in the consideration given him by his personal friends, and to the public, men whose eminence and veracity cannot be questioned. The author makes mention of the fact that this is an enlargement of, and completion of a former work for popular use. It is a generalization of a special work, enlarged, more complete in every way, and brought down to date, with the latest principles, and modernized methods of Homœopathic treatment.

It is divided into nine parts or chapters, in which the whole field of medicine is covered. Each subject is handled in a manner, possible only by those best fitted and most familiar with the wants and needs of the laity in applying the principles of treatment laid down by the principles of this system of medicine. The author's object, as stated in his preface, is to put into practice the principle that "knowledge is the right of many, rather than the privilege of the few." That is the purpose of this book.—*Toledo Medical Compend.*

IN addition to the well-known and highly popular Barley Oat, Substitute for Mother's Milk, No. 4 for Dyspeptics and No. 5 for the Constipated Foods, Mr. Zimmerman has added another to his list, the No. 6 Food for Diabetes. The "key-note" to this food consists in the fact that it is prepared from cereals from which all the starch has been removed by *mechanical means* and not by chemical action. The food is also free from sugar and is very nourishing. Patients suffering from diabetes, it is said, show a gain in strength very soon after beginning to use this food, and it may be made a powerful auxiliary in the treatment of diabetes and also of any disease where it is desirable that the patient eat as little starch and sugar as possible. Like the other foods, it is put up in two-pound tin pails. The price is one dollar per pail. All of these foods are really excellent, being prepared without the aid of chemicals, and merit the attention of physicians.

THIS little book [“Therapeutics of Cholera”] is well worth buying. It is written by a man who has seen service in the very home of cholera, and the indications he gives for the use of drugs are the result of his practical experience. He is among the comparatively few who have used *Ricinus communis* in this condition, and the results are such as to justify the classification of this drug with those whose practical value is of importance in cholera. We are pleased to note that Dr. Majumdar considers cholera a preventable disease to a great extent, through the application of hygiene. Especially does he unite with the advocates of pure water both for potation and ablution. The work is neatly bound in the characteristic manner of the press from which it is issued, and will form an addition to the shelves of any medical library.—*Southern Journal of Homœopathy.*

THIS [Dewey’s “Essentials of Homœopathic Materia Medica”] is the first book of this kind that has come to the editor’s notice. The regular school has many quiz compends and now the Homœopathic has followed suit. There is no question that such books are extremely useful to the student, who is thus enabled to select the wheat from the chaff of the lecture room, and his mind is not burdened by too heavy a weight at the outset. Dr. Dewey’s work seems to have been well performed, and the editor would advise teachers of Materia Medica to read and ponder page eight. The classes would then be benefited by the knowledge that alteration is not allowable in a Homœopathic prescription, that the smallest dose is to be used and the single dose. This volume is not intended to take the place of the larger textbooks on the same subjects. Should the reviewer be inclined to find fault, he would object to Schussler’s unproved remedies finding a place here, when many nobler drugs are omitted.—*Medical Visitor.*

THIS little day book [“Faulkner’s Visiting List”] besides the usual obstetrical tables, antidotes to poisons and methods in asphyxia, contains a distinguishing feature in its repertory. This has been greatly enlarged and will be of great convenience to the doctor. The book not only has blanks for visits made, but gives space to note the medicines given. It is neatly and substantially bound.—*North American Journal of Homœopathy.*

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

Dr. Horace P. Holmes has removed his office and residence to 1708 Douglas street, Omaha, Neb.

Errata. On page 491 the RECORDER, last line, for "volume IV" read volume VI.

Anthony Comstock has arrested the proprietors of that remarkably advertised and gynæcological table. Too much half tone female for him.

Toujours le microbe. Dr. Cyrus Edison says, in the newspapers, that probably the "germs" of grippe have lain dormant during the hot weather and are aroused from their lethargy by the cold weather.

Dr Orvanos says pneumonia is contagious.

In Germany they find success in treating the Grippe with *Natrum nitricum* and *Sabadilla* 6 to 15 the potency, in alternation.

Natrum sulph., says Prof. H. C. Wood, will cause neurasthenia

"Philanthropy sometimes becomes a mental disease."—*Medical Record*.

Dr. Wm Boericke, of San Francisco, has been doing a little missionary work among the Eclectics. His paper in the December *California Medical Journal* is good.

Ernest Hart despises advertising and notoriety as much as Sairy Gamp did liquor. But he gets it, even to his picture in the papers. So did Sairy.

The *Berliner klinische Wochenschrift* highly commends the democratic peanut as an article of food.

The *Charlotte Medical Journal* tells of a sphincter ani that had been stretched by an official man until it would no longer work; fæces run out *ad lib*.

Illinois State Board of Health has issued circulars defending compulsory vaccination.

The *Lucifer Light Bearer* is the sulphury title of a Kansas woman's right paper. It "teaches Libertarianism not Libertinism."

A correspondent writes that Dr. Bradford's *Life of Hahnemann* will do more for Homœopathy than anything that has appeared for years.

Dewey's *Essentials of Homœopathic Materia Medica* is a success.

Virchow was presented with a pure gold medal weighing six pounds. Lucky V.

"*Que diable allait-il faire dans cette galère?*" asks the *Homœopathic World* of Ernest Hart in the *Pan American*.

The Regular brother is fast becoming a nosode practitioner. In Berlin they are treating typhus with "a preparation made from typhus bacilli." Potentize it gentlemen, potentize it!

The *Medical News* has discovered a new remedy, to wit, *Actea Racemosa*.

Dr. W. W. Skinner says that sea-sickness "cannot be considered a microbic disease."

"*Facillimum* too makes Koch ashamed."—E. E. Reinke, Island of Jamaica, in letter to RECORDER.

A good many subscriptions to the RECORDER are now due. Only one dollar a year.

Dr. Holcombe completed a reply to the Browning—Could \$100—pamphlet only a few days before his death.

Boericke & Tafel's new Illustrated Book Catalogue is in brisk demand.

Subscribe for Villar's "International Homœopathic Annual," \$1.00 per copy. It will be worth the money and be ready for delivery in March. Boericke and Tafel are American agents.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

VOL. IX. PHILADELPHIA AND LANCASTER, FEB., 1894. No. 2.

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THE LIFE OF HAHNEMANN.

By Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.

[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER XXVII.

ACT GRANTING PERMISSION TO PRACTICE HOMŒOPATHY IN
COETHEN—PERMISSION GRANTED DR. MOSSDORF TO ACT
AS HAHNEMANN'S ASSISTANT—LETTER TO STAFF.

Albrecht in his biography of Hahnemann has divided his life into five epochs: The Lehrjahre or years of apprenticeship, the school days, extending from 1755 to 1792; the Prüfungsjahre or trial-years, the wander-years from 1792 to 1811; the Kampfjahre or battle-years, the life of conflict in Leipsic from 1811 to 1821; the Meisterjahre or master-years, the quiet life at Coethen from 1821 to 1835; the Glanzjahre des Alters or splendid years of old age, the brilliant life in Paris and the peaceful end.

The story of the years of apprenticeship to knowledge, of the bitter days of wandering and adversity, has been told; we have seen Hahnemann surrounded by his pupils in Leipsic, teaching his important doctrines to the world; proving medicines and preparing their painstaking record for the *Materia Medica Pura*; we have seen jealousy and bigotry drive him forth from the great city.

Now, after these battle-years necessary to the future existence of his system of healing, we follow him to the calm and restful time at Coethen, during which he was the master and his students came from many parts to sit at his feet and learn.

The little town of Coethen in the principality of Anhalt was, in Hahnemann's time, the capital of one of those small, but ab-

solute kingdoms into which Germany was divided. It had its ruler, its own laws and customs, and the Grand Duke Ferdinand, Hahnemann's protector, was supreme in his own territory. Hence for the persecuted old reformer it became a veritable haven of rest, within whose borders he and his tenets were unmolested.

Coethen is situated upon the little river Zitaue and is twelve miles southwest from Dessau, about ten miles from Halle, and but a short journey from Leipsic. At the time of which we write it contained about 6000 inhabitants.

Dr. Peschier, of Geneva, who journeyed there upon a pilgrimage to Hahnemann in 1832, thus describes it: * "The route from Leipsic to Coethen is neither very interesting nor agreeable, though it is necessary for the driver to be familiar with it; my friend the Baron von Brunnov, who had set out with his sister, lost his way in a cross road and there wandered more than three hours before he discovered the right way.

"The little village of Coethen is not lacking in charms; it lies in a valley through which flows a little river, which gives freshness and beauty to the surrounding country. The streets are large and well laid out; the chateau of the reigning Duke, beyond its splendor, offers nothing remarkable; it is situated in a garden open to the public, where many varieties of rare flowers are cultivated with great care.

"The dowager Duchess Julie lives in a pretty house in the midst of gardens, † with a lake in which there are swans, and surrounded by all the pleasures of the country. It is situated near the gates of the town from which it is separated by a promenade and a grove. I have said *gates* of the town because Coethen was formerly a little fortress, and the same old walls, pierced with gates, still remain.

"The late Duke, having embraced the Roman Catholic faith, built a chapel adjoining his palace in which to worship according to his creed; in this there is a beautiful portal, with columns."

Rapou fils, also describes a visit made in the same year. He says: ‡ "The railroad extending from Leipsic to Berlin crosses the Duchy of Anhalt-Coethen and its little capital, noted for the generous hospitality with which it received the chief of the new

* *Bibliothèque Homœopathique*, Vol. 1, p. 378.

† Her husband Duke Ferdinand, Hahnemann's patron, had died in 1831.

‡ "Histoire de la doctrine Homœopathique." Paris. 1847. Vol. 2, p. 287.

school. It is four years since my father and myself journeyed thither in the basket-work carriages of the Prussian post, over a miserable road, broken and muddy, towards the modest home of Hahnemann, which is to-day the principal point of convergence of the main railroads of northern Germany. In this borough, peaceful and rural, where the silver tinkling of the clock in the Ducal chateau wafts itself in chimes to the cattle coming from the pasture, the ardent reformer had found that salutary calm that he had lost after his great discovery.

“He lived there, entirely devoted to his art, afar from contradictions, and from the discussions that his doctrines had aroused throughout Germany. He was not, however, idle in his isolation. He carried on, with his partisans, a very extended correspondence, answered their objections, aroused the indifferent, admonished his disciples, and punished with reprobation those who transgressed his precepts.”

The house in which Hahnemann lived from 1821 to 1835, the time of his sojourn in Coethen, is situated in the Wallstrasse and is now used as a Hahnemann museum. It is of two stories and stands upon the corner of the street. Approaching it one sees a sloping roof like the two sides of a square; in the middle of each side of this roof a quaint little dormer window appears, for all the world like a gigantic eyelid half open. The pavement before the house is of large and square slabs of stone.

Over the windows of the front of the house is a tablet on which is inscribed: “Here Samuel Hahnemann lived from 1821 to 1835.”

In the rear of this house, in Hahnemann’s time, there was a long and paved garden shut in by a grated door; at the end was an arbor covered with vines.

We now reach a very interesting period in the varied life of the venerable reformer. Previous to this he had never known freedom from persecution.

His discoveries had been hailed with ridicule by men who were infinitely beneath him in education and ability. He had been by such men persecuted and forced to make his life one of wandering and poverty.

He had patiently sought to induce his fellow-physicians to try the new system he had discovered. He had been such a prey to the pettiness of bigotry that his heart had become hardened. Here in this haven of quietness he was destined to pass many years, only closing this to enter the last epoch of his

long and tempest-tossed life in the luxurious, happy years at Paris.

Hahnemann lived a quiet and studious life at Coethen. Freed from the incessant irritation of the persecutions of his enemies, with nothing to distract his mind, allowed perfect freedom of opinion and action, he now devoted himself to his important studies. For some time he remained secluded from the world, seldom going out of his house except to visit the Grand Duke professionally. His other patients were obliged to go to him. He passed much of his time in the arbor in the garden at the back of the house. On every pleasant day he took a drive in his carriage into the neighboring country. It is related of him that one day a disciple was visiting him in this garden, and seeing its small and narrow space, in which at the time he took all his exercise, said: "How small this much talked of garden of yours is, Hofrath." Hahnemann responded: "Yes, it is narrow, but," pointing to the heavens, "of infinite height."

Among the State documents preserved in the Archives of the Duchy of Anhalt is the following:* "Acts relating to the permission graciously awarded to Dr. Hahnemann, of Leipsic, to settle in this capital, and as a Homœopathic physician to dispense his own medicines.

"We hereby announce to the Commissioners of the State Administration that we have graciously accorded to Dr. Hahnemann, upon his humble request, permission to settle here as a practicing physician, and to prepare the remedies required for his treatment, and hence the Sections 15, 17 and 18, of the Medical Regulations of 1811, have no application to him.

"In other respects Dr. Hahnemann is subject to all the rules and regulations of State and police, and to all the regulations of our Medical Direction, and our Commissioners of the State Administration will arrange all that is necessary, especially in regard to the Medical Direction.

"Coethen, April 12, 1821."

Hahnemann was created Hofrath on May 13, 1822. The title Hofrath signifies Councillor to the Court. In a letter to Dr. Croserio, dated at Coethen, February 6, 1835, he signs his name Samuel Hahnemann, counsellor aulique. This is a French rendering of the same title. The term Hofrath is an

* *British Journal of Homœopathy*, Vol. xxxvi., p. 260. Lutze's "Todtenfeier," page 139.

honorary title given by princes to persons whom they wish to especially distinguish.

On June 1 the following decree was promulgated: "Hofrath Dr. Hahnemann, having practiced the Homœopathic method here for a year, and no case of death or accident from this method having come to my knowledge, I having, on the contrary, learned that many patients have been relieved and cured, I am confirmed that if Homœopathy is not more advantageous than Allopathy, it can at all events be considered as on a par with the latter. I therefore consider it my duty as a ruler to maintain it for suffering humanity, especially for my subjects, and as none of the physicians of the Dukedom has yet adopted the Homœopathic system, and owing to the great age of Hofrath Dr. Hahnemann, it is to be feared that his strength may not last very much longer, I have resolved to allow one of his most distinguished disciples, Dr. Theodore Mossdorf, a native of Dresden, to settle in this country as a practicing Homœopathic physician, and to prepare and dispense the remedies required in his treatment. On condition that Dr. Mossdorf is willing to render all assistance to Hofrath Dr. Hahnemann, he will not only receive a patent of naturalization, but also be admitted as my subject.

"Dr. Mossdorf will be exempt from the usual examination, seeing that Homœopathy is founded on quite different principles from Allopathy, and hence it would be improper to subject a disciple of Homœopathy to an Allopathic examination, just as it would be improper to ascertain the suitability of a Protestant candidate by making him be examined by a Catholic bishop. In other respects it is of course understood that Dr. Mossdorf has to submit to all other State and police laws and regulations and has to obey the orders of my Medical Directors, from which, however, like all my subjects, he can appeal to me. The Commissioner of the State administration has to do all that is required for carrying my resolution into effect, and to make it known to all whom it may concern."

Dr. Mossdorf afterwards married Hahnemann's youngest daughter Louise. He did not remain long at Coethen, as he and Hahnemann could not agree. He received from the Duke a yearly salary of sixty thalers for medical attendance on the Duke's servants.

After Hahnemann had been for six months quietly and happily living in Coethen, the petition to the Leipsic authorities

in regard to the self dispensing of medicines was answered favorably. On November 30, 1821, a royal decree was promulgated, granting, to the Homœopathic physician, under certain conditions, the right to dispense. This was a formal recognition of the new method, and although life, now rendered possible in Leipsic, offered many advantages, Hahnemann preferred the exercise of the more perfect liberty in the practice of his art that had been so generously afforded him by the kind-hearted Duke at Coethen.

The Leipsic patients of Hahnemann, of whom there were many, consulted him still at Coethen, sending often by express for medicines to that town.

He soon became useful to his ducal protector, as is evidenced by the following letter dated March 9, 1824:* "Our most serene Duke, who was suffering from a severe nervous attack, is now out of danger, thanks to the successful exertions of Dr. Hahnemann, well known for his new method of curing. When the discoverer of Homœopathy took shelter in a country whose sovereign generously supports every attempt for the improvement of science, he scarcely foresaw that he was destined to save the life of his illustrious patron. Nor did our most gracious Duke imagine that such would be the case when he extended his protection to a noble and oppressed cause for the purpose of delivering it to the impartial judgment of posterity. Feelings of mutual gratitude cemented their union."

Duke Ferdinand and his wife, Julie, were always on the most cordial terms with their illustrious physician. The following letters written when he had been but two years at Coethen will illustrate this.†

"Coethen, January 29, 1823.

"My Dear Hofrath Hahnemann:

"While expressing to you my thanks for your medical help this year, and for the past two years, and assuring you of my complete satisfaction, I wish you to accept the enclosed trifle as a slight recompense for your medicines and for your services. May heaven preserve you in good health for many years to the benefit of suffering humanity.

"FERDINAND, DUKE.

*Fischer's "Biographical Monument," p. 46.

†"Leben und Wirken," p. 111. Ameke's "History of Homœopathy," p. 155.

"My best thanks, my dear Hofrath, for your kind wishes for my birthday. I owe to your exertions one of the pleasantest gifts on entering on a new year, improved health. I hope to preserve this to your praise and credit.

"With sincere pleasure,

"Yours very affectionately,

"JULIE, DUCHESS OF ANHALT."

This kindness on the part of his princely patrons was continued during Hahnemann's whole sojourn at Coethen.

Four years after Hahnemann had removed to Coethen he wrote the following letter to his friend, Dr. Stapf. It throws some light upon his feelings during his persecutions in Leipsic, and his reasons for settling in Coethen.

"COETHEN, July 16, 1825.

"*Highly Esteemed Doctor:*

"To many of my disciples it must have seemed very suspicious when, four years ago, after receiving a similar summons from Dresden, I suddenly left the city and State and emigrated with all my family to this little principality at great expense and loss; but I knew well the inflexibility of the judges at whose ears stood my medical enemies. Remonstrances would avail naught, whatever the family doctor desires would take the form of a legal decision.

"But where is the prohibition of dispensing one's own remedies that applies to Homœopathy? To the apothecary is, by law, accorded the right that no one but himself shall dispense any medicament. But in no law relating to medical affairs is a simple remedy understood by the words medicament and medicine, but always and without exception a mixture of medicines to be compounded by the apothecary from a prescription, and prescriptions, in all the laws relating to medical affairs, always imply the mingling of several drugs in a mixture.

"Therefore the candidate for a degree must show in his examination that he has attended lectures on the art of prescribing and produce the certificates of the professor, or else he will not get the doctor's degree; for as Senner, in the preface to his 'Art of Prescribing,' expressly declares: 'A simple remedy ordered to be taken is not a prescription, that must contain several ingredients.' These mixtures and these prescriptions no one except the apothecary is permitted to make up, his privilege is only in respect to these. What medicinal authority can deny this? Who can hold a contrary opinion?

"A simple substance in a vehicle is not a medicine in the sense of the law relating to medical affairs, otherwise the apothecary would be practicing medicine on his own account when he, without let or hindrance, sells to every customer anise, sugar, peppermint drops and the like. He is not allowed to give, on his own account, medicines, medicaments, mixtures of drugs.

"Hence it follows that the apothecary's privilege refers only to the making up of the mixtures of drugs, but not to the giving of the simple substances of the Homœopath in a vehicle. If you can make any use of these remarks without mentioning my name, it will afford pleasure to

"Yours truly,

"SAM. HAHNEMANN."*

And again in another letter to Stapf, written October 17 of the same year, he says:† "The honest opinion expressed by the eminent lawyer Von Konen on my essay gave me pleasure. There was a point I did not allude to (and so he could not know the truth of the matter), and that was why it was absolutely necessary that Homœopaths should dispense their medicines. It is, however, connected with the circumstance that the Apothecaries' Guild have recently represented to the authorities that through their institution the safety of the public is best provided for, because thus only can a real control be exercised.

"Naturally the authorities desire above all things to secure such safety, and it redounds to their honor that they put this object before any other consideration. But control does not affect the apothecary in the least. The dishonest apothecary will take good care that at the annual or semi-annual inspection he will show the medical inspector fresh samples of the most expensive current articles, or small quantities of these things. But nobody sees what he has put in, or allowed to be put in, the Allopathic mixtures of drugs, and the cleverest doctor cannot tell what is or is not in the made up compound powders, electuaries, mixtures, etc. Still less can a Homœopathic physician allow an apothecary to put a minute globule impregnated with an extremely diluted medicine into a powder of milk sugar.

"In his (the physician's) absence he cannot know for certain whether the apothecary has or has not done it, or if he has put in a globule moistened with some other medicine.

* *Hom. World*, Vol. xxiv, p. 247.

† *Hom. World*, Vol. xxiv, p. 365.

“He can never know this, or by subsequent examination of the powder convince himself on the subject, for the small globule cannot be found in the milk sugar powder, or if found, it is impossible to tell if it contains the medicine prescribed. Nay, more: if the physician has put it in himself, and has forgotten what it is, and has made no note of what medicine he put in, he cannot afterwards find out what is in by examination of the powder.

“He must make up the powder himself, and make a note of it in writing. He cannot, without being quite uncertain about his treatment, allow it to be prepared by another. I request you to communicate this to Mr. Von Konen with my respectful compliments, as it is the simple truth. The quintillionth or decillionth of a grain of any medicine can never be pronounced dangerous by the apothecary, or be considered dangerous to life by the authorities.

“The Homœopathic physician’s peculiar advantage consists in this, that he gives the right medicine in the smallest possible dose. No control is required here. In Allopathic practice the apothecaries’ intervention is almost indispensable, for how can the practitioner give the time required to make the mixture himself or see that the apothecary makes it?”

This law by means of which Hahnemann was prevented from dispensing his medicines, and which was the cause of his leaving Leipsic, was an obsolete statute raked up for the purpose of suppressing Homœopathy. To, for a moment, suppose that Hahnemann was not the superior of the apothecaries and the doctors in the matter of preparing or dispensing medicines is to forget that for twenty years his *Apothecary-Lexicon* had been a standard work upon that very subject, in the hands of the same apothecaries. It was jealousy, nothing else, that banished Hahnemann from Leipsic.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

LITERARY WORK—EDITIONS OF THE “*ORGANON*”—FOUNDING OF THE ARCHIV—PREFACES TO THE “*MATERIA MEDICA PURA*.”

Hahnemann now devoted himself to literary work, especially to the elaboration of that great monument to his genius, “*The Chronic Diseases*.” With the exception of a number of pamphlets and short articles, this is the only original work that he published after this time. While living in Coethen he published

the 3d, 4th and 5th editions of the "Organon" and the 2d and 3d editions of the "Materia Medica Pura."

As has been mentioned, the first edition of the "Organon" was published in 1810, while Hahnemann was living at Torgau. It is not as large as the later editions, nor does it contain as many notes.

Hahnemann first mentions the word Homœopathy in the "Organon;" it is composed of two words from the Greek—*omoios*, similar, and *pathos*, disease. He also used the word Allopathy to designate the members of the dominant school of medicine.

The growth of the doctrines of Homœopathy can very plainly be traced in the mind of its discoverer in the different editions. In them all the arguments are consistent and any anomalies are easily explainable. The third edition was issued in 1824; the fourth in 1829; the fifth in 1833, all by Arnold of Dresden.

In 1824 Baron von Brunnow translated it into French. His edition was published in Dresden. Of it Hahnemann says in the preface to the third edition:* "A great help to the spread of the good cause in foreign lands is won by the good French translation of the last edition, recently brought out at great sacrifice by that genuine philanthropist, my learned friend Baron von Brunnow."

But five editions of the "Organon" were issued during the lifetime of the master. He left the notes for a sixth edition at his death, which as yet has never been published.

Dr. Arthur Lutze, in 1865, issued an unauthorized edition that was repudiated by the profession. An account of this and of the unpublished "Organon" is given in the chapter devoted to Madame Hahnemann.

In the *Allgemeine Anzeiger der Deutschen*, 1819, Hahnemann published a short article on "Uncharitableness Towards Suicides." He mentions the epidemic prevalence of suicide, maintains that it is a form of insanity and says:† "This most unnatural of all human purposes, this disorder of the mind that renders them weary of life, might always be with certainty cured if the medicinal powers of pure gold for the cure of this sad condition were known. The smallest dose of pulverized gold attenuated to the billionth degree, or the smallest part of a drop of an equally diluted solution of pure gold, which may

* Dudgeon's translation of the "Organon," 1893.

† "Lesser Writings," New York, p. 695.

be mixed in his drink without his knowledge, immediately and permanently removes this fearful state of the (body and) mind, and the unfortunate being is saved."

The Homœopathic practitioner knows that this advice is as true at the present day as when Hahnemann gave it.

In 1821 Dr. Ernst Stapf established at Leipsic a journal devoted to the spread of Homœopathy, which was issued three times a year. It was called "*Archiv für die homœopathische Heilkunst*" (Archives for Homœopathic Healing). This was the first magazine ever published in the interests of Homœopathy. And now the followers of the Master had an organ in which to present their truths to the world. On the reverse of the title of each number, and facing the index, is the following quotation from Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," act 1, scene 2:

"Tut, man, one fire burns out another's burning;
One pain is lessened by another's anguish;
Turn giddy and be holp by backward turning;
One desperate grief cures with another's languish.
Take thou some new infection to the eye,
And the rank poison of the old will die."

The initial number of this journal was issued in September, 1821. The first article was from the pen of Moritz Muller on "The Critical Examination of Homœopathy." Stapf published an essay upon Homœopathy, some cases, some aphorisms, a review of the sixth volume of the "*Materia Medica Pura*," and, in connection with W. Gross, certain provings of Platina.

At this time, besides the immediate pupils—the members of the first Provers' Union—there were a number of recent converts to Homœopathy who were in independent practice of that system.

Among them Gross was at Juterbogk; Moritz Muller and Carl Haubold were settled in Leipsic, as well as the veterinary surgeon Wilhelm Lux, who was to astonish the world with the remarkable nature of Isopathy.

Drs. C. F. Trinks and Paul Wolf were at Dresden. As early as 1819 Dr. Gossner had practiced Homœopathy in Oberhollabrun in Lower Austria and Dr. Mussek in Seefeld, a neighboring town. In Prague Dr. Marenzeller, military staff surgeon and attending physician to his Imperial Highness, the Archduke John, was becoming interested in the new system.

In Vienna, Vieth was testing its virtues. Dr. Adam, who

had met Hahnemann, was introducing it into Russia. In 1821 the Austrian Baron, Francis Koller, had carried the "Organon" to Naples, where a translation had been made under the auspices of the Royal Academy, and where, in 1822, Dr. George Necker, a pupil of Hahnemann, also settled and soon opened a dispensary for the poor.

In the meantime, in Coethen, Hahnemann was taking walks in his little garden, long drives into the surrounding country, writing letters to his many friends and followers, pondering over his new doctrines, and preparing for the press the second edition of the "Materia Medica Pura."

It does not seem that Hahnemann took any particular pains to assist his pupils before he left Leipsic or after he settled at Coethen. Kleinert says: * "That Homœopathy assumed defined shape and developed strength to live and to overcome obstacles is much more the result of their (the students and disciples) labors than that of Hahnemann. There is no doubt at all that at the beginning of the second decade of this century the tenacity of Hahnemann was commencing to yield to advancing years and that he had long ceased to enjoy the thickest of the battle. With his then strong inclination to dictate, and his more or less unwise tendency to isolate himself, there would have resulted a stand-still or a retrograde movement which would have lasted for at least one generation if the tact, zeal and ability of these men had not made themselves felt everywhere.

"In spite of every species of adversity, not unfrequently proceeding from the master himself, they stood like beaconlights of fidelity, and, when it became necessary, distinguished between the precious doctrine and its prophet, between the jewel itself and the setting.

"It is impossible to find a single statement in print, or an authenticated verbal statement, to show that Hahnemann, who was now blessed with a most profitable practice, ever spent upon his followers more than the spirit of his doctrine, although he well knew their great perplexities and fully understood their academic afflictions increased in proportion to their faithfulness to him. He left to their own fate two of his favorite disciples when they were on trial for illegally practicing, although in this case neither his position, living nor fortune, but only his

* "Geschichte der Homœopathie," p. 107, *Med. Counsellor*, vol. xi, p. 270.

honor, was involved. He well knew the schemes, plans, and doings of his opponents. We find his defense prepared by his pupils, in most cases they were not even indorsed or seconded by him, but, on the contrary, were received with contempt, suspicions and ridicule; he never took a hand in them!"

It would seem that Kleinert, and also Hartmann, thought that Hahnemann should have acted in a much different manner towards them. That his one aim was first and always the advancement of Homœopathy, no one who will carefully read his writings can deny. And that by allowing his followers to fight their battles for themselves he made them more bold, attracted the attention of the world more fully to the new system, and caused it to more quickly spread, is now seen to be true.

And, too, he naturally thought that his pupils were the proper persons to continue the fight that he had maintained singly for so many years.

Hahnemann took a great interest in the *Archiv der Heilkunst* from the first. In a letter to Stapf, written in 1826, he says: * "I still continue to read works on other scientific subjects, but nothing medical except your *Archiv*. I have not read even *Hufeland's Journal* for years, and, in my present isolation and severance from well-informed physicians, I do not know where to get the loan of the number of *Hufeland's Journal* you refer me to. I am delighted to receive the important information that the leader of all writers of complicated prescriptions, and of the most material pathology of the ordinary stamp, has again bestowed a friendly glance on his antipode, who has in his writings indicated him as the champion of antiquated medical nonsense, and mentioned him alone by name (in the "Sources of the ordinary *Materia Medica*" at the beginning of the third volume of the "*Materia Medica Pura*").

"You would confer a favor on me if, when opportunity offers, you would make a short extract from his favorable judgment.

"I am pleased with Gross's refutation of the *Anti-Organon*. Gross, in my opinion, is growing more valiant. My only regret is that he has spent so much time and thought over that piece of sophistry.

"Believe me, all this senseless fighting against the manifest truth only exhausts the poor creatures, and does not stay its progress, and we would do well to allow such trashy, spiteful

* *Hom. World*, vol. xxiv, p. 361.

lucubrations to pass unnoticed; they will without aid sink into the abyss of oblivion and into their merited nothingness.

"I fear more the empirical contaminations of that society of half-Homœopaths about which you write, which they had sufficient prudence not to invite me to join, but of whose doings I have been pretty correctly informed by oral communications. I fear that inaccuracy and rashness will preside over their deliberations, and I would earnestly beg of you to do what you can to check and restrain them. For should our art once lose its attribute of the most conscientious exactness, which must happen if the *dii minorum gentium* seek to push themselves into notoriety by their so called observations, then I tremble for the raising of our art out of the dust: then we shall lose all certainty, which is of great importance to us.

"Therefore, I beg you will keep out of your *Archiv* all superficial observations of pretended successful treatment. Admit only truthful, accurate, careful records of cases from the practice of accredited Homœopaths; these must be models of good Homœopathic art. In spite of all precautions, some of these recorded cases of chronic maladies will incur suspicion that they may not be permanent, when the eyes of medical men shall be opened on the subject of the cure of chronic diseases by my book, which, after ten years' labor, is not yet ready, but is gradually approaching completion.

"Yours very truly,

"SAM. HAHNEMANN.

"*Köthen, March 13, 1826.*"

And again:* "I thank you for the third number of the eighth volume of your *Archiv*. It has pleased me very much, and I can find nothing censurable in it. We must endeavor to maintain its old value, so that it shall remain unsurpassed in the estimation of the medical public. Gross, Rummel, and also Aegidi and Hartmann have acquitted themselves well. I will soon make a search to see if I have any presentable provings of medicines."

In 1825 Hahnemann published in the *Allgemeine Anzeiger* an answer to an article that had been published in the same journal, entitled: "Information for the Truth Seeker in No. 165 of the *Allgemeine Anzeiger der Deutschen*." This essay was

**Hom. World*, vol. xxv, p. 113.

published in 1827 as an introduction to volume VI of the second edition of the "Materia Medica Pura" under the title: * "How can Small Doses of such very Attenuated Medicines as Homœopathy Employs still possess Great Power?"

In a preface to the fourth volume of the second edition of the "Materia Medica Pura," 1825, was published an article: "Eine Erinnerung," to which Dudgeon gives the title: "Contrast of the Old and New Systems of Medicine." In this Hahnemann speaks of the fallacy of prescribing according to a nosological and capricious name for disease, and the ease of prescribing from a prescription pocket-book. He says: "But how did the prescriptions for these names of diseases originate? Were they communicated by some divine revelation? My dear sir, they are either formulas prescribed by some celebrated practitioner for some case or other of disease to which he has arbitrarily given this nosological name, which formulas consist of a variety of ingredients known to him no doubt by name, that came into his head and were put by him into an elegant form by the aid of that important art which is called the *art of prescribing*, whereby the requirements of chemical skill and pharmaceutical observance were attended to, if not the welfare of the patient; one or several receipts of this kind for the given case, under the use of which the patient at least did not die, but, thanks to heaven and his good constitution!—gradually recovered.

"After three and twenty centuries of such criminal mode of procedure, now that the whole human race seems to be awaking in order powerfully to vindicate its rights, shall not the day begin to dawn for the deliverance of suffering humanity which has hitherto been racked with diseases, and in addition tortured with medicines administered without rhyme or reason, and without limit as to number and quantity, for phantoms of diseases, in conformity with the wildest notions of physicians proud of the antiquity of their sect?

"Shall the pernicious jugglery of routine treatment still continue to exist?

"Shall the entreaty of the patient to listen to the account of his sufferings, vainly resound through the air unheard by his brethren of mankind, without exciting the helpful attention of the human heart?"

Hahnemann then shows the simpler, more certain method of

* "Lesser Writings," New York.

healing in accordance with the Homœopathic system, and in conclusion says: "Do old antiquated untruths become anything better—do they become truths—by reason of their hoary antiquity? Is not truth eternal, though it may have been discovered only an hour ago? Does the novelty of its discovery render it an untruth? Was there ever a discovery or a truth that was not at first novel?"

In the same volume (IV, second edition) is an article called "The Medical Observer." It shows the importance of the most careful observations of the patient on the part of the physician, with the proper means to be adopted to become a careful observer of disease. *

"THE EDGE OF THE FUTURE."

In the January number of his interesting magazine Publisher McClure has collected a large number of forecasts of the future and opinions of men and women "who are in the forefront" of their several vocations. Perhaps a little dip into the future, a *resume* of these opinions, may not be uninteresting to the readers of the RECORDER.

Electricity leads off, Prof. Houston foreseeing the production of electricity direct from burning coal; a food product by electric means; the prolonging of human life by electro-therapeutics; seeing by wire, and, dimly foreseen, the automatic registration of "unspoken thought."

Edward Atkinson sees war and hunger cease, science winning food for all and the "economic millenium"—all scientifically done.

Elisée Reclus sees the small farmer and land owner exterminated by science, therefore "prepare you for a social organization in which everything shall be regulated as in a factory, where the machine directs everything, even the men, who become simple wheels, which are thrown aside when they dare to reason or to exercise their will-power."

Emile Zola sees nothing but work in the future, and "the man who works is good."

Pope Leo XIII. sees a black sky of popular passions and a coming tempest fraught with shipwrecks.

Robert H. Thurston sees salvation for the world in science and

*"Lesser Writings," New York.

electricity, which will break the tyranny of trusts and monopoly, giving us "easier lives," and the nations will become a happy family.

Herbert Nichols predicts that psychology will revolutionize humanity, and "we may then sufficiently love our unfortunate brother by knowing how to make him lovable."

John J. Ingalls asserts that man in the future will be pretty much what he was in the past. "Ignorance, want, sin and misery are indispensable to humanity, because without them virtue could not exist, benevolence would cease, and intellectual progress would be impossible."

Ira Remsen thinks chemistry will in time prepare artificial food, on which we will thrive and give us a method of treating disease "that will be thoroughly scientific."

Pasteur sees the eradication of all contagious disease.

Dr. John Hall (Rev.) says that the prince of this world has changed his tactics, and in place of boldly fighting Christianity with infidelity is trying to side-track it by new religions, "Spiritualism," "Christian Science," and the like are specimens. But Dr. Hall has no fear that he will succeed.

Professor Briggs sees "church unity" in the future. "The several hundred denominations will be swallowed up by a few institutional churches," and "these churches will more and more extend their arms with maternal love and welcome home the children they have driven forth in olden times."

Archbishop Ireland thinks the nations will become brothers, "and peaceful arbitration will, in settlement of disagreements, take the place of the murderous sword."

Père Hyacinthe says there will be one religion, one flock, one shepherd and the Bible.

T. T. Munger: "I have no hope for the future of the world, except that which is suggested by and based on evolution."

Talcott Williams tells us that "a great spiritual renaissance is about to mark the next great development of thought."

Max Müller says the world will become Slavonic or Teutonic, and "America will decide which it is to be."

Melchior de Vogue: "The certainty of peace—I do not say peace—will engender before half a century a corruption and a decadence more destructive to man than the most horrible wars."

In the recognition of women, and her rights and her co operation in public life Julia Ward Howe sees the solution of all vexed questions, while Th. Bentzon asserts: "I see in the near future

the fall of all sovereignties, even that of women, who, in claiming her rights, renounces certain privileges, old as the world, to assume responsibilities, and to become only the equal of man."

We hope our readers have been edified by these utterances of men in the "forefront" to which, says Mr. McClure, "more than ordinary weight and significance attach." They are, no doubt, very "significant," but exactly what they signify is obscure. A sarcastic man might say that they signify that the builders of a new tower of Babel had met with the same fate as their predecessors. The average man will pick out what suits him and when occasion offers howl down the others. The philosophic man may see in Mr. McClure's unique collection the blundering helplessness of mankind, even of the "eminent" species, when left with no law to guide him but that of his own contrivance. Happily for Homœopathy it can never fall into this chaos. It has its fixed and unalterable law, and come war or come peace it will move on serene and helpful. Men in the future will rally to its standard as in the past, and some will fall away, but the standard will remain quite the same, regardless of the coming and going of men.

WAS IT EPILEPSY?

By E. M. Hale, ⁶M.D.

A very interesting paper in the December issue of the *RECORDER* from that able East Indian physician, Dr. R. K. Ghosh, affords food for thought and perhaps some profitable discussion.

His assumption that the case under his care was epilepsy, due to worms, needs some explanation. It may have been *petit mal*, or an epileptiform disorder; it certainly was not true epilepsy. I doubt if it was either. In the light of the complete history of the case, it appears to me to be a case of ptomaine intoxication. This would seem to be proved by the arrest of the attacks when unloading the bowels after several days' constipation. The accumulation of six or more pounds of fecal matter mixed with decaying worms would certainly result in the formation of poisonous ptomaines, some of which we know cause symptoms closely simulating tetanus and epilepsy. It is doubtful if the irritation of worms in the intestines is as often a cause of spasm as has been supposed. In this case above referred to I do not believe they were a cause of the seizures. I have treated a great many

cases of pseudo-epileptiform attacks successfully by laxatives and colon flushing. Merely emptying the rectum and descending colon is not sufficient; the whole colon must be washed out with enemas of two quarts of boiled water, to which is added two or four ounces of *Glycerine*.

Another point is worth considering, namely: the propriety of giving drugs which kill the worms in the intestines, without at the same time expelling them. I do not believe it to be safe, for worms are not digested in the intestines, but decay there, and may produce poisonous ptomaines. The safe method is to give sufficient *Mercurius dulcis* (2 or 3 grains) with *Santonin*, *Cina* θ or *Chenopodium* θ , to expel worms after they are poisoned. By consulting Allen's "Encyclopædia Materia Medica," Vol. X, it will be seen that *Chenopodium* was Homœopathic to the symptom of the patient of Dr. Ghosh, but it failed to remove the symptoms because they did not originate in the nervous system. If a patient with septic matter in a wound is prescribed for, a drug may appear perfectly indicated by the symptoms, but it will do no good until the septic matter is removed and the wound cleaned, and then the chosen remedies may assist in ridding the system of the remaining symptoms.

I am afraid there are physicians of both schools who do not realize the importance of keeping the intestines free from all septic material. No medicine, however carefully selected, will do any good while poisons are being absorbed from the intestines into the circulation.

BLATTA ORIENTALIS.

This East India remedy for asthma, which was first mentioned in the November, 1890, and September, 1891, numbers of the RECORDER, by Dr. N. Ray, has given relief in a great many inveterate cases and deserves to be more widely used.

A valuable Alderney cow of the writer's was taken with a bad attack of asthma, against which the usual remedies were used without effect. *Blatta* 3x produced marked amelioration within less than a week. Some time after on stating his experience at a social gathering a gentleman present, who was laboring grievously with a protracted fit of asthma, requested that the remedy be sent to him, as he had used many Homœopathic remedies without success. It was sent, and a few weeks after, before leav-

ing for Europe, he wrote for a further supply, as he had been greatly benefited by that remedy.

Within the last six months this remedy was used to his knowledge in many chronic cases with equal success. T

ANENT SCIATICA.

Three years ago the writer was attacked by sciatica along the outer sciatic nerve of the left limb, from the hip down. Many remedies were carefully selected by his family physician with but transient amelioration. Animal magnetism was applied without success; a protracted treatment of electric baths with inunctions of sharp essences gave only a respite of a few hours; finally *Causticum* 200 subdued the case from December to May, but by end of that month it came back worse than ever, frequently driving him out of bed at night in a paroxysm of pain. About that time he read Dr. Kunkel's clinical cases with *Sepia* in the RECORDER, and found several of sciatica resembling closely his own. Drawing his physician's attention to the same he was advised to try it, and within a week a decided relief was experienced and shortly after a complete cure resulted. Recurrences of the pains during wet weather were promptly subdued by a dose of *Sepia* 200, and for the last six months not a vestige of this persistent ailment showed itself, the general health having been fully re-established with the cessation of the pains.

T

Editor of the HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

Although to dilate more fully than I did in my article in your journal of November 15, 1893, concerning the action of the Medical Association of this city against me some months since seems useless, yet upon reading the tirade of abuse heaped upon me by Dr. Edwin Lee Morgan in your issue of January 15, in justice to myself I again beg leave to ask your indulgence. If the statements I have made are as Dr. Morgan would have the public believe—"unjust and false"—why has he not, in his efforts to champion the action of the Medical Association, repudiated the "newspaper report" long before this, the authenticity of which neither he nor his associates apparently question—particularly as the *manner of its publication*, nor the slander-

ous substance thereof, reflects very much credit upon an organization of medical gentlemen who seemingly entertain such lofty ideas of professional requirements, for that article in the *Washington Post* of October 5, 1893, plainly stated that "THE CARDINAL OFFENSE AGAINST THE CODE," I had committed, with other transgressors had been "TURNED OVER TO THE BOARD OF CENSORS FOR INVESTIGATION," and that "THIS BOARD CONSISTS OF DRs. G. B. POOLE, E. L. MORGAN AND JOHN H. MUNDELL." Again in the same strain he alleges that I regard him the author of the charges that were preferred against me, yet I fail to see how any sane mind could possibly deduce any such conclusion from my comments upon the subject, and I really believe that even Dr. Morgan could be persuaded into a similar conviction should he reflect upon *some of those copies sent to his medical friends* of that article of mine—not even forgetting *that one marked in red ink*—since Dr. Morgan would convey the impression that I am a propagator of medical literature, to say nothing of "the unfortunate position" into which I have "blundered" by *believing* in the friendships that his actions towards me led me to think he entertained, practically in not defending me *in* as well as *out* of the Medical Association—knowing as he did from my individual statement that I was an honest convert to Homœopathy, as well as my "gross ignorance" of a set of "rules and regulations" of an organization which seemingly questions the right of a man to investigate and learn the truth, and to alleviate suffering humanity in a simple and scientific way.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH N. GARDNER, M. D.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 16, 1894.

Editor of the HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

Do you know of a good Homœopathic physician of good judgment and of some experience who would like a good location. Here is a nice town of 2,500 people, a county seat, with no Homœopathic physicians, good churches, good schools, good society, fifty-three miles out Indianapolis, S. W., on the Pennsylvania Central, no large town nearer. If he is a good Presbyterian, or would attend the Presbyterian church, why so much the better, as we have, so far as I know no phy-

sician now in my church. Some of my people are anxious for such a physician.

Truly yours,

C. M. LOMBARD,

Pastor Pres. Church.

Spencer, Ind., Jan. 1, 1894.

CENANTHE AND THUJA.

Eight years ago I commenced using the *Cenante cro.* for epilepsy. My first case was a boy of 15 years; had been afflicted for ten years with irregular spasms, from two a week to two or three a day. I commenced the treatment with *Brom. pot.* and *Cenante cro.* alternately, week about, for thirty days. No perceptible improvement. Then for the next thirty days, *Gelsemium* and *Cenante*, alternated as before. At the end of the month, slight improvement. For the third month the *Cenante* alone—four doses a day. At the end of a month, only one spasm during the last week. I continued the *Cenante* through the fourth month (two doses a day), but only one spasm occurred, and that in the first week of the month. At the end of the fourth month I counted my patient cured. No spasm has occurred up to the present time—eight years.

I have used it in two other cases since with the same results, no spasm for two and three years each, but have since lost track of them. My experience with the remedy leads me to believe it to be a specific in the spasms of children with worms, or rather that condition that breeds worms (as we rarely have worms to contend with here), but have all the symptoms of worms, with the worm spasms, and nothing will seemingly cure it but the worm remedies. I have usually treated such cases successfully with *Santonin* alone. Shall try the *Cenante* in my next case and report.

I have had a little experience also with Prof. Howe's favorite remedy, *Thuja*, brought about by mere accident. About two years ago, in making my rounds, I was called in to prescribe for a woman about 30 years of age (Mexican). On examination found all the symptoms of exophthalmic goitre, with enlargement of thyroid the size of a hen's egg. I had no *Iris ver.* with me, and but a few drops of *Phytolacca*, so I concluded it a good place and time to try *Thuja*. I emptied a 2 drachm vial in a

common tumbler and filled with water, and ordered 4 teaspoonful doses a day taken until it was gone; then to report to me the condition of the case. The report came as follows: No more eye trouble, no palpitation of the heart, enlargement of thyroid all gone.

Believe me, I was happily surprised. Have tried it in a minor case since with same result. I hope some of our readers will give it a trial and report. Perhaps it will be specific only on the native New Mexican.

I have ordered several of the new remedies and shall give them a fair trial, and if they will cure this native element here we can all exclaim *Eureka*.—*Dr. C. Sargent, Taos, N. M., in Chicago Medical Times.*

THE prompt and reliable action of *Sepia* is in no way better demonstrated than in correcting the condition which loads the urine with lithic acid deposit, forming a sediment which adheres so tenaciously to the receptacle that it will not rinse off. When a patient comes to me saying she is languid and positively miserable without having much pain, or being able to locate any of her bad feelings, I at once ask her about the condition of her urine. In the majority of these cases sediment is present. It is a pleasure to give her some tasteless powders and feel sure she will say: "They have acted like a charm."

Less frequently a patient in describing her symptoms speaks of the scummy urine, when after standing but a few minutes it is almost or entirely covered with a thin, cloudy scum. *Sepia* has always proved reliable here.

The "gone feeling" at the pit of the stomach, not relieved by eating, but often helped by lying down, is of course one of *Sepia's* very characteristic symptoms. In not being relieved by food I believe it resembles only *Carbo an.*

In young girls; when the menses have appeared but slightly and show no signs of increasing from month to month, *Sepia* is an excellent remedy to establish the normal flow. * * *

When *Sepia* is called for to clear up a torpid hepatic condition, the sallow or spotted complexion, together with the very offensive urine, which cannot be tolerated in the room, usually admits no mistake in prescribing it. The *Sepia* circulation is sluggish, manifested particularly by cold feet.

It is an inactive, venous congested organ that calls for this remedy, the exact condition we would expect to be better from rest. But with the exception of a few uterine symptoms, which are immediately and absolutely relieved during the recumbent position, the remedy is only called for when quick and active motion relieves.—*Dr. S. E. Bailey in Pacific Coast Journal of Homœopathy.*

THE Essentials of Homœopathic Materia Medica, by W. A. Dewey, M. D., New York, is the latest brochure issuing from the press of Boericke & Tafel, and just received at the office of this journal. Like all of Dr. Dewey's writings it is intensely practical, and it is destined to have as large a sale as Boericke & Dewey's Tissue Remedies, if we may judge from the character of the book. It is wholly unlike any Homœopathic work ever before published, dealing only with the essentials of the Homœopathic Materia Medica. It is simply a Quiz-compend, full of meat from cover to cover. It gives the common name of every drug treated of, its drug preparations, its physiological action, its Homœopathic uses, and such differentiations and close indications as can be embraced in a compend of its size. Under *Digitalis* are the following questions: What is *Digitalis*, its alkaloids and preparation? What is the general physiological action of *Digitalis*? What are the symptoms that to us as Homœopaths indicate its use in heart troubles? What is the mental condition in these heart affections? What are the indications for *Digitalis* in dropsies? What are the liver symptoms of *Digitalis*? What are the urinary symptoms of *Digitalis*? Is *Digitalis* ever a remedy for pneumonia? All these questions are answered in succinct manner, giving to the brief study of this drug an intensely practical value. Of course it is not a completed study, but the book is not intended to supplant text books. It is just what its name implies, a quiz-compend of Homœopathic Materia Medica, a book that should be in the hands of every student attending Homœopathic colleges and in the hands of every practitioner as well. It is a book of 268 pages, got up in Boericke & Tafel's usual good style, and is a suitable companion for Bell & Laird, Johnson's Therapeutic Key, Gatchell's Key Notes of Practice, and other brochures of their class.—*The Medical Century.*

THE UNITY OF DISEASE.

A letter in our last issue, by Dr. Heath, pointing out the hidden connection that frequently exists between vaccinosis and tuberculosis in children, recalls the interesting article by the same writer on "Cancer, Consumption, Leprosy, Smallpox and Vaccination," on p. 404 of Vol. XXVI. (1891). Bearing on this topic are some remarks by Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson in the course of a Post-graduate Lecture, published in *The Medical Press* of November 29. Mr. Hutchinson had mentioned a number of recoveries, more or less complete, from leprosy; and incidentally pointed out that leprosy and tuberculosis are probably the same disease. "It seems very probable that the bacillus of tubercle and the bacillus of leprosy are the same, only differentiated in some form, and this may be the reason why lepers so frequently become tuberculous." Mr. Hutchinson related a case of "cured" leprosy in a young man who was suddenly seized with febrile symptoms and died rapidly; after death tubercle was found in every organ of his body. Again, in the course of the Bradshaw Lecture, by Dr. Greenfield, on the Thyroid Gland (*British Medical Journal*, December 9), the author remarked on the great frequency of tuberculosis in myxedematous cases:

"In myxedema it is especially frequent. Of the fatal cases under my care, and in two of those of which I have, through the kindness of friends, been able to examine all the organs, tuberculosis—widespread and advanced—was present in five out of seven cases, and in one case of sporadic cretinism."

The last remark calls to mind the cure of a cretin by *Bacillinum* by Dr. Young of Switzerland, reprinted in *The Homœopathic World*, of January last, from *The Homœopathic Recorder*. Hahnemann's psoric pathology, which accounts for so many forms of disease arising from a single cause, is receiving support from unexpected quarters.—*Homœopathic World*.

WHEN you have a case of colic with severe burning pains, do not fix your mind on *Arsenicum* to the exclusion of other remedies, but keep in mind *Solanum nig.* The abdominal pains of this latter drug are very similar to *Colocynth*, also—i. e., better from bending forward and from pressure. But unlike *Colocynth* the pains extend upward toward the heart and left shoulder.

Sinapis nig. also has intense burning in stomach with colic, somewhat like *Colecynt.* with this difference, the pains come on while patient is bent forward, but are instantly relieved by sitting up straight.

When a patient complains of an attack of acute catarrh, and says that there is a profuse watery discharge from the right nostril while the left is completely stopped up, with chilly sensation alternating with heat, similar to *Aconite*, think of *Solanum nig.*

In lumbago, extorting cries from the sufferer, compelling him to walk bent over, though the least movement causes intense agony, don't give *Bryonia*, but relieve the case with *Solanum Tuberosum Egrotans*. Cold water under this drug causes shock either from washing the face or drinking.

For an excessively dry spasmodic cough, always coming on toward evening, preceded by tickling in trachea, think of *Stillingia sylvatica*—Dr. C. Carleton Smith, in *Homœopathic Physician*.

"THE Homœopathic school has reason to congratulate itself on the very excellent books which have appeared during the year, published wholly and solely in its own interest. The Homœopathic student or practitioner is no longer necessitated to buy Allopathic books in order to gain that knowledge of general medicine which his own text-books did not furnish forth. At the head of this list for the twelvemonth stands, without a compeer, McMichael's 'Compendium of Materia Medica;' followed closely by Dewey's 'Essentials of Materia Medica;' they fill places never before occupied and from which they cannot be soon, if ever, dislodged; they are firmly bound to the heart of every conscientious Homœopath. For Materia Medica is Homœopathy; and any work, lecture, or speech which enhances its importance, or sheds new light upon the mode of its acquisition, increases the value of Homœopathy."—Frank Kraft, M. D., in *American Homœopathist*.

"DON'T overlook *Antimonium crudum* in chronic or obdurate diarrhœa. It is the remedy of all remedies which helps me out after *Podophyllum*, *Pulsatilla*, *Mercurius sol.*, *Nux*, *Phosphorus*, or other indicated remedy relieves but fails to thoroughly cure. The

Antimonium diarrhœa is worse in the morning, is pasty, not especially foul smelling, the stools are not frequent, but they do not become consistent. There is some rumbling, especially before stool; the tongue is generally coated white; the thicker the coating the more the *Antimonium crudum* is the case; there is anorexia, satiety, almost a *Lycopodium* fullness after eating bread, toast, or other food having a tendency to sour on the stomach. I give the remedy in the sixth attenuation, repeating it as the case demands.—C. E. Fisher, M.D., in *Medical Century*.

Cistus Canadensis (Rock-rose or Frost-plant) is of great service in catarrh of the larynx and trachea, and any disease of the throat characterized by impure breath. It is also one of the most valuable remedies we possess for affections of a scrofulous nature, especially those characterised by glandular swellings, ulcers, abscesses, and bleeding at the lungs. For these symptoms I find that dilutions of a low potency are the most effectual. The tincture, to be the most reliable, should be prepared from the whole plant, and strong alcohol used for that purpose.—Frederick Knopp in *Homœopathic World*.

I HAVE had only two experiences with *Pyrogen*. One was an old injury to the hand, in which the pus had broken through the skin. I prescribed several times without success, until finally I gave *Pyrogen*, which cured the trouble very quickly. The other experience which I had was at a clinic last winter. The patient finally died, but *Pyrogen* helped her wonderfully, and I believe would have cured her if I had had entire charge of the case.—Dr. Fowler, I. H. A., *Medical Advance*.

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE CURATIVE EFFECTS OF PETROLEUM, WITH REMARKS THEREON.

Translated for the HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

In communicating the following clinical [observations on the curative properties of *Petroleum*, I desire mainly to show what importance even a lesser used remedy of our *Materia Medica* may at times obtain by a close observation of the *Genius Epidemicus*:

On May 27 I was called to see a young man, æt. 18; he had

been at work in a neighboring village as a miller, and was sent home by his physician with the diagnosis of a threatened typhus, giving him along a bottle of solution of *Quinine*.

I saw him first on the 8th day of his sickness and prescribed without examining very closely a dose of *Bryonia*. Five days later I found that he was no better. He complained of increased lassitude, of much vertigo on rising, pressing pain in the forehead, tearing of the right half of the face, rushing noise in both ears, especially of the right, and deafness of the other. Great dryness of the mouth, a sensation of soreness in the throat, coldness of the hands, and especially coldness of the lower extremities. Face pale, of earthy hue, tongue somewhat coated and moist; body somewhat tympanitic, stool diarrhœic, yellow, five or six evacuations in twenty-four hours, but they only occur during the day, never at night. Temperature but moderately increased, pulse, while recumbent scarcely above the normal, but immediately accelerated on rising. Whether or no it was really a light case of typhus was of less consequence to me than the finding of the right remedy, which was indeed not very difficult. The statement that the stools only occurred during the day made me think of *Petroleum*, a symptom which, according to one of the American journals, was characteristic of the remedy; in addition to this the other symptoms especially the fever and head symptoms spoke for that remedy which I administered in the 6th potency, a few drops every two hours. Next day patient was decidedly improved. Vertigo on sitting up was gone; the rheumatic pain of the right side of the head, noises in the ears and deafness was much lessened, and feeling of soreness in throat was gone entirely. His looks and the expression of his face was opener, skin was moist, and stool occurred only once in the past twenty-four hours. Convalescence progressed steadily from then on with occasional transpiration.

It would be foolish, indeed, were I to expect of every reader that he acknowledged this as an undoubted effect of *Petroleum*. One case ending favorably proves nothing, but only when in a certain number of similar cases a like good result is obtained can we form a conclusion as to the effectiveness of the administered remedy. The following are a few concrete cases which, with slightly varying modifications, responded to the same remedy:

1. H., æt. 61, artisan, very decrepit for his age, was suffering

for twenty-four hours with vertigo and very violent headache in the forehead, noises in both ears, great prostration and chilliness of the whole body. He does not remember of ever having been afflicted that way before. When leaving my office he reeled at such a rate that I felt concern lest he should come to grief before reaching his home. But within a few hours all the symptoms were ameliorated and next day he could follow his wonted occupation.

2. A.K., æt. 30, a farmer, complains of great exhaustion and chilliness, with flushes of heat, cold limbs, violent, pressing headache, vertigo, drowsiness, roaring in both ears, disagreeable, bitter taste; tongue coated moderately, trembles on putting it forth, stool retarded, temperature but moderately increased; pulse full, not accelerated. The patient looks ashy pale and answers all questions slowly and clumsily, in short, he has all the symptoms of incipient typhus. *Petroleum* 6, every two hours. Two days after I saw him again and was much astonished at his improved appearance. Above all, the expression of his face was free and a healthy incarnation had replaced the ashy gray of his cheeks. Patient had perspired freely during the preceding two nights, and only complained of heaviness in the limbs and of a dull headache; all other symptoms had vanished and a few days more ushered in full recovery.

3. Mrs. St., æt. 40, wife of a mechanic, suffered for about a week from a pressing headache in the forehead with vertigo, disagreeable, bitter taste, secretion of quantities of tough, vapid-tasting saliva, nausea, sensation of burning in the hypochonders, pains in the sacrum. Stool hard at first, lately inclined to be diarrhœtic. In addition to this slight fever, alternation of chilliness and heat, a sensation of burning in the veins, great coldness of the lower extremities. *Petroleum* 6 every two hours caused critical perspiration to appear in the next night, followed by decided improvement next day, and complete convalescence three or four days after.

4. Mrs. B., æt. 50, has been ailing for a week previous with great lassitude, loss of appetite, vertigo, pressing pain in forehead, tearing in the right ear and deafness of the same, but on the ninth day of her disease she experienced a violent shaking chill. When I arrived she had been sick abed for two days, and complained in addition to above symptoms of a disgusting, bitter taste in the mouth, nausea, pressure on the stomach, pains in the back, cold legs; pulse moderately accelerated, temperature

considerably raised and stool suppressed during past three days. *Petroleum* 6, every two hours. When I saw patient again, after twenty-four hours, she had no fever and was on all points satisfied with her condition. Her head felt heavy as yet, and she was feeble and exhausted. She had a copious, refreshing perspiration in the night. A few days after she was at work among her flowers in the garden.

5. A. T., a country girl, æt. 17, for past four days has suffered from erysipelas of the face, to which was added for the last two days a violent burning pain along the course of the right sciatic nerve. The pains must be, indeed, quite severe, as the patient would cry out with every movement or touch so as to be heard in the neighborhood. In consequence I concluded to forego a precise inquiry into her special symptoms, and gave *Petroleum* 6 every two hours. During the next night she had a copious perspiration, and within twenty-four hours after the first dose of the remedy the pains in her limb had become quite bearable, and toward the fifth day it was almost entirely gone and with it the erysipelas had receded.

6. A. S., mechanic, æt. 21, complained for three weeks of pains in the stomach. There was a constant sensation of pressure and fullness in the pit of the stomach; food does not aggravate if not partaken of while too hot or too cold, nor is there any aggravation at any given time of the day. Continued rest seems to be less agreeable than moderate bodily exercise, which is enjoyed. Stool retarded, once every two days. Knew no cause for the attack, nor is he prone to sufferings in the stomach. *Petroleum* 6, mornings and evenings. There was some aggravation on the first and second days, but on the third a decided amelioration set in, which continued to complete recovery.

7. Miss B., æt. 20, suffered for two weeks with a moderate diarrhœa, from three to five evacuations every twenty-four hours, but only during the day, never at night, accompanied by pinching pains about the navel, and much rumbling and regurgitations in the abdomen, with dullness of the head. *Petroleum* 6, three times a day, effected a cure in two days.

8. Mrs. S., æt. 52, suffered for four weeks with a dysenteric diarrhœa; eight to twelve evacuations daily, with violent pains, tenesmus and rather copious loss of blood. Even at night patient had to get up two or three times. As was to be expected she was much enfeebled and so exhausted that her demise was expected, and only by much coaxing could she be prevailed

upon to let me prescribe for her. I refrained from making a thorough examination and prescribed *Petroleum* 6, every two hours. This was followed by an almost immediate amelioration. The very next night a copious, critical perspiration broke out on her, which subsequently was repeated several times. Within twenty-four hours the stools were less bloody, the pains had much decreased, and the patient made a comparatively rapid recovery, considering her general prostration.

9. Mrs. P., æt. 27, is afflicted since two weeks with mastitis. The right breast is swollen and very painful, and with it there was vertigo and great prostration. *Petroleum* 6, every two hours. I did not see her again until six weeks after, at which time she came with a sick child. In answer to my query how she had fared with her inflamed breast, I learned that after taking the third dose of the remedy she was taken with a severe chill, which was followed by heat and such an overwhelming perspiration that she had to change her clothes. After that she felt like one newly born, and on continuing to take the drops the breast soon became soft, broke without any pains to speak of and soon healed up.

10. Mrs. F., æt. 28, together with her one-year-old babe, suffered from a dry, harassing cough, she for two weeks and the baby for eight days. She looked pale and bloated, and had some pustules on her upper lip; she also complained of heaviness of the head with some vertigo. *Petroleum* 6, three times a day. Both of them perspired freely in the night, and the following day the cough of the mother was less annoying and looser, and ceased almost entirely within four to five days. It acted not so speedily with the baby. The cough was even aggravated at first, vomiting succeeded the paroxysms of coughing, and it looked as if it might turn into whooping cough. But in about eight days the attacks grew less vigorous and frequent, and soon ceased entirely. Whether *Petroleum* proved to be the remedy in this case or whether the cure was spontaneous was not clear to me.

It would be superfluous to mention more cases as the others treated resembled, more or less those already related. I very rarely had so many acute cases than during that *Petroleum* epidemic, lasting from end of April to end of June, 1872; the success was almost always a speedy one, manifesting itself as a rule within twenty-four hours.

Most of the cases were devoid of fever. When fever was

present there was never a high temperature. Chilliness predominated decidedly with only temporary interruptions of flushes of heat. An especial frequent complaint was the coldness of the legs. The pulse was in no case particularly accelerated and in many cases abnormally slow, but as soon as patients lying abed sat up its tempo became decidedly faster. The pains had nothing characteristic about them, sometimes a burning sensation was complained of. Rheumatic pains were rather seldom met with, and were situated mostly in the back and the lower extremities. It is strange that not a single case of skin diseases occurred nor of furuncles or carbuncles, although both are within the sphere of the remedy. Erysipelas and phlegmonous eruptions, more especially of the face and lower thighs were rather frequent. I also had several cases of mastitis. I observed however, a single case of acute eczema of the face in a robust farmer's boy who never had been afflicted with a similar affection of the skin. The face was swollen and covered with thick black crusts. When I saw the patient again, eight days after, there was decided amelioration, the swelling was gone and the crusts were drying up. The head was affected most frequently. There was vertigo, drowsiness, pressing pain in the forehead, buzzing and roaring and ringing in the ears; impaired hearing was the most frequent complaint. Some patients had been hard of hearing for a considerable time, which frequently was a remnant of typhus as was stated; these head symptoms were often the only morbid symptoms developed, but they were almost never wanting altogether. Pains in the back of the head were of infrequent occurrence. I don't remember to have cured toothache with *Petroleum*, but had to give a special remedy in several cases where it was present. It also failed to relieve two cases of recently developed conjunctivitis. Otitis externa occurred three times and was quickly relieved. Quite frequently I found single watery pustules on the somewhat swollen upper lip. A frequent occurrence was also a superficial glossitis with very small vesicles which sometimes fairly covered the tongue. I treated four cases of angina, but found them in such an advanced stage, *i. e.*, on the seventh or eighth day, when abscesses had already been formed, that I did not dare to decide whether the remedy was indicated or not.

Of affections of the stomach I frequently observed simple catarrh as regarded in case *b*. The complaint was mainly of a pressure and fullness in the pit of the stomach, similar to that of

Bryonia, but it was readily differentiated by the accompanying symptoms.

Several times patients complained of a sensation of burning. As a rule the nervous element did not predominate. Stool was in most cases more sluggish than when in health. Diarrhœa was more rarely met with than might have been expected.

The American observation: "Stool only during the day, never at night," does not quite tally with my observation. The evacuations occurred in several cases also at night, but proportionately much seldomer than during the day. I had one case similar to case eight. Patient was a man of fifty, who had dysenteric diarrhœa for over a week, with copious bloody flux. When questioned how often in twenty-four hours, he stated about fifty times; but while he had a passage about every fifteen minutes during the day, he did not get up oftener than three times at night. For a Ichorous diarrhœas which failed to yield to either *Sulphur* or *Phosphorus* I had previously given *Petroleum* with good success on the recommendation of Hirschel.

Affections of the respiratory organs were less frequently met with than those of the digestive organs. I only observed bronchitis, and I had such with a harrassing, dry cough, as well as cough with copious expectoration; this was then tough, a dirty white, bitter and often like flour pap.

Almost all patients, more especially those where the head and stomach were implicated, stated that motion ameliorated the condition while rest aggravated them. But there was no regular aggravation at any particular time of the day.

Most of the *Petroleum* patients were of a sluggish, phlegmatic temperament. A pale, grayish face, blond hair, bushy eyebrows, and watery, dull eyes predominated. I was soon enabled to read in a patient's countenance whether he would be likely to complain of *Petroleum* symptoms.

It would have been of great interest had we been able to elucidate over how large an area this *Petroleum* epidemic was spread. That it was not confined to the immediate vicinity of my town became evident from a letter from a colleague, practicing about twelve miles away, whom I had acquainted with the favorable action of *Petroleum*, and who stated some time after: "Very soon after receipt of your letter I had occasion to prescribe *Petroleum*, and found its action most admirable in numerous cases. Diverse febrile affections and erysipelatous inflammation were cut short at once. Very annoying head symptoms,

anginas and gastric derangements, etc., etc., were immediately lessened in intensity."

I am altogether without personal experience as to the usefulness of *Petroleum* in chronic diseases. I stated already that I used it frequently in chronic diarrhoeas, especially those of tuberculous patients, with good success.

Many chronic diseases curable by *Petroleum* may be regarded as remnants of a faintly treated acute *Petroleum* affection. I met with many such cases many months after the *Genius Epidemicus* had changed.

There is one disease to which I desire to draw particular attention, and that is chronic rheumatism. In domestic practice in my vicinity, and very likely also in other places, *Kerosene* is used very extensively externally against all sorts of ailments, and also in acute and chronic rheumatism, of course without effect in most cases, and yet with good success in some.

A farmer in my neighborhood was afflicted with chronic rheumatism of the lower extremities for over five years. Many physicians had treated the case, and Sulphur and other baths, had been used without avail, when an old woman advised him to rub himself with *Kerosene* oil. He did so, and there followed a whole series of furuncles, and with their appearance the severe complaint was lessened to an astonishing degree. I made the acquaintance of this man during this *Petroleum* epidemic, and he had been cured of his rheumatism for over a year.

This action of *Petroleum* in acute rheumatism recalls that of a similar one, of an animal oil, I mean of cod liver oil, which is as popular as an internal remedy as the other is as an external one. Every physician will have cognizance of cases of chronic rheumatism wherein this remedy was used with curative result. Might the action of this oil be a specific one, the same as that of *Petroleum*? It cannot be due to the action of *Iodine* and *Phosphorus*, for then fish and peas, etc., would produce similar results. Nor can I concede that its action is solely that of a nutrient. I recently made the acquaintance of a well-to-do burgess wife, *æt.* fifty; she suffered with rheumatism for a long time. Four years ago it became so bad that she could not move around unassisted. Baths and other treatment were of no avail. On using cod liver oil she improved within a few weeks to such an extent as to be able to again assume her household duties. This woman had always lived in affluence and, aside from her rheumatism, had enjoyed good health and was possessed at the

time as well as while taking the medicine all of a comfortable enjoyment.

Before closing these remarks on my observations during this *Poliovirus* epidemic, I desire to point out to my young colleagues the importance to take particular pains to inform themselves of the prevailing German *Epidemics* when treating acute diseases. The chapter on the epidemic spread of acute diseases, originally put forth by Rudenmacher's school, may fairly be considered a new acquisition of Homœopathy, the more so as Dr. Grawert, assumed it a predominant position in his handbook on Homœopathic practice. Whoever operates for sometime with epidemic remedies will soon discover that most of his patients taken sick during an epidemic have certain objective symptoms, which must be studied and observed in order to know them, and which cannot well be described in words. During daily intercourse with such individuals these peculiarities will easily be impressed on the memory, and will greatly facilitate their recognition subsequently.

Some individuals sicken during a *Nine month epidemic*; others again during a *Poliovirus*, *Poliovirus*, *Poliovirus*, or *Poliovirus* epidemic.

"It would be quite interesting," wrote not long ago Dr. Stark in this journal, "to closely observe the course of nature in the formation of a disease condition. How does she proceed? Precisely what we do ourselves during the physiological proving of a remedy. She creates a certain *Nizam*, the quality of which is unknown to us, and which we only recognize in its effects on the different individuals of different ages, of both sexes, of different temperaments, constitutions and inclinations, just as we do with our remedies. As a matter of course, the result must be quite similar." But, we may well much more perfect that we were able to attain as a rule with our remedies. And why? Because to nature is given a much more varied material. She selects from among the millions only such persons as have the greatest specific receptivity for that particular *Nizam*. We consider it a remarkable achievement if we prove a remedy on twenty or thirty persons, among which perhaps only one has any specific receptivity for the remedy. Symptoms, however, appeared with almost every one, and if they did not respond to small or medium doses we forced them by material ones, and we obtained symptoms not unlike those observed after one has swallowed a

fork, and which are often quite worthless for our purposes. The consequence was that the provings of remedies have become fewer in the course of time, and they seem to have ceased entirely of late.

And yet continued provings of medicines, and more especially renewed reprovings are of such paramount importance for our discipline that it were folly to dilate on the subject.

It would surely be a task worthy of our large central body to take drug provings up again energetically and to constitute itself a General German Provers' Union. Taking for granted that there are two hundred members in our society, and that it would be an easy task for each one to find at least two others willing to join him, we would have a provers' society of not less than six hundred, who would leave nothing to be desired in point of intelligence, age, sex, constitution and temperament; how little will, as a rule, be accomplished by each! Let us see how nature works: the *Noxa* with which she operates cannot be material in quantity, else they would not be as uncomprehensible as they still are at this day. Let us then make our provings by preference with small doses, and only in case these are absolutely without effect may we resort to comparatively small doses of the crude drug. And for provers who fail to resort to such material doses the task would be at an end, and we need not insist that they torment themselves with 1,500 drop doses of mother tincture, which, for example, the Austrian provers did when reprovng *Thuja*, and that without any results to speak of. That proving was made on twenty-six persons, but the total result was insignificant. There would have been a different achievement if the number of provers had been twenty times larger. We might have obtained even then only half a dozen perfect pictures of diseased conditions, which would have left nothing to be desired in characteristic peculiarities and exact similitude to natural diseases curable by *Thuja*.

Just as impossible as it is for every one to acquire a natural disease curable by *Thuja*, just as little will every constitution be able to react in a specific manner when taking *Thuja* tincture. About every one will react to large doses of *Arsenicum*, but only *Arsenic* natures will respond to the 30th, 15th, 6th or 3d of that remedy.

I don't claim to state anything new, for to every drug-prover is known how very much the specific sensitiveness for remedies differs with different persons. This point, however, should be

much more emphasized from our side, so that not every adversary can meet us with the sage remark: "Here see me take, before your eyes, a quantity of *Peruvian bark* and I shall not acquire ague, and yet is this disease cured every day with this remedy." I, for my part, incline to the opinion that a person who could be cured directly and permanently of an attack of chills or fever would react on taking a respective dose of *China* in a manner very similar to ague.

And yet continued provings of remedies, and more especially renewed reprovings, are of such paramount importance for our discipline that it were futile to enlarge on this theme.

In conclusion, I would urge the importance of studying the epidemic remedies with the request to all of my readers to collect all their observations on this point and to publish them as soon as possible. It is high time that this important matter be given the universal attention of all Homœopaths.—*Dr. Weihe, Jr., of Herford, in the Internation. Presse, Vol. III.*

AN UNUSUAL REMEDIAL EFFECT OF CHININUM MURIATICUM.

Translated for the HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER from the *Berliner Zeitschrift für Homœopathie*, Vol. II.

I have never found a patient so much elated over the success of a remedy as in the following case:

He was a man of about twenty-five years of age. Nearly twelve or fifteen years ago I treated him for acute rheumatism of the joints, with colossal sweats, daily ravings and polyarthritic pains. One of the elbow joints was especially affected, and a certain awkwardness and swelling remained which freed him from military service. During a trip to Spain, and from there to Nizza, he became again sick in earnest, and complained to me by letter of severe constipation. He fell then into Allopathic hands, was strongly treated with drastic laxatives and the consequence was a dysentery with hæmorrhages, threatening his life. These abnormal hæmorrhages from the bowels exhausted him so that he returned to Germany miserable, emaciated, chlorotic and demoralized. I saw him first again on April 13, and observed, besides a yellow-coated tongue, sensitiveness of the region of the liver, which was no

doubt in genetic connection with the obstruction which required daily clysters.

It was strange that this constipation yielded to a remedy which is by every Allopath considered constipating.

Patient describes in general the most prominent and annoying symptoms as follows:

1. Anaemia and consequently constant feeling of cold.
2. Catarrh of the stomach and therefrom thickly coated tongue, very acute tasting, expectoration and pressure on the stomach, backache, pain extending to the shoulders.
3. Constipation.
4. Difficult breathing.
5. Occasionally liver pains and great nervousness.

The last mentioned, nervousness, bordered almost on hysterics, and showed itself especially if anyone mentioned the condition and looks of the patient with other but optimistic expressions. He considered himself mostly sicker than he was. This increased irritability, though is a usual consequence of loss of blood and of reconvalescence from severe sickness. To give any Homœopathic remedy, even the best *Antipsoic* in higher potency would have been useless in this case. On the contrary, I believed that I should produce an effect more on the total condition, especially on the anæmic medulla spinalis, and thought this could be done best with doses of *Chinin*. I therefore prescribed *Chinin. muriaticum*, one-twentieth grain in five drops of *Spiritus. vini*, to which was added five drops *Acid. muriatic dil.* to assist solution. Of this solution ten drops were put into a wine glass of water, and a teaspoonful taken every three hours, which was certainly a Homœopathic dose. The Homœopathic quality of the remedy is furthermore established without a doubt by the fact that neither the *Astringent quinine* nor the *Muriatic acid* acted as a styptic, but that on the contrary, stool followed regularly after the administration of each dose, something which had not happened for months. It is certain, however, that the patient could not enough praise the prompt action of the drops. I had to hear more than once, your medicine has truly done wonders.

Anyone even if he does not believe in Homœopathy, must be made thoughtful through such observations and must admit that Hahnemann's proceeding has given the blessing impulse to prove whether all is so as the books say. He must also come to the conclusion after such concrete occurrences that there is a

law, although this law was known to medical men before Hahnemann's time, in the action of some refractissimi dosi administered remedies.

FISTULÆ ANI.

By Dr. Muori.

Translated for the HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER from the Berliner *Zeitschrift für Homœopathie*, Vol. II.

1. Two children, brothers with the same constitution and of little difference in age, complained almost at the same time of pain in the neighborhood of the anus. They could walk only with difficulty, and the stool was accompanied with violent pains. On examination I found in both an abscess near the sphincter ani with distinct fluctuation. For two days they had violent fever with strong shivering and delirium. The abscesses were opened by incisions and *Aconite* 6 given for a few days to moderate the local inflammation and the fever. After this was accomplished and the pus began to turn serous, both abscesses looked like old fistulas. I ordered now internally *Silicea* 3, and for local injections, *Aqua silicata*. After about one month both fistulas were completely cured.

2. Mrs. B., forty years old, mother of several children, of plethoric constitution, felt, in consequence of a blow, a light pain in the anus. After a few days the pain grew worse, and a swelling appeared so that she had to go to bed. An Allopath, who was consulted pronounced it an abscess, the voluntary opening of which should be awaited. To hasten the opening he prescribed softening *Cataplasms*, and internally, *Quinine* for the flow.

The constant violent pain, which did not allow her any rest day and night, and the fever which was accompanied by severe shivering and sweat, decided the patient to consult me with the hope to be quickly freed from her sufferings. The report of the patient and local examination convinced me that I must at once provide an outlet for the pus, which had undermined the entire perinæum and the environs of the anus. Incision caused a flow of a large mass of very offensive matter.

Prescription: *Silicea* 3d, injection of *Aqua silicata*, introduction of pledget to prevent closing up. Cured in two months.

3. Two brothers, of German descent, with scrofulous, lym-

phatic constitution, of same age, commenced to cry often (something unusual for them) without any apparent cause. Their nurse observed furthermore that this occurred especially when sitting down. The examination showed some redness and swelling in the regio analis, which was soon followed by severe fever and shivering. I prescribed softening *Cataplasms* and *Hepar. sulph.* 6 for one day. The next day I found fluctuation, and incision was followed by a show of thick normal matter. After three days the discharge began to get serous, and the fistulas were three centimeter deep at the side of the rectum. *Silicea* internally and injection of *Aqua silicata*, accomplished the cure in forty days.

A third brother, who was affected by the same disease, was Allopathically treated at first with injections of *China*, afterward of *Iodine*. The fistula was not healed inside of two months and a cachetic condition was developed. The same treatment, which we described above, was now introduced and cured proportionately quick and permanent, so that the patient enjoys now good health.

I recently gave *Elaps* 200 to an unmarried woman, aged thirty, who for several years had been troubled with abscesses under the axillæ, coming on at times. After the last attack the glands remained somewhat large, and besides there was a very irritable rash. Under *Elaps* given on the indication "itching eruption in axilla," the lumps disappeared and the irritation rapidly subsided; but for two days after commencing the medicine she had a feeling of sickness, which was very unusual with her. It came on after the second dose.—*Dr. John H. Clark.*

CANARIES. An old bird fancier informed us that ever since treating his birds Homœopathically, he had not lost one by sickness. The old custom of putting a tack in their drinking water when moulting often is not sufficient, and now whenever he sees that one is ailing, he puts a few pellets of *Aconite* in the drinking water, next day he gives *Apis* in like manner, and if this does not suffice he gives on the fourth day *Arsenicum*. With these three remedies he always had best success.

Kali carb. for œdema of the upper eyelid and bloated face. The author claims to have cured such cases in a short time.—*Berline Zeitschrift für Homœopathie.*

Complete cure and normal course of pregnancy was effected by *Trillium pend.* ix, every five or ten minutes, in three cases of threatening abortion at the third and fifth month, with severe pains, profuse hæmorrhage and dilated os uteri. *Trillium* acts only well in hæmorrhage of gravidity, but not in such of climaxis or unimpregnated uterus.—*Berliner Zeitschr. für Homœopathie.* Dr. Bernard.

BOOK NOTICES.

Syllabus of Lectures on the Practice of Surgery. Arranged in conformity with the American Text-Book of Surgery. By N. Senn, M. D., Ph. D., LL. D. 221 pp. \$2.00. Philadelphia. W. B. Saunders. 1894.

The author says that the student keenly feels the "want of something which should enable him to separate the chaff from the wheat" in things surgical, which saying, we hold, is rather rough on the big *American Text-Book of Surgery*, of which this is a syllabus. It is designed to help the student to memorize facts which he is expected to have at his tongue's end during examination and in his future career. Recitations, says Dr. Senn, are displacing didactic lectures, and for this form of instruction this book is especially designed and will, no doubt, be highly appreciated by all students in surgery.

MESSRS. BOERICKE & TAFEL have placed the manuscript of a new repertory in the hands of the printer. Many a reader of these lines will shrug his shoulders and mentally exclaim: "In heaven's name, why another repertory!" But this one is something original. Its title is *The Bee Line Repertory*. It was written by Dr. Stacey Jones, for many years in active practice at Darby, Pa. The Doctor says that a repertory such as he has written from his experience as a country doctor would have been worth a thousand dollars to him as a young man. The practice of a country doctor is something very different from the elegant silk stocking constituency of the well-fixed practitioner in a city and this repertory is designed for the former, for the man who employs Homœopathic remedies, but at the same time must not turn his back on other means. The book will be made very

compact, so that it may be easily carried in the breast pocket, as it is designed to be an every hour companion, for in every conceivable case it goes in a "Bee Line" to the treatment. Perhaps even the "city doctor," as Helmuth's *Pousse Café* terms him, may not find the coming *Bee Line Repetory* useless.

SPEAKING of the proposed retranslation and new edition of Hahnemann's *Chronic Diseases*, a well-known member of the American Institute of Homœopathy expressed the opinion that the time was ripe for such a work, basing his opinion on the observation that at each meeting of late the men of that representative body are coming out stronger for Hahnemann and Homœopathy, and that in Hahnemann's books, *The Organon*, the *Materia Medica Pura* and the *Chronic Diseases*, the Homœopathic medical profession has a strictly scientific (in the true sense of that abused word) foundation on which to work. The book, *Chronic Diseases*, is needed, and if but a few more men will send in their subscriptions (send it to your pharmacist, or direct to the publishers, Messrs. Boericke & Tafel,) the work will be started and pushed through to completion.

The translation will be new throughout. The instructions to the translator are, to give the English-speaking world exactly what Hahnemann wrote, and, as far as the English tongue will permit, just as he wrote it. The translation will be made by Professor L. H. Tafel, who is not only familiar with scholarly German, but with the folk-lore and the idioms of that language, a knowledge that is necessary to a really accurate translation of the provings of Hahnemann. After the translator has done his part the work will be thoroughly and carefully revised by a competent physician and will then be given to the printer. Dr. Richard Hughes has generously offered to aid the work by furnishing notes on the symptoms translated by Hahnemann from foreign authors. These will be inserted in the same manner as similar notes are in Dr. Dudgeon's translation of the *Materia Medica Pura*.

The work will be published in style and size so as to be uniform with the *Materia Medica Pura*. It is estimated that it will require about 1,300 pages. The binding will be in strong, durable half morocco, the paper of excellent quality and the press work in keeping. The price is \$8.00, delivered *expressage pre-paid*.

Now is the time to aid this good work by subscribing.

NO RECENTLY published book has "filled a long-felt want" in the manner that Dr. Dewey's *Essentials of Homœopathic Materia Medica* evidently fills one. It was written for students to enable them not to *cram*, but to *intelligently* grasp the subject. The students have taken to it most kindly, and now the men in practice are taking it up, finding in it one of the best books for quick reference they can possess. The superb index assists them in this, and no time is lost in getting at the *essential* point of the two hundred and sixty drugs treated. "It ought to have been brought out fifty years ago" is one comment made on this most deservedly popular book.

THE value of that excellent book, Bradford's HOMŒOPATHIC BIBLIOGRAPHY, is not yet as fully appreciated by book men and the medical profession as it should be. The work of compiling it was enormous, and the information it contains is of *permanent* value. When the "hard times" have passed, perhaps there will be a more general demand. The author in his preface requests the names of any books or pamphlets that may have been omitted. Dr. Lippincott, of Memphis, Tenn., complying with this request, giving the titles of a few pamphlets and editions, takes occasion to express his opinion of the work as a whole. Though the letter is a private one the subject is one of general interest, and we therefore copy Dr. Lippincott's comments.

"I am the happy and fortunate possessor of your HOMŒOPATHIC BIBLIOGRAPHY, which I have perused and gleaned and reperused with a great deal of pleasure and profit. As I look over it (every few days) I weep bitter tears of regret that I do not possess all the books, pamphlets, etc., etc., which are mentioned therein." And in conclusion: "In reference to your book I could not do justice to it or you by words of commendation. Your work and the book are of inestimable value."

"RINGWORM.—In his little book on Ringworm reviewed in our August number at page 446, Dr. Burnett speaks of curing ringworm with *Tuberculinum*. The editor of this journal tested it in one of his own cases with gratifying success, the eruption disappearing in a few days. [Editor.]" *Homœopathic Physician*,

Homœopathic Recorder.

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THE DRIFT.

*Last October (page 463) the RECORDER reproduced, under the title of "Solar Therapeutics," the greater part of a paper read by Dr. O. V. Thayer before the San Francisco County Medical Society. It seemed to be original, and Dr. Thayer said that outside of a short note, in the *Lancet* over thirty years ago, he had been able to find no record of the use of the concentrated rays of the sun in the treatment of disease. In December the *Scientific American* reprinted what had appeared in the RECORDER three months earlier. After quoting Dr. Thayer, the editor, in a certain manner peculiar to the cult, adds: "If medical men were more careful to read the pages of the *Scientific American* with regularity they would keep themselves posted in respect to the latest and most valuable medical discoveries. The use of solar cautery was the discovery of Augustus Barnes, Southington, Conn., was patented by him May 28, 1867, and described that year in the *Scientific American*." So the privilege of using sunshine in the treatment of human ills is covered by a patent!

*Dr. Ingersoll (*Pacific Coast Journal*) found Homœopathy quite as efficacious on the tropical islands of the Pacific as in more civilized communities. The white people (it was on the Caroline Islands) were surprised to see the virulent "island fever" yield to such mild remedies. "Among the native population there was almost universally some form, more or less loathsome, of skin disease. I got some very good results from Homœopathic treatment when I could insure regularity in the administration of the remedies and proper cleansing of the sores. Many cases of the horrible ulcers responded readily to *Calcare*

carb. or to *Mercurius iodat.* Some forms of the curious, dry, scaly cuticle, which looked almost like a work of art, yielded to *Arsenicum*. On the whole, I was quite satisfied with the workings of Homœopathy in the tropics."

*The Homœopaths and Eclectics have had a tussle with the regular brother down in Georgia and, as usual, downed him. The *Georgia Eclectic Journal* says: "The Homœopathic profession of the United States are justly proud of their able brother, Dr. F. H. Orme, of this city. His constant work and able defence of the rights of the minority schools of medicine in this State, before the Judiciary Committee in opposition to Senate bill No. 51, was recognized by all. His speech before the Judiciary Committee was one of the ablest of the many made and did much to defeat the infamous bill. All honor to Dr. F. H. Orme!"

*According to Dr. C. C. Fits (*So. Prac.*) the medical round up of to-day shows very barren results. He says: "Now that the medical mind has reached the point in development to realize that specific medication is a snare, that symptomatic treatment is a delusion, that we know after all little of therapeutics, but must study the ground work of the economy, physiology and tissue metamorphosis, we can with some degree of confidence expect a progress in the future that will lead to something positive and scientific in internal medicine and an approach to the definiteness and success already reached in surgery." By what means did the "medical mind" develop to the point where it realizes that "symptomatic treatment is a delusion?" The "medical mind," as the term is used in the lexicon of Dr. Fits, has never studied symptomatic treatment, that remaining a virgin field and a fruitful one for the medical mind which is developing.

*A French doctor (*Progres Medical*) advocates "diaclysm" in the treatment of disease, which, being interpreted, means to flood their insides with water or some fluid and thus sweep away disease. He has discovered that from three to five quarts of water can be forced into a corpse before something gives way, and affirms that with a little management from eight to ten quarts can be forced into a live body, and just as the belly seems ready to burst several quarts are forcibly vomited. The operation is horribly distressing to the patient, and the results? If

the after life of the patient could be carefully noted probably the damage could be ascertained.

*A correspondent of the *Medical Record* writes :

The New York State Board of Health is killing by the hundred animals condemned by diagnosis with tuberculin, and the State is paying full value for them. The veterinarian says that the autopsy shows the diagnosis to be correct in every case. He says also that it is impossible for the best veterinarian to discover tuberculosis by physical examination except in extreme cases. My herd is apparently in splendid condition. Breeders do not know of its existence in their herds. They let a cow remain in the herd until she is unquestionably tuberculous and then remove her, but she has then already infected the herd. A temperature of 103° F. condemns the cow. In a herd of Jerseys, at Troy, of eighty head, he has killed 33, and will kill twenty more of them this week. Autopsies are held in the presence of physicians and veterinarians. There have been 15,000 tests with tuberculin in England. New York evidently believes in this kind of diagnosis, and will probably have to pay \$500,000 to eradicate tuberculosis. The veterinarian says the State is full of it in herds both of thoroughbreds and common cows.

Extermination of deceased brutes and isolation or imprisonment of the sick man seems to be the drift of present day medicine outside of Homœopathy. The "stamping out" practice grows stronger every day. It must run its course, and then when the reaction occurs rational and scientific Homœopathy will forge to the front further than ever.

*Dr. C. H. Blackley's presidential address before the Manchester Society of Homœopathic Practitioners on the "Etiology of Cancer." Of twenty-three cases that had come under his personal observation twenty had been immediately preceded by anxiety on account of money matters or by actual losses of money or property. One man, of the cases given, sunk all his money in an attempt to gain an estate by a law suit, lost, developed cancer in a few months and died; another, a merchant, lost his money in outside speculation, used his wife's money, was racked by anxiety, developed cancer and died; a contractor made a mistake in a bid for work which entailed so heavy a loss to him that it constantly preyed on his mind until cancer ended it all; and so the record runs. If microbe hunters for a time will cease squinting through one eye and look through both eyes over a broader field they may find that mind is a mightier element in disease than microbe; that the latter, indeed, so far from being the *cause* of anything is but an *effect* of decay.

* Dr. Burford recently visited Berlin, and in a letter to the

London *Homœopathic Review* gives some interesting details of affairs Homœopathic there. He gently hinted to Dr. Sulzer, editor of the *Zeitschrift des Berliner Vereines Homœopathischer Aerzte*, that the English had a notion that German Homœopathy was cachectic, and "I was politely given to understand that this exactly expressed the German views with regard to Homœopathy in England." There are twenty successful Homœopathic physicians, or physicians practicing Homœopathy (as Germany has but one degree), in Berlin. They maintain a dispensary, and Homœopathy is very popular among "the people." There is a fund in hand as a nucleus for a hospital building, but over there you cannot build a hospital without State sanction, and you cannot obtain that without getting it through the Regular brother. In Berlin Virchow and Koch sit in the judgment seat, and, said Dr. Sulzer, "it would need very cogent arguments to convince these gentlemen of the necessity of a Homœopathic hospital." For the same reason there can be no Homœopathic pharmacy, though on nearly every drug store can be read two legends that would cause the *Medical News* and Dr. Holmes to wail mournfully, the legends being: "Homœopathische Apotheke" and "Allopathische Apotheke," which is at least a recognition of belligerent rights. There is no propagandism, no lectures or efforts at teaching among the Berlin Homœopaths. Farrington's *Clinical Materia Medica* is well known among them and appreciated. "It is to America," concludes Dr. Burford, "we must look for that expansion of Homœopathy which seems inhibited in the old world." But even America seems to be slowly sinking under the deadening influence of "medical laws" and State interference that so effectually inhibits progress in Europe. With all his bragging of his love of liberty, man never seems at ease until he has his neck under an official yoke.

*The closing remarks by Dr. Weihe in the translated paper published in this number of the RECORDER are worthy of special consideration. See especially pages 83-5.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

A New York instrument maker has sold six dozen special trusses for ventral hernia, the result of operations for appendicitis.

FOR SALE.—A good paying practice, in a city of twenty-five thousand inhabitants, thirty miles from New York. Cheap for cash. Will stay and introduce purchaser. For full particulars address A. B., 66 West 71st street, New York city.

Dr. Seelye tells of a boarding school of young women who were poisoned by *Atropia*, through their Thanksgiving turkey.

LOCATION WANTED.—By an intelligent, educated physician, who has had a practical experience of twenty-two years. An opportunity is desired to succeed a Homeopathic practitioner where there are good roads, good fees, good school facilities and good society. Address, *Aconite*, care Boericke & Tafel, 1011 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Perhaps it should be spelt "revolution" instead of "evolution"—at least people in large cities are fast returning to cliff-dwelling.

Vaccination is having a boom: 208,000 people were made smallpox proof in New York during the past year. A good field for *Thuja* in the near future.

A scientific man in Germany has invented a lid for the pot that has its place under the bed, which he claims will effectually prevent the escape of the "bacilli."

"No man's biography ever interested me as has thus far that of the great master, Hahnemann, now being presented in the pages of the RECORDER. I wish I could tell Dr. Bradford how eagerly I look forward to the coming chapters, and how much I thank him and the RECORDER for these monthly feasts. The fascinating story will only be too short no matter how long continued."—*From letter of Dean M. Tyler, M. D.*

A Long Island Board of Health tells the world that every one in a house where there is contagious disease "should at all times be covered with disinfectants, both internally and externally."

Dr. T. F. Allen has been appointed a member of the Board of Trustees of the Middletown Asylum for the Insane.

"You are doing an important service to literature, to biography and to Homeopathy, in preparing and publishing your excellent *Life of Hahnemann*, and it gives me pleasure to thus recognize and testify to it."—*John C. Morgan, M. D.*

Now diphtheria is to be prevented by inoculation, and, probably, as the teetotum spins, it will in the future be "cured" by venesection and *Calomel*.

Slow work getting subscribers for the new edition and translation of Hahnemann's *Chronic Diseases*; yet that old book, in the cure of disease, is worth a wagon load of the very latest productions of scientific medicine which shine to-day and will be forgotten to-morrow. Send in your subscription, \$8.00, delivered post-paid.

There is a time in each one's life when the most ancient chestnuts wear the gloss of youth.

If you want the best peroxide of hydrogen ask for *The Oakland Chemical Company's* brand. It is a finished product.

Champagne for invalids? Why Mumm's, of course, if *the best* is desired.

"Hard times" are moving and will soon be gone.

Look up *Homeopathic Health Coffee*. B. & T. import it and it is really a good thing, giving a nourishing, palatable, warm drink to sick and well.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

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THE LIFE OF HAHNEMANN.

By Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.

[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER XXIX.

HAHNEMANN'S GREAT AND VARIED KNOWLEDGE—REMARKS
FRAGMENTS—PAPER ON CHEMISTRY—HOWER TO
STAFF—DEATH OF CASPAR.

Hahnemann was not a man of one idea: he was more or less conversant with many branches of knowledge, and was interested upon many subjects besides that of medicine. He took a great interest in astronomy, and with his friend, the Court Chancellor Schwabe, who had an observatory on his own premises, Hahnemann was accustomed to hold long conversations. In his library among his other treasures was a large collection of maps, and he was well versed in geographical studies, of which he was very fond. He also was a naturalist; he was a student of ancient history. In addition to these pursuits, and to his large practice, he maintained a very extensive correspondence with his disciples and friends. And now there was seldom a day passed when he did not entertain and instruct some disciple who had journeyed from a distance to learn from the Master. At this time many who were weary of the old ways of medicine, went to this prophet of a new dispensation to be taught.

Let us from his own letters learn some idea of the multiple pleasures and pursuits of this old man, then over seventy years of age.

Writing to his *Fidus Achates*, Stapf, in 1826, he says:* "The German translation from the Chinese of the writings of Confucius, by Schott has given me great pleasure. I have endeavored in vain to procure the French translation by Deguignes. Now the first part of it has been published by Renger in Halle, and I will soon get it. There we read Divine wisdom without miracle-fables and without superstition. It is a remarkable sign of the times that Confucius can now be read by us. I myself will soon embrace, in the domain of blessed spirits, that benefactor of mankind who led us by the straight path to wisdom and to God six centuries and a half before the arch-visionary."

Again, to Dr. Stapf in 1827 he says:† "The work on entomology you kindly sent me is a beautiful book, and I think it would be difficult to give a better explanation of the mysterious, flight-like progression of spiders horizontally and upwards in the air. If this single branch of natural history (entomology) does not show an infallible revelation of God's wisdom, power, and goodness, in short, everything that should induce a well-disposed man to do His will as conscience dictates; if true religion is not to be learned from it, then I am spiritually blind.

"Now about Wild's book. I beg him to inquire about the price, in order that I may settle the business with all speed. It is without doubt a hitherto unknown fragment of the illustrious Reimarus. Nothing of it is known to us except the middle part describing the passage of Moses through the Red Sea. The Old Testament is justly estimated there."

"What has become of the *Fragments* which we are told were to have been published in 1817? I beg Mr. Wild to get them for me, even though I have to pay a good price for them.

"O God! that truthfulness and impartiality should be so seldom met with, and that they should have to hide themselves in the presence of the thoughtless swarm of worldlings who display their animal character to their last breath, and yet try to sneak into everlasting happiness by a wrong road.

"Try and obtain for me, through Wild, all the *Fragments*, whatever they may cost."

Again, in September, 1827:‡ "The books on entomology are excellent. I thank you for sending them to me. But they do not solve the riddle respecting the spiders. To judge from my

**Hom. World*, Vol. xxiv, p. 363.

†*Hom. World*, Vol. xxiv, p. 365.

‡*Hom. World*, Vol. xxiv, p. 492.

own experiments they appear to possess a power still unknown to us to project themselves forward in the air—not on shot-out threads! In my experiments I made this impossible, and I saw one, suspended by its thread from my finger, first hover in the air in a horizontal position, then dart obliquely upwards, where it disappeared from my sight."

The study of his old favorite, chemistry, was also continued.* In a letter to Stapf, of February 20, 1829, he says: "The enclosed paper is not suited for the *Archiv* or for any other medical periodical, as it is merely chemical. Moreover, it is not only anonymous (no one is to know that it is written by me; on account of the prejudice that the doctors and along with them, the chemists, have for me and my doctrine, the chemical journalist would throw it aside), but it is also a chemical heresy. I beg therefore that you would get this little essay copied at my expense, so that it may not be lost, supposing the chemical journalist should be so uncivil as to refuse to let it appear in his periodical, and should fail to send it back to me, but drop it into his waste basket or burn it for its heretical doctrines."

The essay was probably upon the chemical properties or preparation of *Causticum*, called in the "Fragmenta" *Acris tinctura*.

The disposal of this paper on chemistry gave Hahnemann considerable trouble. In another letter dated July 14, 1829, he says, presumably of this same paper:† "Von Bock has just undertaken to travel to Halle in order to have it out with the professor of chemistry. This person has made no concealment of his resolution not to accept my article, as its views are opposed to the traditional teaching. That is just what I feared! What annoyance, what opposition to improvements must we not expect from the orthodox blockheads! But Von Bock pressed him so hard that he became ashamed of himself, and has given his word to get it printed at once; and he promised to send Von Bock a copy. If only he will keep his word, which time will soon show. I cannot publish the fourth part of my book, which contains *Causticum*, until this article appears."

And again on August 18, 1829, he says:‡ "Perhaps you have reason to be angry with Colonel von Bock. I know nothing about it. At all events he did me a great service in traveling at

* *Hom. World*, Vol. xxiv., p. 503.

† *Hom. World*, Vol. xxv., p. 21.

‡ *Hom. World*, Vol. xxv., p. 23. *Annals Brit. Hom. Med. Society*, Vol. iii., p. 161.

his own expense from here to Halle to see Professor Schweickert and Schweickert-Seidel, and when they scornfully refused to print my article, pressed them so hard that at length they had to promise to print it immediately and to send him a copy to Brunswick, *poste restante*, which they and the publishers did, with letters containing the condition that he should pay for the cost of printing (3 thalers) to the bookseller Vieweg in Brunswick, and send to them in Halle the receipt, otherwise the article could not be inserted in the *Jahrbuch der Physik und Chemie*, and so come before the public.

"I will leave you to judge of this behavior, as also of the preface these Halle people have prefixed to the little article, and for which, consequently, von Bock had also to pay. They seem, in the preface to regard my article as an offense which requires to be apologized for, and with diplomatic punctiliousness, deny their responsibility for the printing of it; just as if my article contained verbal inaccuracies which should not be laid to the charge of the editors. What gross insults and calumnies!

"I send the article to you now, but beg you to return it when you have the opportunity. But I fear they have pocketed the Colonel's three thalers and have not had the grace to insert the article in their periodical, whereby the whole object of it will be frustrated.

"I therefore beg of you as soon as Mr. Remler or you receive the number of this periodical with the appended article, to let me know immediately by letter, in order that I may make arrangements for the printing of the fourth part of the Chronic Diseases, but I will not touch a pen before this is done. Good God! how tiresome and difficult and how beset with hindrances is the work of bringing the truth before the world, and of conquering prejudice! If the good did not itself reward the doers by approbation from above and from the depths of the left breast, then it must assuredly remain undone. * * * I beg of you to keep it secret that I am the author of the Halle article, for if it is known, sentence of death would be immediately pronounced against it, and no one would put it to the proof."

In 1828 he requests Stapf to:* "Ask Wild if he can procure for you the *old* edition of Lessing's "Contributions to Literature and Art," without hinting that the principal *Fragments* are contained in it. I will willingly pay for it."

**Hom. World*, Vol. xxiv., p. 497.

And in another letter also of 1828 he says to Stapf:* "I am sorry that you should have so much trouble in procuring the *Fragments*. Precisely that it is withheld from the view of mankind whence truth might beam into their eyes, and might divert their vision to themselves and to the grand universe in whose constant presence they would be obliged to be perfectly good, for naught can deliver them from the hell of their conscience when, in the omnipresence of their supreme Benefactor, they forget the purpose of their being, and prefer the satisfaction of their animal lusts to His approbation.

"There cannot possibly be anything *in rerum natura* which can make the immoral happy (blessed). That is self-contradictory, and woe to the seducers who delude the immoral by holding out the assured prospect of attaining perfect felicity; they thereby only increase the number of human devils—they bring unspeakable, incalculable misery on mankind. The all good Deity who animates the infinite universe, lives also in us, and, for our highest, inestimable dowry, gave us reason and a spark of holiness in our conscience—out of the fullness of His own morality—which we only need to keep kindled by constant watchfulness over our actions, in order that it may glow through our whole being, and thus be visible in all our transactions, that pure reason may with inexorable severity hold in subjugation our animal nature, so that the end of our existence here below may be profitably fulfilled, for which purpose the Deity has endowed us with sufficient strength.

"If you have an opportunity of informing dear Dr. Hering how highly I esteem him, please do so. He seems to be an excellent young man."

All the letters of this period written by Hahnemann show that despite his age he kept himself fully in touch with everything that was happening in the world of science and medicine. Dr. Stapf was his constant correspondent and confidant.

The following letter to Stapf is of great interest as illustrating this:†

"COETHEN, March 24, 1828.

"Dear Colleague :

"I thank you for sending me the *Notizen* (a charming paper) which I now return. The observations upon the movements of

**Hom. World*, Vol. xxiv., p. 494. *Annals Brit. Hom. Society*, Vol. ii., p. 149.

†*Idem.*, Vol. xxiv., p. 498. *Annals Brit. Hom. Society*, Vol. ii., p. 153.

spiders through the air are not only the best I have ever read on the subject, but they agree perfectly with my own observations. He has, however, only made them on the very small species of spiders, which he calls *Æronautica*, but I myself have done so on the very much larger kind, *A. Diadema*. Great are the natural wonderful works of the Lord of creation, immeasurable His wisdom, power, and goodness!

"I hope, too, you will succeed in obtaining at Mohrenzoll's public sale of books the "*Reimarus Fragments*," which are incorruptible by superstition.*

"I thank you also for Caspari's book, and with your leave I will keep it for a short time, as also Rat's book which I have from you. May I keep it a little longer? Caspari's *Opusculum Posthumum, Beweis*, which Baumgartner has sent me, will have pleased you. It is a thoroughly good book of instruction for the laity as to the great advantage of Homœopathy over Allopathy. He seems in it to wish to withdraw his previous injurious observations about me. I had long ago forgiven him for those. But it would not be amiss to give an obituary notice of him in the *Archiv*, and to raise a sort of appreciative memorial to him, whereby we will do honor to ourselves. But this I will leave entirely to you, and do not wish to dictate.

"It seems to me that in Leipsic the Homœopathic world are at loggerheads among themselves, and are being ruined by cabals—evil passions destroy what, where it united by the beautiful art, should prosper and bear good fruit—"

"The seed of good grows out of the heart.—*Haller*."

"The first number of the seventh volume, for which I thank you, is worthy of all honor. What Sch——t's† article wants in solidity he makes up for by his candor and honesty, and his confessions [he was for many years previously a zealous Allo-

*The Reimarus mentioned in a previous letter was a distinguished German philologist and philosopher who had been a professor at Hamburg from 1727 to 1765, the time of his death. The "*Fragmenta*" which Hahnemann mentions, and which he wishes to obtain, were called "*Wolfenbüttelsche Fragmenta eines ungenannten*." They were published anonymously by Lessing in 1774 and were thought to be by him; but were really written by Reimarus. They consisted of a manifesto against the historical basis of christianity and by their publication Lessing incurred the enmity of the church. Hahnemann's desire to see them shows how interested he was, although an old and very busy man, in all sorts of knowledge.

† Dr. Schweikert.

path), weigh heavily in the scale of Homœopathy. He perceives the small value of Allopathy better than many old proselytes.

"It is to confer too much honor on such muddle heads as Anton Frolog & Co. to condescend to refute their silly rubbish set forth in incomprehensible phraseology. I doubt if it were not better to pass over in silence such wretched stuff. It is so unintelligible and so unimportant that without that it would sink into deserved oblivion and be forgotten. The best of it is where the rascals confess (p. 142) that 'Homœopathy has spread to an unaccountable degree.' This confession is worth a great deal. We have no need to feel any further anxiety about the progress of the dear child in the wide world. The work has already been done for its proper outfit, and those brave men, Stapf, Gross, and some others, have helped to give the good child a sound and useful education, which will not fail to be acknowledged by our posterity.

"I have now had leisure to read your *Archiv* with great attention, and can accord to you both the highest praise. You have rendered *great* service to our beneficent art.

"But now endeavor to put your health (and that of your dear wife) into a better state. The extra medical serviceable for this purpose which I can advise you is the following: Not to undertake work beyond your physical powers, nor seek to get through it too quickly. It is for your advantage to combine the two dicta: *Expende quid valeant humeri, quid ferre recusant, and festina lente*. In this way you will accomplish your object better. Also anger and grief must be expelled from the bosom of a wise man, he must not allow them to enter, *æquam memento rebus in asperis servare mentum-moriture*. The wise man first provides for his own well-being so that he may be better able to contribute to that of others.

"As regards medical matters, the first thing to be attended to with regard to your dreadful cough is, does *Sulphur* suit your condition? If so, then, if for some time you have not taken any, I would advise you to take a small globule charged with *Tincture of sulphur* (*Spiritus vini sulphuratus*) and allow it to act for at least thirty days, this is to be followed by the alternate use of *Phosphorus* $\frac{1}{x}$ and *Sepia* $\frac{1}{x}$ (whichever is most suitable to be taken first), which is the best treatment for such a psoric cough.

"To be sure you have not got the second part of my book, but

I shall soon have the proof sheets of both remedies, which I will send you, but only for a short time, as I often require them for my own use. You will get rid of your cough in this way.

"If what you write me about Austria is true, then I must say that Marenzeller is just the man for the situation. His extreme boldness and self-confidence are just what is needed, as also his indefatigable zeal, his iron endurance, and, when occasion demands, roughness and determination to administer a good box on the ear to anyone who comes across his path. All this sort of thing is, I repeat, required in such a nest of crazy allopaths as Vienna is, to bring into being and to conduct such an institution.*

"He will certainly not carry out the treatment with that extreme and requisite care which I exercise in selecting the medicines, but it is, at all events, a commencement.

"The acute outbreaks of psora such as the facial erysipelas of your dear wife, the acute isolated (not epidemic or sporadic) illnesses, pulmonary inflammations, and other similar inflammatory forms, are no doubt true explosions and outbursts of latent psora; but for these acute conditions the slowly acting antipsorics are not suitable, they require the other suitable non-antipsoric medicines for their cure in the meanwhile, after which the psora generally soon returns to its latent state, and after its eruption Vesuvius only continues to smoke a little.

"Yours very truly,

"SAMUEL HAHNEMANN."

Dr. Dudgeon, who translated the above letter, says in regard to Dr. Caspari, in a note:† "Caspari was actively engaged in practice and in literary works in Leipsic when, in the beginning of the year 1828, he was attacked with smallpox, which was then prevailing epidemically in that part of Germany. The attack was attended by delirium, and though carefully nursed by attached friends and colleagues, he contrived to get hold of a loaded gun which no one knew was in the room, with which he shot himself dead on February 15th. Hahnemann seems always to have disliked Caspari, probably because in the first work he wrote after his conversion to Homœopathy he blamed Hahnemann for having separated himself so completely from the old

* Trial of Homœopathy, by command of the Emperor, in the hospital, April, 1828. See "Hom. League Tract, No. 11." *Brit. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. xii., p. 320.

† *Hom. World*, Vol. xxiv., p. 497.

school, and set himself to try to amalgamate the two schools. Caspari afterwards saw that this amalgamation was impossible, and in his later works appears as a zealous and faithful follower of Hahnemann. But Hahnemann could apparently not forget or forgive the opposition to his views contained in the earlier work."

In a former letter Hahnemann alludes to the death as follows: "Though Caspari behaved in a very hostile manner to me, that is very sad about him."

Thus from the years 1827 to 1830 we find this man who had lived his three score years and ten devoting himself not only to his great work on the chronicity of disease, to watching carefully the growth of his favorite doctrines, to encouraging his followers, but also taking an interest in all the new books, and doings of the medical men.

Think of an old man of seventy-five years of age interesting himself in the truth about the passage of the Red Sea, the habits of spiders, and in preparing new books! In the history of the world they who have done this at an advanced age are the world's great men, always. Here was no sere and yellow leaf, surely.

And, too, there was the home life, the evenings in which he went into the parlor in intervals of his work and listened, while his good and faithful wife played upon the ancient harpischord in order to soothe the busy mind of the old Reformer.

CHAPTER XXX.

TOTAL DEMOLITION OF HOMŒOPATHY BY THE ALLOPATHIC PHYSICIANS—HAHNEMANN'S ANSWERS.

During all this time, from the appearance of the "Organon" in 1810 to the celebration of the Jubilee of Graduation, in 1829, a great many authors of the Allopathic school had been busy in demolishing this new doctrine of Homœopathy, and in writing Hahnemann down a fraud.

After Hecker had sought in a scurrilous and undignified review to destroy the truths in the "Organon;" when other more temperate pamphleteers had followed him; after Kranzfelder had written his "Symbola;" after the apothecaries of Leipsic had discussed in their domestic circles and in the beer shops of their native town the question of Hahnemann being allowed to dis-

pense his own medicines; when Meissner anonymously wrote the "Works of Darkness in Homœopathy;" when Prof. Sachs of Königsberg had compared Hahnemann to the devil; when Keiser had confidently prophesied for his system but an ephemeral existence; when Steiglitz dubbed it a "monstrous system;" when Heinroth, the editor of the *Anti-Organon* a paper expressly established to destroy this "great humbug," had already "accompanied it to its death-bed;" when Simon, in the "Anti-Homœopathic Archives," called Hahnemann "the same unreliable ignoramus;" and Elias had condemned the whole system as a "useless thing."

When the entire oligarchy of the Allopathic school had arisen to defend the universal habit of bleeding and salivation, both of which little pastimes Hahnemann had denounced; when Fischer of Dresden had arrayed this "monstrous theory of Homœopathy at the judgment seat of common sense;" when Anonyma, despicable and snake-like, had everywhere ventured her venom; when the inquisitors of the public press were preventing the articles of the Homœopathic physician from appearing in print; when Kovats in Pesth, called Homœopathy "a system of juggling and of deception, quackery, foolish bungling, an occupation for idle cobblers," illustrating himself by a most ridiculous mythological fable about Hercules and the ubiquitous serpent; when Wetzler had already written of "Homœopathy at its last gasp;" when Bernstein in Warsaw had promised its downfall; and Fischer had explained at length the reasons why it could not possibly exist in Berlin, France and England; when Sachs had settled the momentous question by declaring "Homœopathy has never appeared and does not exist;" when Steiglitz the physician to the King of Hanover, advised the members of the dominant school of medicine to "wait beside the open grave of Homœopathy as the corpse would soon appear;" when another noble and scientific person advised that Homœopaths be burned as witches; when Puchelt, Jorg, Groh, Sprengel, Widerkind, Mulisch, Stachelwroth and Schmidt, and hosts of others were overwhelming Germany with polemical pamphlets, journal-articles, and books, against poor old Hahnemann and his terrible doctrine;* behold what Hahnemann the old physician and philosopher, looking out upon his enemies with eyes of three score years and ten, who was a physician

* For titles of these books see Kleinert's "Geschichte der Homœopathie," p. 108. Trans. in Med. Counsellor, Vol. xi., p. 272.

before his villifiers were born, and who had forgotten much more than the most of them had ever learned, behold what he said in a letter written to Stapf, from his refuge at peaceful Coethen, on September 1, 1825:*

"Do not be uneasy that such a quantity of big guns are at present being discharged at us; they never hit the mark; they fall as light as feathers, and if we are true to ourselves they can do no harm to us nor injure the good cause in the slightest, for what is good remains good.

"All this scribbling is forgotten in six or twelve months. The Homœopath tosses it contemptuously aside after reading it, and feels only pity for the blinded zealots. The Allopaths derive comfort from it in vain; their position is not improved by it; and the public don't read it because they do not understand the incomprehensible stuff; they only understand the abusive expressions, which are no refutation.

"I do not know why we should fret or get angry about it. What is true cannot be betrayed into untruth, even should a privy councillor or an illustrious old professor write against it.

* * * I laugh at it all. In a short time it will all be forgotten, and the progress of our cause is not checked. All the numerous opposition writings are merely the last shots of the enemy into the air before the ship sinks to the bottom."

In another letter of the same year he says:† "The tissue of theoretical subtleties contained in Heinroth's "Anti-Organon" (thank God I do not read such rubbish) does little harm; the readers will not understand it and will pass it by. But it cannot be easily refuted, for the person who undertakes this task must first make the nonsense comprehensible to his reader before he can refute it, and that is not worth the trouble.

"You are too much afraid of these libelous publications. The enemy is merely firing off in the air his last ammunition, and the truth remains unharmed, and gains over more acceptance from people whose minds are unprejudiced. And these are the only persons of any consequence to us. The truth which is so opposed to the old rubbish could not be stated without exciting a violent reaction. They are quite cognizant of the existence of the well-laid mine which will shatter their whole old edifice, and they are naturally beside themselves with rage. Their angry snorting and impotent gnashing of teeth can be

**Hom. World*, Vol. xxiv., p. 249. "Annals Brit. Hom. Society," Vol. i., p. 492. †The same, p. 252.

perceived far and near, but it will not help them. I remain quite well amid it all."

In another letter to Dr. Stapf he says:

"*Esteemed Doctor:*

"Do you really believe these wretched fellows do any harm to the good cause? You are mistaken. Their performances are so bad, and bear their own condemnation on their face. So I have written Dr. Gross to request him to prevent any Homœopath taking the trouble to refute or answer them. Still it would not be amiss to say a few words to the public about them. I wish you would transcribe what I have written on the enclosed leaf and send it to the editor of the *Anzeiger* for insertion.

"This would, I know, be agreeable to the editor, who has more than a dozen such hostile articles against the good cause on his hands and does not know how to refuse them. But at my recommendation he would reject the most of them.

"I do not feel annoyed at the rubbish. It has gone to such lengths that it must now come to an end. They scream themselves hoarse and lose their powers of speech. The reading public knows how to estimate their screaming, and despises the rascals who among their neighbors pose as angels of light, as friends of mankind, and as gentle lambs: but show by such invectives that they are raging wolves, and they must inevitably sink low in the estimation of their neighbors.

"It is but natural that the thousands of such fellows who have their corns trod on by the new doctrine, should find themselves in the greatest straits, and should utter malicious exclamations, but every rational person perceives from these cries how important the matter is in reference to which they behave so extravagantly, and that they *cry out* because they wish to *cry down* the better treatment which they are too lazy and too proud to adopt.

"The stuff they write is too evidently dictated by passion and too full of errors and falsehoods to impose on the public and induce them to regard such bunglers as good judges of this important matter.

"The truth has already extended its rays too widely, and shines too brightly to admit of being eclipsed.*

"Yours very truly,

"Coethen, Nov. 14, 1825."

"SAM. HAHNEMANN."

* *Hom. World*, Vol. xxiv., p. 309; *Annals Brit. Hom. Society*, Vol. i., p. 495.

And again in the same year he says:* “Remember how when Jenner’s cowpox inoculation had been adopted far and near, quantities of disgraceful invectives were published against it in England—I once counted twenty such—now they are not to be found, probably the paper on which they were printed is now used to wrap up cheese in a grocer’s shop.

“And look how limited are the applications of Jenner’s discovery compared with those of Homœopathy. It puts to shame many thousands of the Allopaths, most of whom feel that they are all too narrow minded and stupid to tread the new way with success. This makes many thousands malicious in the highest degree. They scatter broadcast, venom and bile, and seek to overwhelm it with sophistry, misrepresentation, and calumnies. But what does it matter? They injure themselves, not us. The truth continues to advance in silence, and sensible people think those who indulge in abuse are in the wrong.”

Neither did Hahnemann have a very high opinion of the scholarship of certain of his detractors and critics. In the preface to Volume III of the first edition of the “Materia Medica Pura” (1817) he published an article called: “Nota Bene for my Reviewers,” in which he says: “I have read several false criticisms on the second part (vol.) of my ‘Pure Materia Medica,’ especially on the essay at the beginning of it, entitled ‘Spirit of the Homœopathic Medical Doctrine.’ What an immense amount of learning do not my critics display! I shall only allude to those who write and print ‘homopathic’ and ‘homopathy’ in place of Homœopathic and Homœopathy, thereby betraying that they are not aware of the immense difference betwixt ὁμῶν and ὁμοιῶν, but consider the two to be synonymous. Did they never hear a word about what the whole world knows, how the infinite difference betwixt ὁμοούσιος and ὁμοιωσιος once split the whole Christian church into two parts, impossible to be re-united? Do they not understand enough Greek to know that (alone and in combination) ὁμοῦν means *common, identical, the same* (e. g. εἰς ὁμοῦν λέχος εἰσαγαγάντων—Iliad), but that ὁμοιῶν only means *similar, resembling the object, but never reaching it in regard to nature and kind, never becoming identical with it?*

“The Homœopathic doctrine never pretended to cure a disease by the *same*, the *identical* power by which the disease

* *Hom. World*, Vol. xxiv., p. 311. *Annals Brit. Hom. Society*, Vol. i., p. 498.

was produced—this has been impressed upon the unreasonable opponents often enough, but, as it seems, in vain; no! it only cures in the mode most consonant to nature, by means of a power never exactly corresponding to, never the *same* as the cause of the disease, but by means of a medicine that possesses the peculiar power of being able to produce a *similar* morbid state.

"Cannot those persons feel the difference betwixt '*identical*' (the same) and '*similar*?' Are they all 'homopathically' laboring under the same malady of stupidity? *Should not anyone who ventures to step forward as a reviewer of the 'Spirit of the Homœopathic Medical Doctrine'* have at least a rudimentary idea of the meaning of the word Homœopathy?

"Perversions of words and sense, incomprehensible palaver, which is meant to appear learned, abuse and theoretical sceptical shakings of the head, instead of practical demonstrations of the contrary, seem to me to be weapons of too absurd a character to use against a fact such as Homœopathy is; they remind me of the little figures which mischievous boys make with gunpowder and set on fire in order to tease people, the things can only fizz and splutter, but are not very effective, are, on the whole, very miserable affairs.

"My respectable brethren on the opposition benches, I can give you better advice about overthrowing, *if possible*, this doctrine which threatens to stifle your art, that is founded on mere assumption, and to bring ruin upon all your therapeutic lumber. Listen to me! . . . The doctrine appeals not only chiefly, but solely to the verdict of experience—"repeat the experiments," it cries aloud, 'repeat them carefully and accurately and you will find the doctrine confirmed at every step'—and it does what no medical doctrine, no system of physic, no so called therapeutics ever did or could do, it *insists* upon being 'judged by the result.'

"Here, then, we have Homœopathy just where we wished to have it: here we can (come on, dear gentlemen, all will go on nicely) give it the death blow from this side!"

Hahnemann then challenges his adversaries to test the truth of his system according to his own rules laid down in the "Organon," using the same care as himself would, and then says: "If it does not give relief, speedy, mild and permanent relief, then, by a publication of the duly attested history of the treatment according to the principles of the Homœopathic system

strictly followed out, you will be able to give a public refutation of this doctrine which so seriously threatens the old darkness. But I pray you to beware of playing false in the matter."

He advises them "of the opposition benches" if they know any other way of "suppressing this accursed doctrine" to continue after the usual fashion. "Continue then to exalt the commonplace twaddle of your school to the very heavens with the most fulsome praise, and to pervert and ridicule with your evil mind what your ignorance does not pervert; continue to calumniate, to abuse, to revile—and the unprejudiced will be able plainly to comprehend on whose side truth lies.

"If you really wish to do as well as the practitioners of Homœopathy, imitate the Homœopathic practice rationally and honestly!

"If you do not wish this—well then, harp away—we will not prevent you—harp away on your comfortless path of blind and servile obedience in the dark midnight of fanciful systems, seduced hither and thither by the will-o'-the-wisps of your venerated authorities, who, when you really stand in need of aid leave you in the lurch—dazzle your sight and disappear.

"And if your unfortunate practice, from which that which you intended, wished and promised, does *not* occur, accumulates within you a store of spiteful bile, which seeks to dissipate itself in calumniating your betters—well then, continue to call the grapes up yonder, which party pride, confusion of intellect, weakness or indolence prevents your reaching, sour, and leave them to be gathered by more worthy persons."

This delightful bit of satire is dated Leipzig, February, 1817, and is signed "Dr. Samuel Hahnemann."*

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE VIRUS OF PHTHISIS—WHAT SHALL WE CALL IT?

By J. Compton Burnett, M. D., London.

A kind friend sends me the *Medical Advance* December, 1893, and on page 193 begins a paper on "Tuberculinum," by Dr. H. P. Holmes, of Omaha. I have read this paper, which breaks no new ground, and I feel rather disappointed to find all its information secured in third hand, excepting always Dr. Holmes's own experience with the remedy, *Bacillinum*.

*"Reine Arzneimittellehre," Vol. iii. "Lesser Writings," New York.

The only point I take up is where Dr. Holmes charges me with altering Dr. Swan's name, *Tuberculinum*, into *Bacillinum*. I should like to state that I have done nothing of the sort. I do not know who first used the word *Tuberculinum*, and I was not aware how Swan got his preparation; Dr. Holmes tells us in the article I am referring to. Does Dr. Holmes know this of his own knowledge? I doubt it. When I was casting about for a more reliable preparation than what was prescribed here in London under the name *Tuberculinum* I inquired of Dr. Swan, of Dr. Heath, of Dr. Skinner, of Dr. Berridge, and others, and could only ascertain that it was "creamy pus," "rich creamy pus," "phthysical sputum," "the expectoration of a consumptive." It was at this stage that Dr. Heath and I had many long talks about not only the preparation I have called *Bacillinum* but also of many others of like animal origin, and Dr. Heath finally said: "What is it you want?" I said: "I want the thing itself." Now the thing itself is *Bacillinum*, as already well known the world over.

Dr. Holmes objects to the name *Bacillinum* because "it is unfair to Swan," and because "it is scientifically incorrect as far as a specific name is concerned."

As to the unfairness to poor Swan—now gone home—the thing is absurd: Swan used "rich creamy pus" from a consumptive against consumption and called it *Tuberculinum*. I used a certain post mortem specimen on the same lines, and much prefer it as certainly more efficacious and deeper-going. I call my remedy *Bacillinum*. How is anyone robbed of anything, or any person's name either honored or dishonored? I stated what the thing is, and who obtained it and prepared it, and I ventured to baptize it *Bacillinum*, and specially requested Dr. Heath to supply Messrs. Boericke & Tafel with the identical remedy. Dear Dr. Holmes, what name do you want?

As to the word *Bacillinum* being "scientifically incorrect," I fancy my critic is just a wee bit befogged here. It is, to say the least quite as good as Dr. Swan's *Tuberculinum*. Because a potato is a tuber, and tubercle is a little tuber, we do not necessarily say that tubercles are little potatoes. Every word has a history in fact of its own, and that name of a thing is the best which is most definite and least liable to lead to error. Dr. Holmes's paper appears in the *Medical Advance*; this is a MONTHLY journal, or a "daily" appearing every "month."

Finally, let me apply a practical test: I want to send a pre-

scription to the chemists (I never dispense myself), and I am desirous of using what I call *Bacillinum*, and, as Dr. Holmes says it should be called *Tuberculinum*, I write:

R Tuberculinum, 30

and so on. Well, what will happen? Here in London my patient would get Koch's remedy at one shop; at another, the old sputal *Tuberculinum* (Swan's), and at another "the thing itself" (Heath's). Thus we see that some means of differentiating the various preparations must be found.

Dr. Holmes says (p. 195) that *Bacillinum* "is sold under the name" *Bacillinum Heathii*; that will be news to Dr. Heath, as it is to me.

In the new (third) edition of my "New Cure of Consumption," now just going to press, I collect a goodly amount of evidence, published by various medical men in different parts of the world, as to the clinical value of *Bacillinum*, and those who read that, including Dr. Holmes, will, I think, agree that a remedy that has done even so much deserves a distinctive name, so that the remedy may not be confounded with any other. How anything I have done can in any sense be strained to mean the appropriation of the honor which belongs to another or "to detract from Dr. Swan's work the merit which is due him" I cannot understand.

Of the various preparations of tubercular products, which has the best record? That is the point, and the palm must, I think, be given to *Bacillinum*.

London, January 20, 1894.

TWO CASES OF INTERMITTENT FEVER TREATED WITH CARBO VEG.

By A. W. K. Choudbury, Calcutta.

CASE 1. *Patient*: Mahommedan, male adult, aged about 30 years. *Disease*: Intermittent fever, with gum boil (on the outer side of the posterior right lower molar), suffering about four days.

13, 7, '93. Characters of the fever:

Type—Duotidian.

Time—Afternoon (4 P. M.) or before evening.

Prodrome—Languor.

Chill—Thirst, of large quantity, increasing the chill; headache, lasting about an hour, drinking in which two or three times.

Heat—Excessive, lasting about two hours; no thirst; headache: wants to be fanned.

Sweat—None, or very little.

Apyrexia—Not complete, having heaviness of head and bitter taste in mouth.

Bowels—Open.

Tongue—Coated in center (yellowish brown); bitter taste: spitting always.

Nose—Bleeding: blood sometimes in clots and sometimes liquid.

Spleen—Enlargement of.

Drugged previously Allopathically for fever and cough, the drug most probably containing *Quinine*; yesterday gum-boil opened with gum lancet.

Treatment—*Carb. veg.*, 12; half a drop a dose: every three hours in remission. Six doses given.

14, 7, '93. Morning. Yesterday had no fever all day, but very slight feverishness about 11 P. M. chill slight, lasting about half an hour; no thirst during chill, but drunk once before it; then heat excessive, lasting whole night, requiring to be fanned no thirst during heat; no sweat, or very slight sweat; dry cough before and during chill; apyrexia at morning to-day; one normal stool yesterday afternoon and one normal stool to-day, morning, but he does not think his bowels clear; apyrexia little better, having no heaviness of head, but bitter taste in mouth; spitting; nose bleeding very little before last evening; swelling and pain of gums less; no bad smell of mouth.

Treatment—*Carbo veg.*, 12; one-half drop a dose; each dose to be taken every four hours in remission. Six doses given.

15, 7, '93. No fever yesterday; dry cough less, and that was before last evening; three normal stools yesterday and one normal stool to-day, morning; no spitting to-day; no bitter taste of mouth; no bad smell of mouth; no complaints yesterday; no epistaxis.

Treatment—*Carbo veg.*, 12; half a drop a dose; each dose to be taken every six hours. Four doses given.

Diet—Handmade *ata* bread and milk.

16, 7, '93, 8 A. M. No fever yesterday; no fever now; two normal stools yesterday; one normal stool to-day, morning; no

dry cough before evening yesterday; no bitter taste and no bad smell of mouth; no spitting; slight pain in gum at the root of the posterior molar; no epistaxis.

Treatment—*Carbo veg.*, 12; half a drop a dose; each dose to be taken every 12 hours in remission.

Diet—Rice, chicken broth and milk.

19, 7, '93, 6 A. M. Had slight heat yesterday at about 3 P. M., continuing till evening; the heat was only indicated by the pulse; no other complaints.

Treatment—*Carbo veg.*, 12; half a drop a dose; to be taken twice daily. Four doses given.

20, 7, '93, Morning. More heat and slight chill and no sweat after yesterday evening; chill about one hour and heat about two hours, and then sleep; yesterday two normal stools, one normal stool to-day, morning.

Treatment—Continue medicine.

Diet—Rice stopped. *Ata* hand-made bread, *patal* curry and milk.

21, 7, '93. Better yesterday before evening; no cough; very slight heat indicated by pulse.

Treatment—*Carbo veg.*, 12; half a drop a dose; to be taken twice daily. Four doses given.

23, 7, '93, 9 A. M. No complaints yesterday or day before yesterday; bowels open normally daily twice.

Treatment—*Carbo veg.*, 12; one-half drop a dose; B. D. Four doses given.

1, 8, '93. No more medicine given and patient continuing well.

Writing in October, '93. Patient has had no relapse and going on well.

Remark—After the 16th date I was about to stop the medicine, and it was stopped till the 19th, when the state of the patient's health compelled me to continue it for four or five days more.

Case 2. *Patient*: Girl about 12 years; color fair. *Disease*: Intermittent fever since day before yesterday.

15, 7, '93. Character of the fever:

Type—Duotidian.

Time—After 8 A. M.

Prodrome—Nothing mentioned.

Chill—With thirst.

Heat—With no thirst, but wants to be constantly fanned.

Sweat—Moist on upper part of body.

Apyrexia—Not complete; pulse feverish.

Tongue—Coated in the center, and the posterior part yellowish brown.

Bowels—Costive.

Spleen enlarged and tender.

Nose—Bleeding before this fever now and then.

Treatment—*Carbo veg.*, 12; one-half drop a dose; each dose to be taken every three hours in remission. Six doses given.

16, 7, '93, 9 A. M. No fever yesterday; critical perspiration at about 9 P. M., lasting half an hour; yesterday two hard stools consisting of hard balls; no complaints now; no stool to-day, morning.

Treatment—*Carbo veg.*, 12; one-half drop a dose; each dose every four hours in remission. Six doses given.

Diet—Soup and milk.

17, 7, '93, 8 A. M. Had feverish heat after 1 P. M. yesterday and lasted till before 5 P. M., most probably three hours; had no chill; slight perspiration twice, once at evening and another at about 8 P. M., on forehead and axillæ, etc.; yesterday passed three scanty, hard stools consisting of small, hard balls; had no thirst during the heat mentioned above, and lightness of head; no fever now; took milk only.

Treatment—*Carbo veg.*, 12; one-half drop a dose; each dose every six hours in remission. Four doses given.

18, 7, '93, 7:30 A. M. Had fever yesterday at about 2 P. M., no chill, heat slight, ended with sweat (seen after 9 P. M.), cold; had two stools consisted of hard balls, these two stools cleared of the bowels more than what was done day before yesterday.

Treatment—*Carbo veg.*, 12; one-half drop a dose; to be taken as above. Four doses given.

5:30 P. M. No fever yet; no stool.

19, 7, '93, 8 A. M. No fever yesterday and last night; one hard stool after last evening, consisting of small, hard balls; no epistaxis during this whole course of fever; enlargement of spleen the same.

Took milk only yesterday.

Treatment—*Carbo veg.*, 12; one-half drop a dose; each dose every six hours. Four doses given.

20, 7, '93, 8 A. M. No fever yesterday and as yet; two hard stools after yesterday, day time, stools consisting of small balls;

no complaints; sweated once copiously, at about 2 P. M., when she was sleeping.

Treatment—*Carbo veg.*, 12; one-half drop a dose; each dose every twelve hours. Four doses given.

Diet—Rice, chicken broth and milk.

21, 7, '93, 7:30 A. M. No fever yesterday; two normal stools yesterday afternoon and one normal stool to-day, morning.

Medicine as above.

Diet as above.

22, 7, '93, 6:10 A. M. No fever yesterday; two normal stools yesterday; one after 3 P. M. and the other after 9 P. M.

Medicine stopped.

Diet as above.

23, 7, '93, Morning. No fever yesterday; going on well; two normal stools yesterday, one in the morning and the other at about 9 A. M.

Medicine stopped.

Diet as above.

Writing in October, '93. No relapse; patient going on well.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO PHARMACODYNAMICS ACCORDING TO HOMŒOPATHIC PRINCIPLES.

By the late Dr. Lobethal, of Breslau.

Translated for the HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

Every physician knows well enough from his own experience how difficult it is in practice to find the best fitting Homœopathic remedy for a given case; and how also the most exact concordance of the symptoms of the disease with the provings on healthy persons does not always warrant the proper selection of the medicine. Herein consists the great task for the Homœopathic physician, in following most exactly the most important criterion for the choice of the remedy (*Similia Similibus curantur*), and out of the mechanical juxtaposition of the symptoms enumerated according to the anatomical order of the human organs to find out the character and the genius of the drugs, and to interpret through his own gift of combination their direct relation to the different organs of the diseased body; a problem for the solution of which every contribution made in earnest endeavor in the way of unprejudiced observation must be welcome. I give as such the following fragments from my experience with many remedies on the sick bed to the indulgent

and benevolent judgment of my colleagues, who, I hope, may perceive therein my impartiality in regard to the good and the true of the different systems in medicine. * * *

Far from me to dispute to the highest dilutions their real worth by denying their positive efficacy. I, too, often saw their evident help in the most important acute and chronic forms of disease; only against their general introduction in the practice will I protest in all earnestness and with the weapons of experience, and yield to nobody, whosoever he be. It is not to be denied that the acquaintance with the effects of the infinitesimal atoms of many drugs has made us more timid in regard to material doses of the drugs, and that it just needs such a series of trusty observations in order to understand this new field of experiences.

In general I give to my patients the most different doses of the different medicines, as well the pure stuffs in doses often not differing very much from the usual ones, as all the grades of dilution up to the 30th potency, according to the present receptivity, in form of pellets, and more often in form of solutions in a few ounces of water, according to Aegidi's method; indeed sometimes with very nervous subjects and in temporary aberrations of vital power, especially in toothache, headache, etc., I let merely smell high diluted *Ignatia*, *Nux*, *Sepia*, etc.

The individuality, constitution, age, sex, temperament of the sick, and the nature of the case, guide me in the choice, of the dose, and only in general do I believe that for acute cases the lower dilutions, often, too, the pure tinctures in solution, are the best fitting and quickest operating drugs.

Especially is this the case with *Aconite* in synochal fevers, with *Bellad.*, and still more with *Bryonia*, with *Rhus* in phlegmonous inflammations, with acid *Phosphor.* in the nervosa versatilis, in the chronic, watery, painless but weakening diarrhœas, and in chronic metrorrhagias which, most frequently in women in the period of involution, associated with weakening diarrhœas, very easily bring about collapsus virium: further, with *Dulcamara*, *Petrosel.*, *Sulphur* (in many cases), with *Mercurius solubilis* in obstinate syphilitic forms, with *Calomel* in many diarrhœas, and with *Thuja* as well as with *Nitric acid* in many circumstances. I have prescribed, for a long time, *Dulcamara*, *Petrosel.*, and *Euphrasia* undiluted, because the dilutions seemed to me to be entirely ineffective; the other enumerated medicines, often very highly diluted also. I will give concerning that the

indications with every drug as I review them in alphabetic order according to their most important relations for use in practice.

ACIDIUM NITRICUM.

The great importance of *Nitric Acid* in practice appears to me to be founded, almost like that of the gold, in the abuse of *Mercury*. It is mostly the antidotal virtues of this remedy which makes it one of the most important of our *Materia Medica*. Although this medicament is known to the Allopaths, too, in this regard, it can hardly be possible to see so many cures with it in the common large doses as prescribed by them as with the mild and small doses of Homœopathy.

By comparing *Nitric Acid* to *Mercury*, we see most clearly the predominance of the dynamic relation over the chemical, since really it is not a quantity of the remedy which is required for the saturation of *Mercury*, but only the specific quality of the drug without regard to quantity. It is something else to determine which one of the specific antidotes of *Mercury* corresponds to a given case of mercurial intoxication, whether it is *Nitric Acid*, *Gold*, *Sulphur*, or *China*. On this point I am in position to give some pointers from my own experience.

Nitric Acid meets most energetically and most effectually the deleterious passage of the *Mercury* into the tissues, it corresponds to the general appearance of the *Mercurial cachexy*, which is recognized through the various pathological forms without limitation upon any determined organ in the different systems of the body.

Hence the first symptoms of lues secundaria, the buboes, the syphilitic exanthem, the tetters, the corona veneris, the rhagades in the hands; further, the liver affections, after the use of *Mercury*, etc., are the most prominent forms to which *Nitric Acid* is suitable. In regard to the several affections and their relation to this remedy, the following may be said: In inveterate chancres, against which large doses of *Mercury* have already been given without effect, and which instead of becoming smaller have grown still larger under this treatment, or when the Homœopathic doses of *Mercurius* remained ineffectual, too, then is *Nitric Acid* the best remedy, which generally is sufficient alone for a perfect cure, or at least promotes the receptivity of the system for suitable following remedies. The buboes require for their cure *Nitric Acid* especially; as soon as a bubo appears, I

repeat, in not too distant intervals, the *Nitric Acid*, according to its quicker or slower growth, until it is either ripe or resorbed under the pressure of a hollowed pebble (as I often saw them used with success in the Charité in Berlin). The patient gets well generally very soon after the opening of the abscess, when *Nitric Acid* is then still oftener repeated.

In the treatment of fig warts, which I do not recognize as something different from the syphilitic forms, *Nitric acid*, even when given alternatively with *Thuja*, seemed to me nevertheless to accomplish the most, although many forms of condyloms, especially those that stand alone, will not be cured either with *Nitric acid* or with *Thuja*. In the lues universalis I have seen many excellent results from the use of *Nitric acid*, and if I did not fear to tire my readers I could tell of many cases where *Dzondi's*, *Berg's*, *Zittmann's* and *Rust's* cures, even the *Hydrophathy* in one case had been used without success, and *Nitric acid* brought about a radical cure with small doses.

So much about the effects of *Nitric acid* against syphilis and its secondary forms. Besides those I found it very efficient in the following cases:

In chronic throat troubles with the feeling of continual soreness in the throat, when there is not always much redness perceptible in the throat, *Nitric acid* has often proved very useful. At any rate it seems to possess a specific relation to the throat organs, and to effectually act against all the pseudometamorphoses of the organic activity of these parts. Thus is this drug the most efficacious remedy in chronic obstruction of the eustachian tube, which is a very frequent cause of dullness of hearing and deafness. This particularly happens in persons who lost their hearing in scarlet fever in consequence of a very violent angina; the external ear is entirely healthy, there are properly no troubles of the nervous action in the ear, often there seems to be present not only an obstruction, but rather a conglutination of the walls of the eustachian tube as sequel of increased plasticity, also in the hypertrophy of the tonsils from the same cause, which through their enlarged volume narrow down the opening of the eustachian tube and cause dull hearing.

In the proliferations of the cornea [cell-genesis] as a result of scrofulous inflammations *Nitric acid* besides *Cannabis* and *Calcar. carb.* is an excellent remedy.

Non-syphilitic buboes in the inguinal region are generally removed the quickest with *Nitric acid*.

But *Nitric acid* has superior curative powers in two forms of disease which, through their obstinacy, must make it very desirable to the physician to be armed with an effectual weapon against them; they are baldness and the chilblains. Baldness finds especially its cure in the *Nitric acid* when chronic headache of hysteric or rheumatic nature—the hemicrania—has preceded it, and there are present great sensibility of the scalp; while after grave acute diseases, nervous fevers, etc., *Lycopod.* and *Silicea* prove more effectual. (In both kinds *Hepar sulph.* can be relied upon. R—1.) *Nitric acid* is a capital remedy against chilblains in excitable patients with very delicate skin and much redness of the frozen parts; only here it works often nothing in small doses and must frequently be used externally as lotion, a few drops of the diluted acid in a quart of water. In all the other mentioned forms of disease I have found this drug very useful according to the present receptivity in the smallest dose, as well as in many cases the pure acid given in solutions of a few drops.

SULPHUR WITH ITS THERAPEUTIC EFFECT.

By O. S. Sanders, M. D., Boston.

Sulphur is a combustible, simple element, and although supposed to contain hydrogen, is classed in the mineral kingdom.

It has been said that *Sulphur* is the king of remedies, around which centres the whole *Materia Medica*, and all because it has been credited with greater exciting forces to produce curative results than any other drug, especially in chronic diseases.

There is one well-defined characteristic in *Sulphur*, namely, its inherent quality to produce reaction in those cases not marked with well-defined symptoms.

When we are called to consider a case of long standing, with but few symptoms, especially if no remedy occurs to the mind, if *Sulphur* is given and does not cure the case it will frequently pave the way for the remedy that will cure.

Doubtless it was on this account, together with its many other virtues, that Hahnemann ranked it with the polychrest group. It was first used upon sick horses and cattle, and later on, from its simple, inoffensive, yet potential qualities, it became an honored family medicine, and was administered to the members of the household every morning as a blood purifier, if not a prophylactic, using molasses as a vehicle.

The identity of *Sulphur* comes down to us from our high medical ancestors as an exhortation of the potentiality of a poem, a song, or landscape that has an uplifting quality: thus we are to consider the wealth of this drug in constitutions of a dyscratic or inherited miasm.

Without casting any imputation upon your early associations or parental relations, most likely some of you present have not forgotten this external method of medication, especially if ever affected with scabies.

The external portion of the organism had to be treated according to rule, namely, with brimstone and lard simmered together, and the boy and the girl, before going to bed at night, must be "basted and toasted" before a big fire, from which treatment much mischief followed.

It occurs to me that psoriasis was far more prevalent in former generations than it is to-day. In the period of writing the Bible it was said that the people had divers sorts of diseases, and some had torments which in latter times was known and called evidently the itch, concerning which an old lady once said "was too good for poor people to have, because there was so much pleasure in scratching."

Hahnemann and other doctors as well have complimented *Sulphur* to a high degree for its potential qualities in exciting curative action in different forms of chronic diseases, when administered according to the Homœopathic law, for there is hardly a tissue in the human body that is not influenced by it more or less, such as the nervous system, the portal, lymphatics, serous, mucous, skin, the sympathetic nerves, and the blood.

Hahnemann adopted in his writings three chronic miasms, viz., psora, syphilis and sycosis.

The psoric miasm being represented upon the skin by the itch pustule as its chief symbol.

The syphilitic miasm by the bubo and chancre, and the sycosis miasm by the cauliflower condyloma.

I have it in mind that all medical practitioners (of large experience) have observed disastrous results occurring to that class of patients that have been so unfortunate as to be required to have the surface of the body treated by *Brimstone* ointment in consequence of catching the itch, or using astringent urethral injections in gonorrhœa. The mode of treating the itch in former days was based upon the idea that it was an external disease purely.

The doctors were evidently ignorant of the fact that it would be repelled by external lotions or ointments.

It was near the middle of the sixteenth century that the doctors were startled with the idea that the itch was caused by a small insect termed the *acarus psoricus*.

In modern times the question has been warmly discussed, some taking sides that the *acarus* is a morbid product and not the cause of the disease, and the discussion is still going on with decided opinions for both theories.

Perhaps this question may be profitably discussed by the members of the club and settled here this evening.

That is, whether the itch itself is an internal malady, or is it a skin disease and will *Sulphur* cure it? Or must we call upon one or more of the analogues of *Sulphur* to help obtain the cure, namely, *Mercurius corrosivus*, *Croton Tiglium*, *Lobelia*, *Asterias*, *Apis*, *Graphites*, *Thuja* and *Sulphuric acid*.

To cure scabies I have been obliged in some cases to elect one or more of this group according to differentiated symptomatology.

Some one has wisely said that every physician should make his own *Materia Medica* of what he reads and observes.

In concluding this paper, allow me to copy a few notes from my *Materia Medica Portfolio*.

The *Flower of sulphur* is obtained by heating common *Brimstone* to about the temperature of 170 degrees, and then dried in the open air.

The formula of the *Tincture of sulphur* is to put one part by weight of the *Flower of sulphur* to ten parts by weight of pure *Alcohol*, which being well shaken after standing 24 hours may be poured off and bottled. This represents the first centesimal.

Very great care has been given to the provings of *Sulphur* by a great many students of medicine.

Hahnemann's "*Materia Medica Pura*," Vol. IV., contains 755 symptoms from himself and 60 from his son, Frederick, and a few others.

In his work on chronic diseases his record is 1,969 symptoms only. One must naturally conclude from this great number of symptoms, that there can scarcely be a disease mentioned in pathology for which *Sulphur* may not be recommended. *Sulphur*, as you all know, is one of the most potent disinfectants and deodorizers we have, and if it cost ten dollars a pound, instead of three or four cents, its merit would be commensurate with the maximum price.

The real *Sulphur* patients are of a lymphatic temperament, with a scrofulous diathesis, and subject to venous capillary congestion. Adults are lean in flesh and walk stooping; children have big bellies; age early; with limbs emaciated and look half starved; always hungry; food does not easily assimilate; dislike to sleep covered when in bed, and without a pillow under head; dread to be washed; intolerance of milk, which is quickly ejected after swallowing.

The mind symptoms are of a despondent nature, sadness bordering on melancholia; inclined to weep; is positive that some friend holds a grudge against them, and unless reconciliation is brought about it will kill them. They are *too lazy to determine to live*; and too unhappy to die.

One of the most pronounced conditions is the constant sensation of heat in the top of head, palms of the hands, and soles of the feet; frontal headache, worse in open air; sensation of a band about the head; dare not stoop or look down; itching of scalp, and offensive eruption on scalp, tinea capitis, etc.

The eyes are inflamed and greatly sensitive to the light more so in warm weather; small pustules on lids; deafness and roaring in the ears; itching, etc.; nose stuffed up when indoors, but free in the open air; face pale and pinched; upper lip swollen and of a red color; painless diarrhœa, driving one out of bed early in the morning; piles; itching sensation and prolapsus ani; copious perspiration after walking in the morning; burning in the urethra; feeling of obstruction in neck of bladder; talks in sleep; drowsy by day and sleepless by night; frequent flushes of heat, but has offensive sweat, and washing the body does not relieve it; odor still cadaverous; tendency to sleep without a pillow under the head; sleep always more or less disturbed; must have the window open in the coldest weather; a feeling as if the heart were too large.

From my note-book I read that *Sulphur* has its place in chronic rheumatic attacks, especially when the joints are swollen and sensitive to touch; also in urinary, rectal and diseases of the anus, which are many and varied.

We cannot err much in studying these local disturbances if we consult carefully "Hering's Guiding Symptoms," "Gentry's Concordance Repertory of the Materia Medica," and other authors who have said much in praise of *Sulphur* as a remedy. If we cannot carry in our mind all the symptoms of drugs we are fortunate if we can hold fast their common characteristics, or, like

lawyers, be able to find in our books the place that will tell us what we want to know.

A few clinical cases:

CASE 1. Several years ago I was consulted by Mr. B., age 25 years, in the last stages of tuberculosis, lean in flesh, and whether walking or sitting his posture was stooping; he had the itch at 14 years of age; was treated with *Sulphur* ointment, etc.; had been subject to taking cold easily ever since; at 19 had pneumonia, confined to bed and house about five weeks because emaciated; had hot hands and feet; sleep disturbed; short breath; feels suffocated; wanted cold air; in warm weather cough asthmatic in character; in cold weather he had a dry hack, with stitches in chest; much of the time he had a morning diarrhœa; great itching in ano and burning in urethra. This patient I saw three times in my office; on his second visit he brought a specimen of sputa, containing, he said, "something that moved when it was expectorated." On placing it under the microscope an animalcule resembling the itch germ was noticed. He died soon after the third visit. I attributed to the external treatment (when he had the itch) the primary cause of his disease and death.

CASE 2. A lad, three years of age, began to sicken at two and half years of age; greatly emaciated; had a chronic diarrhœa, with a face like an old man; big belly; dry flabby skin; treated with *Sulphur*, 3d potency, one powder every morning for thirty days; then *Sac lac* every morning for sixty days; then *Sulphur*, 30th potency, once a week for ten weeks. In six months dismissed cured.

CASE 3. A girl, five years of age, was vaccinated—took well. In one week nettle-rash, with fever on face, arms, neck and lower extremities; burning in hands and feet; a dear lover of milk, but would vomit immediately on swallowing it; wanted to sleep uncovered; rest greatly disturbed; offensive odor of body, notwithstanding she had tepid baths three times a day. Treatment ten days after vaccination: *Sulphur*, 6th potency, 7-12-5-9 for three days, when improvement commenced; then she had *Sulphur*, 12th potency, for three weeks, a powder every morning. Dismissed cured.

CASE 4. John B——, a young man of 18 years of age, worked in a grocery store. Taken suddenly with itching all over the body; thought he must be poisoned, but did not know how or by what; the parts would bleed after scratching; then burn and

tingle; could not sleep with much or any covering; wanted windows open; occasionally had a chill; glands of neck swollen; cough dry and hard; almost loss of voice; hungry about 11 A. M.; feels like fainting if he does not eat; burning in urethra; must urinate every one-half hour; itching in ano; diarrhœa at 2 or 3 o'clock A. M. Proved to be the itch, and was cured by the tincture of *Sulphur* in three weeks.

THE INSTITUTE'S JUBILEE.

The Executive Committee of the American Institute of Homœopathy has named Thursday, June 14, 1894, as the time for the opening of the next annual session. Physicians starting from the most distant points on Sunday evening can reach Denver by Thursday morning. The Order of Business is not yet arranged, but it has been suggested that the session open at 3 o'clock P.M., that the afternoon be devoted to general routine business, and that the special Jubilee Exercises and the delivery of the President's address take place in the evening.

Under the new By-Laws the duration of the session will be limited only by the needs of the business and the requirements of the sections; each of the latter being allowed all the time its members may desire for the reading and discussion of all its papers. Essayists are thus assured that their papers will, in no instance, be denied a respectful hearing for want of time, and the Specialist of the Institute can enjoy full opportunity for the consideration of the technical questions in which they may be interested. Illustrations intended for publication in the Transactions should be artistically made, and on separate sheets, for the use of the engraver.

The Institute does not object to a reasonable expense, when necessary, in illustrating an essay. The value and interest of the scientific discussions will be greatly enhanced if each essayist will furnish copies of his paper, prior to the session, to those who are expected to lead in debating it.

Any physician having knowledge of the decease of an Institute member, since June 1, 1893, will confer a favor by reporting full particulars to the Necrologist, Dr. Henry M. Smith, Spuyten Duyvil, New York Secretaries, or other officers, of all societies, clubs, hospitals, dispensaries, etc., and the physicians of all institutions of whatsoever kind, employing Homœopathic treatment, are earnestly requested to make full reports to Dr. T.

Franklin Smith, Chairman of the Committee on Organization, etc., 264 Lenox avenue, New York city, who *will furnish proper blanks on application.*

The Annual Circular, with full particulars as to hotels, railroad fares, programme, and other matters of interest, will be mailed in May to every Homœopathic physician in the United States and Canada. Any physician failing to receive it by May 20th should notify the secretary.

Each Circular will contain a blank Application for Membership, with full directions for those desiring to become members. Societies and colleges wishing to canvass their membership for new members of the Institute should apply at once for blanks, stating the number desired.

During the last six years the Institute membership has grown from 900 to 1,613, about 80 per cent. It was suggested at the last session that each member should celebrate the Jubilee by securing at least one new member for the meeting at Denver.

PEMBERTON DUDLEY, M. D.,
General Secretary.

1405 N. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THERAPEUTICS INTERWOVEN WITH REFLECTIONS.

By Dr. Stens, of Bonn.

Translated for the HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

The following written report from a patient I shall give verbatim, in order to afford a full history of the case:

"In 1866 I participated in the campaign in southern Germany. After we crossed the Bavarian border we ceased to be quartered with the inhabitants and were camping out. Although it was in summer, these bivouacs were far from agreeable. We marched all day in very hot weather, and often from 16 to 20 miles, so that the perspiration penetrated our knapsacks; but the nights were always cool and the clothing, clammy with perspiration, clung to the shivering body in an uncanny manner. After the fight at Wettingen we laid for four days in one place literally in the water, for it rained without stopping.

"After the campaign I served with the army for two years longer and never was troubled with rheumatism. About three months after my discharge I sometimes experienced a sharp stitch in the bones of the right upper thigh on rising from a

seat; it passed away in a moment. This was repeated frequently in a like manner, when towards the end of 1869 the pain became permanent and would only be ameliorated by sitting or lying down or standing still, but then I had to rest the weight of the body on the left leg. On failing to do so, and while the weight rested on both limbs, it felt as if the right leg went asleep and was being pricked through with needles. After about two months the pains lessened, so that I was not forced to drag the leg while walking; I also slept well at night.

In March of 1870 the pain recommenced with such vehemence that I was tortured night and day with short intervals of rest. The pain was worse during thunderstorms. At night this stitching and burning became so violent that I would creep out of bed and lay on the floor, for the warmth of the bed redoubled the pains. I had repeatedly embrocated the whole limb with *Alcohol* and with *Petroleum*, but to no purpose. Once, while prevented from sleep by the pains, I cooled the limb and especially the upper thigh with cold water; this drove them away so that I could rest. This experiment I repeated often, and it helped for the moment. By end of July, 1870, I was summoned to the army when it was mobilized. I did not tell the examining physician of my trouble, for there was nothing to be seen, there was no swelling; at times the muscles would twitch but without causing pain. Suffering excruciating tortures I marched along for two days, but then I had to give in and was sent to the lazarette. I was discharged a few days after as unfit for service, for my body was much emaciated in consequence of my sufferings and they had no use for me. Three days after my whole trouble had disappeared. I was beside myself for joy. By the end of 1870, on a later muster, I was declared to be fit for duty, which was not surprising, for I had recovered my full youthful vigor.

A short time after, in January, 1871, I was in France and had joined Werther's corps. I had felt quite well, but by the middle of March I experienced an overpowering lassitude in the limbs. I spit some blood, but only once, then I had a violent cough with copious expectoration. On March 21st I was placed on the cars and on the 28th I arrived at Münster. During these ten days I drank a great deal of coffee and red wine; we could not get a decent meal. I slept but little during that time, for there were 26 of us in that car. I went direct from Münster to Cologne where I stayed at my sister's. I was compelled to stay

there, for on the second day I had an attack of gout, but it manifested itself differently this time: the ankle and knee joints and the wrist were swelled quite thick, but not all at the same time; first the knee would swell, then it went to the ankle and from there to the wrist. The cough had ceased entirely and in two weeks the gout ceased also. Three weeks after it returned worse than before: but also this time it went away after 12 days, only the left arm and shoulder remained stiff for a time, but that gradually vanished. The swollen joints I anointed principally with mercurial ointment and covered them with wadding. In June the cough recommenced with great violence, and towards the end of June and the beginning of July I raised enormous masses of blood. I consulted Dr. Querard, in Elberfeld. The coughing up of blood grew less but the cough persisted. For six weeks no blood had been raised, but in the following week it returned very violent. The doctor advised a change of clime, and so I came to Bonn."

Thus far the patient's report. He had been here in Bonn for a few days when a violent hæmatemesis came on, together with a greenish, thick, foul-tasting and stinking expectoration. I was called and found him lying in bed in a state of great prostration. Respiration was hurried; there was a violent cough, raising blood every time, mixed with foul expectoration; there was no appetite, tongue was dry and coated, great thirst, diarrhœic stools; urine scanty, colored a deep red; it became turbid on standing and had brick-dust sediment; the skin was covered by a watery perspiration; there was no sleep, an internal restlessness and apprehension was plainly depicted on his face.

Examination of the chest disclosed general rattling, and in the subclavicular region of the left side a broken cavern of considerable dimension. Pulse weak and rapid. I prescribed absolute rest, demulcent drinks of tepid temperature, in alternation with small swallows of water that had been kept in the room, well covered, for several hours, and gave *Aconite* 2nd, ten drops in four tablespoonfuls of water, one teaspoonful hourly. The next day there was a decided change for the better, and this continued during the 3d and 4th day, during which time he took *Aconite* in like manner. Then the amelioration came to a standstill, and as the cough still persisted and the tenacious mucous masses could scarcely be raised I gave *Tartar emetic*, 3 trit., two grains every four hours. The expectoration became more fluid, was raised with ease and decreased in quantity. At the same time

the appetite awakened, defecation became regular, sleep came on, the sweats lessened, and his strength came back to an encouraging degree.

Repeated examination of the chest disclosed a steady decrease of the mucus, so that the rales were only observable in the vicinity of the broken vomica, but even this disappeared altogether under continuance of the *Tartar emetic* for eight or ten days. Meanwhile the diet was a more nourishing one. Meat, bouillon, eggs, milk and sago, successively, were administered, and the patient's improvement was such that he appeared to be convalescent and out of danger. I ceased my visit, but the good nourishing diet was continued. However, our rejoicing was soon at an end. I was called and found the patient in bed with most violent pains in his wrists which were swelled spongelike, the whole hand and especially the back of the hand being involved, the skin in places being slightly reddened. The pain was persistent, worse at night and on touch and motion. On pressure no indentations remained. It was undoubtedly a rheumatic attack. On inquiry I found that he was subject to such attacks as was mentioned in the anamnesis. I prescribed *Bryonia* 1st dil., ten drops in four spoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful every two hours, the hand and wrist were enveloped in wadding and meat was prohibited.

Within four days the rheumatism had ceased, and by resuming a meat diet he soon recovered his strength. The chest had not been implicated whatever in this attack. After twelve days I was called again. Without any apparent cause a violent cough had set in the previous night with considerable hæmorrhage, together with putrid, foul masses, such as were expectorated before. A prompt examination of the chest disclosed the opening of another vomica. *Aconite* and *Tartar em.* given same as before together with a strict diet failed to make any impression. The condition grew worse from day to day, the cough with the expectoration increased, appetite as well as sleep were totally wanting, very debilitating watery stools came on, copious perspirations set in, in short, there developed a case of rapid consumption to such a terrible degree that every one, myself included, despaired of his recovery.

The minister was called and administered the Holy Sacrament. Having repeatedly experienced during my practice that even in such desperate cases salvation was yet sometimes achieved, I reviewed the whole course of events in my mind,

and the circumstances that the hæmatemesis changed off which rheumatism of the joints stood out in prominence. I also remembered that the rheumatism had started in the hip joint. These facts, as well as the recollection of a clinical case reported by Rau in his *Homœopathic Practice*, where he cured a young man who alternately suffered from attacks at the hip joint and of hæmatemesis, and whom he cured with *Ledum*, induced me to administer that remedy. I gave to the apparently moribund patient in the evening four pellets of *Ledum pal.*, 30 potency. A wonderful change manifested itself during the night. The patient became quiet, the cough lessened, he fell asleep. In the morning there was a favorable change in the whole condition, and we again dared to hope. I gave *Placebo* so as not to interfere with the action of the remedy, and directed a demulcent diet in case the appetite should return. The amelioration continued for four or five days, the cough grew less, appetite increased, he slept, the stool was regulated, and the night sweats slowly decreased. As there seemed to be a stop then in the improvement, a second dose of *Ledum* 30 was given, but the improvement did not seem to continue, although I waited four or five days.

Should I change the remedy? In the first year of my practice I would have done so, but rarely with success. I became convinced of the necessity to stick to the remedy, even though a second dose proved ineffective; but to change the potency either for one lower or higher. In this case I decided for a higher, and gave *Ledum* 200 (Jenichen). From this time on improvement continued uninterrupted; cough, expectoration and night-sweats ceased altogether, digestion improved, and his strength came back to such an extent that he was able to go out and to be regarded as cured four weeks after.

Such desperate cases, thank God, do not occur very often. But they teach us the importance of carefully considering every point of the history of a case, and that a correct and clear impression of the development as well as of the present state of a case can frequently only be obtained by repeated thorough researches. This thorough view, however, will often lead us in the last hour to the correct remedy, in this instance *Ledum*, and enable us to lead a patient back to life from the brink of the grave. But one has to investigate again and again whenever a seemingly well-selected remedy fails of a cure. Often a hitherto unknown feature may act as a guide out of the labyrinth. It is

mainly to a neglect of such repeated researches that so many cures fail, and for this reason they cannot be too strenuously insisted upon. I cannot refrain, on this occasion, to draw attention to the dose, the more so as attempts have been made from several quarters of late to establish a normal dose. I point more especially to recent attempts made in England to arrive at that goal by means of statistics. This is a very difficult undertaking, and can only succeed if all possible safeguards have been rigidly observed, and even then the result could only be of use in England.

Should a generally acceptable normal rule be sought it would be necessary to make statistical observation in all countries of the world wherever Homœopathic cures are effected. For the different climates have a great influence on the dose, because they determine or modify more or less the reactionary capacity of the human organism. The conditions in a humid, foggy climate differ from those of a clear, sunny atmosphere, or of the raw, cold North from the effulgent, tropical South. A collection and careful comparison of the results of exact observations made in different countries might give results which might possibly justify the determining and fixing of a normal dose. I say on purpose—might justify—for even then we would retain the right and the duty to determine the dose for each individually, aside from any general cause. This the law of individualization demands, which cannot be violated if curative results are to be obtained. Let us bear in mind that in determining the dose two factors must ever be kept in view, the remedy on one side and the responsive capacity of the organism on the other, and these two together decide the result, which may either be amelioration or aggravation. We may acquire a thorough knowledge of a remedy in every direction, and its properties will remain the same as long as no change occurs in the remedy. But it is otherwise with the responsivity of the organism. This changes always with the external and internal conditions, so that it is quite impossible to establish a normal rule for them. And in this question of the dose we have again the law of individualization, this most precious flower of Homœopathy, which no despotic dictum shall destroy. This holy law of individualization then decided me, in the case just related, to give the 200th of *Ledum* after the 30th had ceased to act, and the high potency completed the cure. I am confident that this result would not have been obtained had I followed the dictum of those who maintain that

the first six potencies of a remedy are sufficient for all purposes, and who insist that all higher ones be banished from the practice of medicine. My varied experiences permit of no doubt that in the pursuance of such a rule many of the finest cures will not be made, nay cannot be made. But this is a great loss for our science and art, and still a greater one for suffering humanity, and we cannot protest too often against such doctrines and invite to honest trials of the high and highest potencies. But we must as strenuously object to see the lower dilutions denounced, or even to have potencies under the 3d declared to be unhomœopathic.

For what reason are these remedies called "Homœopathic?" Is it because of properties peculiar to themselves, or by reason of their being dispensed to the sick in accordance with the law of similars? Evidently because of the latter. We call, then, a remedy a Homœopathic one not because it is given in a larger or smaller dose, but because it is administered in accordance with the law of similars. And in that case the crude drug or lowest potency is as much a Homœopathic dose as the high or highest potency. Whoever, therefore, declares a potency below the 3d to be unhomœopathic declares the size of the dose to be of chief importance and not the law of similars, a procedure totally at variance with the spirit of Homœopathy. It is an absolutely arbitrary accusation without any logical foundation and must not be tolerated. For were we to adopt it many, and especially the younger physicians, would be deterred from using the lower potencies, mother tinctures and even the crude drugs, as being "unhomœopathic," and assuredly as many fine cures would fail to be attained as is the case by discarding the high and highest potencies.

Another consequence of such unfounded proceedings which are contrary to all calm investigation and experience; by discarding on one side the lower and on the other the high and highest potencies; is that thereby a bitter party spirit is engendered, which despises its adversary, and which does more damage to the cause of Homœopathy, by more or less concealed animosity, than its most determined enemy could inflict from outside. Far be from us such arbitrary tenets! let us ever uphold that a remedy only becomes a Homœopathic one by being applied in accordance with the law of similars, that the size of the dose must in every instance be adapted to the responsive capacity of the organism is therefore always individual; that this responsivity, however, as experience has taught, demands in one

case a large, in other cases a small or smallest dose, and that, therefore, the whole scale from the crude drug or mother tincture through all the potencies up to the highest must be available for curative purposes. To take out even a single potency will not be justified either by logic or by experience. Why should we part with this our wealth? Let us rejoice in it, and let every Homœopathic physician profit by our possessions to his best knowledge and ability for the benefit of mankind and to the renown of science and art. And a surpassing harvest will arise, and in our exultation every trace of discord will vanish.—*From International Homœopathic Presse.*

BOOK NOTICES.

A Text-Book of Gynecology. By James C. Wood, A. M., M. D. 858 pages, 8vo. Philadelphia, Boericke & Tafel, 1894. Cloth, \$6.00 net; by mail \$6.39. Half-morocco, \$7.00 net; by mail, \$7.39.

Dr. Wood's book on Gynecology has at last appeared, and the rather long time in getting it through the press is amply atoned for by the unusual value of the work, both in the mechanical and the professional sense. Mechanically it is a beautiful specimen of the printer's art, the paper maker has done his part in a manner that merits commendation while the binder has given us a specimen of his art of unusual excellence, not of the showy, flimsy kind, but of a solid and durable nature that gives pleasure to all connoisseurs who open the book.

Dr. Wood's part in the work is of such a nature as to win the applause of all, and to make this in the future the standard Homœopathic text-book on the subject. The work contains two hundred and ten illustrations, a large portion of them being half-tone reproductions, clearly and intelligently displaying the points the author wishes to impress: many of them are illustrations, photographed by the author, of the specimens in the collection of the Royal College of Surgeons.

The contents are divided into fifty-two chapters, and these chapters contain one hundred and one "illustrative cases," clinical cases, which will greatly aid the student and the practitioner in this, perhaps the most important, field of the art of healing. On this feature the author says: "In the several series of illustrative cases, it has been my aim to introduce only those

which serve to illustrate or emphasize the points dealt with in the text. Whenever such points are better illustrated by unsuccessful cases I have not hesitated to record my failures." It is so seldom that any one is found who is willing to record his failures, that when an author does so we may depend on the earnest and honest character of his book. The publishers have printed the first twenty-two pages of the work, which give a bird's-eye view of the whole in a fascicle, which will be mailed free to anyone who desires a book on the subject of Gynecology.

While the book is thoroughly and loyally Homœopathic the author does not ignore accessory measures, and those who seek something more than the indicated remedy will find what he seeks in these pages. As a specimen we quote from chapter IX.:

"I am inclined to believe that the evils of constipation are underestimated in the Homœopathic school. Too much reliance is placed by many upon the indicated remedy, and too little upon certain adjuvants which are both useful and harmless. Constipation begets indigestion, headache and local congestion. It is many times impossible to cure an irritable ovary or a congested uterus without first regulating the action of the bowels." Now these adjuvants do not mean cathartics or the syringe, but a host of little details in the life and diet that all are aids and not hindrances to the proper remedy. The author says on this point: "I desire, however, to enter my protest against the indiscriminate use of enemata. It is quite as easy to make a 'pauper of the rectum' by the use of the syringe as by the use of cathartics."

As a rule, Dr. Wood does not burden his pages with too many remedies in the "therapeutics" which close the dissertation on the various diseases, but those he gives are clearly outlined, and must prove a great aid to all who look to this work for advice.

No Homœopath can compare Dr. Wood's work with the latest of the other school, the *American Text-Book of Gynecology*, without a feeling of pride, and the closer the comparison is the more will he have cause for congratulation. We do not wish to say a word in disparagement of the latter work, for it undoubtedly represents the best and latest of its school, but how barren that is when compared with the rich resources of cure to be found in the Homœopathic book. The *American* contains 711 pages, Dr. Wood's 858; the former's pages are larger, but as the type is much larger also the Homœopathic work really contains much more matter than its rival. In the quality of the paper the

Homœopathic work is decidedly superior. The *American*, however, contains more illustrations, but, excluding the colored plates, the Homœopathic work is also fully its equal in this particular in the quality of the work presented. The prices of the two are the same. Homœopaths who take pride in their profession should court a comparison in all respects between these two books issued almost simultaneously which so fitly represent the two great medical bodies.

The Study of Homœopathy as a Distinct and Commanding Department of Medicine. By John C. Morgan, M. D. Reprinted from the "Transactions of the World's Homœopathic Congress, 1893." 58 pages. Paper, 35 cents.

A strong, readable pamphlet from one of the "old guard" Homœopathists, designed to brace up the doubters, a pamphlet that will do good wherever read. One quotation will show the general keynote of the pamphlet, and from it the reader can determine whether he wishes the remainder. We quote:

Diagnosis has too much hindered our progress here, by apparently demonstrating lesions hopeless of medical cure; but the Homœopaths of forty years ago *must* have cured them; for these patients had a wonderful fashion of getting well. Membranous dysmenorrhœa, ovarian tumors, endometritis, cancer, etc., *were cured*. Just before the death of Dr. H. N. Guernsey, a great cure of the first-named malady was effected by me, through his counsel; and I have witnessed much more of the same kind, and so have others.

Men who practice Homœopathy should never despair, and the more hopeless the case in the eyes of scientific medicine the closer they should study the *symptoms*. Homœopathy has wrought apparent miracles in the past and can do so in the future.

The Physician's Wife; and the Things that Pertain to Her Life. By Ellen M. Firebaugh. With portrait of author and 44 photo engravings of original sketches. In one Crown Octavo volume of 200 pages. Extra cloth, \$1.25 *net*. Special Limited Edition, first 500 copies, numbered, and printed in photo-gravure ink on extra-fine enamelled paper; bound in Half-Leather and Vellum Cloth, \$3.00 *net*. Philadelphia, The F. A. Davis Co.

The production of a "country doctor's" wife, full of little

things that go to making up the life of this most estimable class of ladies, and notes on the queer people who ring up the "Doc." day and night. "What is it?" calls out the irate physician to an unseasonable caller. "Why, Doc., I wish you'd come down and see my wife as quick as you can." In reply to an inquiry as to what ailed her comes the response: "W'y she's got a pain in the side and she's a-swellen' up—yes—she—seems to be swollen' a right smart." Mrs. Firebaugh seems to think that doctors' wives have not had a fair show in history. The wife of Æsculapius? "Her name is nowhere mentioned," though Miss Hygeia, "her daughter," has received a fair share of attention. Hippocrates, did he have a wife? History is silent on the point. And Galen, what of his wife? She is lost in the famous "mists of antiquity," if, indeed, there ever was such a lady. Mrs. Firebaugh has certainly cornered the historians. The doctors themselves do not escape, and many of their foibles are neatly shown up. And doctors' wives are deprived of many privileges accorded other country ladies, among them the privilege of keeping a "savage dog."

ABOUT one-third of Dr. Stacy Jones' *Bee-Line Repertory* is printed, and the remaining sheets will be pushed through as rapidly as possible. It is a work that will prove to be, no doubt, a very acceptable pocket companion to many physicians. It enables one to take the "bee-line" in almost every conceivable case, and is full of excellent hints and pointers.

THE publishing house of Messrs. Boericke & Tafel have placed in the compositors' hands a manuscript found among the papers of the late Dr. Wm. H. Holcombe after his death. The title is *The Truth About Homœopathy*, and it is evident that the manuscript was completed but a few days before the doctor's departure to that better world in which he so ardently believed. The little work will be prefaced by a sketch of Dr. Holcombe's life, and the whole will make a book of unusual interest. No one can peruse this interesting literary relic of one who occupied a position of prominence in Homœopathy and who, through his other books—novels and works on religion—was known to a very wide circle of readers without being convinced that the writer in the sunset of his useful life had a stronger belief in Homœopathy than ever.

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As a rule a circular is hurled headlong into the waste-basket, and sometimes, if the business man happens to be in an ill humor, he sends an epithet after it to emphasize things. But notwithstanding the ill repute borne by the average circular, you occasionally run across one that is amusing on account of its cheekiness, circulars in this respect being something like drummers. Quite recently one of these was issued by a small concern in New York city, composed in part of one-time employees of the Boericke & Tafel pharmacies, who on a day's notice left their places and set up in business for themselves. This, of course, they had a perfect legal right to do, as the law permits a man to "quit" when he wants to; there are some men, however, who maintain that even an employer has a right to expect that employees will not desert important posts without a courteous notice—to put it mildly. This, however, is trenching on the troublous territory of labor and capital. Well, these people have sent out a circular that stirs up a bit of book history that may not be uninteresting. This occurs in the following paragraph, which we quote from their circular:

NOTE.—It might be stated, in this connection, that of the first edition of "The American Hom. Pharm.," 1882, the body of the work was compiled and prepared by our Mr. —, as acknowledged in the Preface, and by a curious coincidence the Introduction and declaration of principles, to which we still adhere, was written by our Mr. —.

When one recalls the disastrous history of the first edition of "The American Hom. Pharm.," for which the circularists undoubtedly did what they claim, one wonders why they take pride in their work. Very soon after that edition was launched it was discovered that the result of "our Mr. —'s" literary labor was a suit for infringement of copyright, and the luckless

but too confiding publishers were compelled to lose the entire first edition—a very heavy loss. After this experience with the scholarship of “our Mr. —” the publishers sought the aid of the Professor of Chemistry of the New York Homœopathic College, Dr. J. P. O'Connor, to reconstruct the entire work, which he did very effectually. The work is now in its fourth edition. By comparing the first edition, which was destroyed with the exception of a copy or two retained for curiosity, with the work of Dr. O'Connor, it will be found that there are a few of the productions of “our Mr. —” that remain unchanged, but otherwise the work is new throughout, even the “Introduction and declaration of principles,” written by the other, “our Mr.—,” being omitted. Dr. O'Connor does not give any “Declaration of Principles,” but contents himself with a “reviser's preface,” from which we quote the following:

The Homœopathic chemist should have a practical knowledge of at least qualitative analysis, and should have a fair working acquaintance with botany and zoology. It is needless to add that he ought to be well versed in the drug business as such. In addition to these qualifications he should be possessed of honest purpose to supply the various preparations used in Homœopathy, not only in the strictest purity, but also in the exact form or quality that will logically be called for from a knowledge of the specific substance used in the proving.

A pharmacopœia can only be a compilation, and the writer lays claim to but little in the present work as being original. In preparing the pages for the press a small part only of the former edition was allowed to stand. The chemical articles have been with few exceptions entirely rewritten, botanical descriptions have been in some cases materially condensed, in others much expanded; some descriptions which could not be compared with authorities have been allowed to remain.

The exceptions were some of the drugs introduced by Dr. Mure, of Brazil. Such is the story of the “American Homœopathic Pharmacopœia.” It taught the publishers a lesson they will never forget—Capable men are the cheapest.

“THERE are many who say that we ought to drop the designation ‘Homœopaths’ and be known only as physicians. It is impossible for us to do this—for *this reason*: As there can be but one centre to a circumference, so there can be but one central truth to the science of prescribing medicine. We, of the Homœopathic school, know that we possess that truth in the law *Similia Similibus Curantur*. So long as we believe in and regulate our practice by this law, so long we must as surely retain

the name 'Homœopath,' as the believers and followers of Christ must retain the name of *Christian*.—*Jos. C. Guernsey, M. D., in Hahnemann's Monthly.*

A RECENT letter, private, tells a curious story, one not without a moral to those who care for that ancient appendage. It runs as follows in substance:

"Boericke & Tafel bought out the Worthington Homœopathic pharmacy at Cincinnati. They *say* they completely restocked it with their own goods. Very likely they did, *but* they sent the Worthington stock of medicines to their Chicago house and are working them off as their own." Then we can imagine the drummer getting in his work for the benefit of the horse he drums for.

Now, as we are in position to know the true story, we shall set it down, plain and unvarnished. It is as follows:

In February, 1892, the firm in question bought the entire stock and good will of the aforesaid Worthington pharmacy at Cincinnati. In due time they took possession and made a thorough examination of the stock. The results were not of a nature to cause a prosperous smile to illumine the faces of the purchasers. What the results were may be inferred from the fact that as soon as it could be done the entire stock of medicine cases (unfilled), instruments and goods of that nature were packed up and sent to their houses in the larger cities to be sold for what they would bring—a bargain-counter style of disposal (some of these bargains are still awaiting purchasers). When it came to the medicines—the triturations, tablets, tinctures, dilutions, etc.—these were divided into two lots; one lot was thrown into the rubbish heap and carted off to the city dumps; the other is still in the cellar of 170 W. 4th St., Cincinnati, O., and doubtless may be purchased in a lump for almost any price. Why the purchasers shouldered this loss may be easily inferred. They stocked the pharmacy completely with new medicines from the Philadelphia house, and have sold no others at that or any other of their pharmacies.

There are several morals to this little tale, but we will leave the reader to dig them out if the matter is of sufficient interest to him to justify him in taking the trouble.

DR. CHAS. E. JOHNSON, of Dennison, Texas, relates the following experience with *Helloderma hor.*, in a letter to Dr. Robert Boocock, who proved the remedy:

"I have had under treatment a case that has been pronounced incurable by many physicians. She has most of the symptoms developed in your proving. That awful coldness being most pronounced. She has had two doses of the 200th. I learn through a neighbor that she is delighted with the result of the last medicine. The coldness has nearly disappeared, leaving a comfortable glow upon the body. She tells her neighbors this without having been informed by me of what results I expected from the medicine."

BEFORE reading this paragraph, conceived in the white hot intellect of a Dr. Lindorme, and born in the Georgia *Eclectic Medical Journal* of February, 1894, put a wet compress about your head and draw a long breath, for you will need it all:

When Sam Hahnemann, in the inferiority of his own physiological accomplishments, in order to hide them, and yet in his system of *similia similibus* medication, fail not to exhibit such knowledge, so that it would come out in the public as a spick and span new affair, based on the most recently fangled learned tricks, established as an invention of his own, and an entire innovation in *Materia Medica*, the "physiological provings," he not only fascinated that part of the profession who became his followers, but the rank and file of the whole fraternity, up to the leading heads and the heading leaders of the profession, and at this very day, in all works on *Materia Medica*, obtains the standing paragraph, "physiological action," a monument of incorrectness, as to which we leave it an open question whether it reflects more upon the originators or the imitators of the perpetration.

The "leading heads and the heading leaders" is rich enough to be preserved. After this it will be in order for one to know whether this or that eminent gentleman is a "leading head" or a "heading leader." The latter it may be inferred is a species of literary cowboy whose duty it is to turn the "leading heads" this way or that.

SOME time ago a large manufacturing house decided to discontinue a certain line of pharmaceutical preparations, and with that understanding sold out their entire stock of these articles to a competing house in another city. This competing house, which, by the way, is one of the most active and enterprising

in the country, was not entirely satisfied with their bargain after having received the goods and examined them carefully. They therefore decided not to offer them to the trade or use them in filling their regular orders. A short time afterward they had a proposition from a party to take this lot of unsalable goods off their hands, and they sold them at a very low figure, with the understanding that the goods would be up to the standard before again placing them upon the market.

It was afterwards found that these goods had been sold to the country doctors by personal solicitation, and it is rumored that there are several dealers in various parts of the country who make a business of buying odd lots of unsalable or damaged goods and selling them directly to country doctors to be used and dispensed in their practice. This business has grown so that lately a prominent man who, when taking stock, found a lot of unsalable drugs, remarked that he supposed they would have to be "worked off on the doctors."

Our medical brethren, as a rule, are not as familiar with drugs as they should be, and for that reason become an easy prey to unscrupulous parties who offer them bargains, showing them how much money can be made by purchasing and dispensing their own medicines. This is an unfortunate state of affairs, and we do not see how it can be remedied, unless medical colleges require all their students to be graduates of a college of pharmacy before allowing them to matriculate.—*Druggists' Circular*

It might be avoided by avoiding the pharmaceutical Cheap Johns and their "bargains."

"My attention was first called to it [unfermented grape juice] by its excellent results in aiding convalescence from malarial fevers. Afterwards, gratifying results were noted in cases of general depression, exhaustive hæmorrhages or loss of fluids, phthisis, and many chronic diseases. It has occasionally proved useful in typhoid fever and other acute, exhausting diseases where the bowels were either constipated or but slightly loose. As a rule, it is unsafe to administer the juice, especially that made from Concord grapes, where diarrhœa exists, or where there is great tendency thereto. That made from the Concord is, however, especially valuable in cases of constipation or diseases complicated by that troublesome disorder. Do not give it to diabetics.—C. C. Ford, in *Pacific Coast Journal*.

IN November, 1892, a lad of thirteen years jumped from a height and says he heard something snap in his groin. Could not walk for some time. On the next day, sixteen hours after, I found him in tetanic spasm, leg flexed on thigh and thigh on abdomen so closely that knee was close to chin. In varying spaces of time the spasm would cease and he would be able to nearly straighten the limb. But the spasms were becoming more frequent and lasting longer, and the pain was becoming more and more intense during them. Upon laying the bed clothing back I saw one of these spasms coming on. I immediately gave half a drachm of *Passiflora* and then observed the conclusion of the contraction. He said the pain was less severe than in the last one, and that it did not last as long. I saw him several times that day, continuing the remedy in half-drachm doses every half hour to hour, as necessary. The next day he had slight spasms of the leg, but he said the remedy would stop the pain at the time of taking it, and the spasms grew steadily milder and shorter and further apart under it. I left him for a day to go to the Southern Association meeting at Hot Springs, and upon my return found he had had no more attacks. But the leg was sore and the patient refused to get up for a week or ten days for fear of a return of the terrible agony he had suffered. He got no medicine at all but the *Passiflora*.—*E. D. Ayres, M. D., Little Rock, Ark., in Medical Century.*

DR. BOOCOCK sends us the following note: "*Blatta orientalis* I have been using in many cases of asthma with very good success. Some who could not lie down to sleep have had very good sleep and easy breathing after taking the remedy. In one case of spasmodic croup the child seemed to be choking with the great accumulation of phlegm—tough, stringy—*Kali bi.* did very little to help, and after *Acon.* and *Spongia* had failed I gave *Blatta o.*, and the child began to breathe easier almost immediately; and came out from under the shadow of death in a few hours and made a good recovery. Since then I have used it in a good many cases of acute bronchitis where the chest seemed filled with purulent mucus, and it has worked like a charm."

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

Dr. Bradford's "Life of Hahnemann" is doing more for Homœopathic history than any book ever published. Its interest increases with each number published.

The latest medical bill drafted for the State of Ohio gives informers one-third of the fines.

Physicians "should always specify 'Snoozer's Snoozine' in prescribing; otherwise the wicked druggist will substitute the U. S. P. Snoozine"—*Druggists' Circular*.

The *Malline* people have got themselves in hot water by putting certain doctors' pictures on their calendars with endorsements that the said doctors repudiate.

Dr. D. W. Ingalls has located at 307 State St., Bridgeport, Conn.

"Insane Hospital Superintendents" is the startling headline of an article in a journal. But it doesn't mean precisely what might be inferred.

At a recent meeting the Clinical Society of Hahnemann College, Chicago, emphatically endorsed vaccination.

Dr. Holcombe's "The Truth about Homœopathy" will be out about the end of March.

Dewey's "Essentials of Homœopathic Materia Medica" is the most popular Homœopathic book issued for years. Old and young practitioners alike are pleased with it.

If you would like to own a copy of Hahnemann's "Chronic Diseases" please send in your subscription to your pharmacist or direct to publishers, Boericke & Tafel, and thus aid in assuring the publication of that book.

FOR SALE.—Homœopathic practice for sale, Corsicana, Texas. I will sell my practice with house, lot and farm, also office furniture, for \$2,500, or practice and office furniture for \$800. I am the only Homœopathic physician here, and there are 10,000 inhabitants. Practice amounts to \$3,000 per year amongst the best people. Good reasons given for selling. Practice gaining every year. Call on or address A. O. Buck, M. D., Corsicana, Texas.

Four hundred and twenty-three physicians were called in consultation the other day when the Mikado's mother-in-law fell sick. She recovered before the consultation came to a determination.

The *Nation* says that men who come under the proposed income tax often are pushed "to make ends meet." Some of us would be willing to be pushed in the circumstances.

Dr. O. B. Moss has removed from Topeka, Kan., to Fairfield, Iowa.

After proving *Kali mur.* (*Medical Advance*) Dr. S. N. Smith says: "It is truly an effective curative remedy for la grippe."

The *New England Medical Gazette* terms it "the thrice-blessed and saving practice of vaccination."

The *New England Medical Gazette* has a half-tone picture and a paper on "Erythema Multiform Following Vaccination."

"All one can say is that the industrious and God-fearing physician is seldom in want and never in affluence."—*Medical Record*.

Vermont is to undergo "general vaccination."

Medical Review wants a dog quarantine for hydrophobia suspects.

The only way you can obtain Homœopathic medicine in Sweden is to smuggle it through the custom house.

Dr. Wood's "Text-Book of Gynecology" is a beauty in make up and solid in contents. Though larger than the latest Allopathic work on the subject, it sells for the same price.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

VOL. IX. PHILADELPHIA AND LANCASTER, APRIL, 1894. No. 4.

(Copyright applied for.)

THE LIFE OF HAHNEMANN.

By Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.

[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER XXXI.

PUBLIC TRIALS OF HOMŒOPATHY—HERING'S CONVERSION—
LETTERS TO HERING—ACCURACY OF HAHNEMANN—
HIS FAITH IN THE SPREAD OF HOMŒOPATHY.

Up to the year 1835 there were six public and formal trials, undertaken by order of governments, made of Homœopathic practice: 1. At Vienna, in 1828, conducted by Dr. Marenzeller. 2. At Tulzyn, Russia, in 1827. 3. At St. Petersburg, in 1829-30, by Dr. Hermann. 4. At Munich, in 1830-31, by Dr. Atomyr. 5. At Paris, in 1834, by Dr. Andral, Jr. 6. At Naples, in 1835, by order of the King, by a mixed commission in the hospital of La Trinite.

These were all made by Allopathic physicians and were not considered by members of the Homœopathic school as fairly conducted.

Dr. Tessier, in 1849-51, made tests at Hopital Ste. Marguerite, deciding in favor of the Homœopathic system. When he presented his report to the Paris Academy he aroused a storm of protest for his fairness in admitting that there was good in Homœopathy.*

It is worthy of mention that the Preface, "Nota Bene," quoted in the last chapter was the cause of Dr. Constantine

*See *Hom. Examiner*, Vol. i., p. 20 (1840). Rosenstein's "Theory and Practice of Homœopathy," p. 267. *Brit. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. ii., p. 49; Vol. xi., p. 133; Vol. xiv., p. 308.

Hering becoming interested in Homœopathy.* C. Baumgartner, the founder of a publishing house in Leipsic, wanted a book written against Homœopathy. This was about the time that Hahnemann was driven from Leipsic, and it was then supposed that such a book would quite finish the system.

Dr. J. H. Robbi, Hering's preceptor, was asked to write the book but refused and recommended his student, Hering, at that time twenty years of age. The contract was made and the book, written during the winter of 1821-22, was nearly completed, when, for the sake of making quotations, Hering was provided with Hahnemann's works. In the third volume of the "*Materia Medica Pura*" he discovered this "*Nota Bene for My Critics.*" It induced him to make experiments.

The book was discontinued: Hering now endeavored to separate the true from the false that he yet thought must be in this new and peculiar system. Against the advice of friends, patrons, and teachers he continued his investigations. In two years he became convinced of the truth of Hahnemann's discovery. He now suffered persecutions, want, hunger, and was obliged to postpone his examination for his degree.

In 1825 a younger brother offered to loan him money, and while inquiring at which of Germany's thirty universities he could get his degree the cheapest, he saw some notes taken from the lectures of the celebrated pathologist, Schoenlein, of Wurzburg. He was so pleased that he took up his bundle and walked into Franconia to sit at the feet of Schoenlein.

He would not deny his allegiance to Hahnemann, and therefore was obliged to pass a most rigorous examination. He defended his thesis—"De Medicina Futura"—in which he acknowledged the Homœopathic doctrines, on March 23, 1826. He had been in correspondence with Hahnemann long before this time. The following letters, written to him by Hahnemann when he was yet a student of medicine,† show the kindly

**U. S. Med. and Surg. Jour.*, Vol. iii., p. 116.

†Some time previous to 1860, Dr. Hering sent to Dr. J. Rutherford Russell, of England, careful copies of thirty five letters written by Hahnemann to himself and to Dr. Stapf. It was Dr. Russell's intention to publish a life of the master, and Dr. Hering thus assisted him. The life was not written, but Dr. Russell translated and published the letters in vols. i, ii, iii, iv of the "*Annals and Transactions of the British Homœopathic Society, and of the London Homœopathic Hospital.*" 1860-66. He also used some of them in his "*History and Heroes of Medicine.*" Dr. Dudgeon must have had access to these letters in 1880, as among the fifty one

regard for the new convert, whom he had never seen. It may be not amiss to mention that, though Hahnemann and Hering were friends from this time until the death of the former, yet they never met. Hering almost at once after his graduation went to South America and from thence sailed for Philadelphia. Hering did not receive his degree as doctor of medicine from the University of Wurzburg until March 23, 1826, although he had for some years been a believer in the doctrines of Hahnemann. The letters are as follows:*

“Dear Mr. Hering:

“Your active zeal for the beneficent art delights me, and I believe that every one who desires to render valuable services to it must be animated by equal enthusiasm. The preparation you kindly sent me is, I perceive, pure iron in a form divested of solidity and the metallic character, modern chemists would probably call it *Hydrure de fer*. Dissolve a drachm of pure sulphate of iron in pure water, and precipitate it with *spiritus salis ammoniaci vinosus*, wash the sediment several times with pure water and dry it in blotting paper, and then see if you do not obtain the same iron powder. It is a fine discovery; and the Ostriz man deserves praise. It may be used with advantage.

“I regret that when your esteemed letter arrived the manuscript of the second edition of the second volume of my ‘*Materia Medica Pura*’ had already been sent to press; I was consequently unable to introduce the preparation of iron or to avail myself of your offer to make trials of it. But I intend ere long to take advantage of your kind offer for other substances. You make mention of your sister, is she with you in Leipsic? Do you also come from Oberlausitz? What led you to study medicine?

“I would like to become better acquainted with you, and I pray you to continue to be a right, genuine, good man, as it is impossible without virtue to be a true physician, a godlike helper of his fellow creatures in their distress.

“Yours very truly,

“SAMUEL HAHNEMANN.”

“Coethen, July 9, 1824.”

letters of Hahnemann he translated and published in the *Homœopathic World*, the most of these thirty-five are to be found. The above letters from Hering are among the number.

* *Hom. World*, Vol. xxiv., p. 247. “Annals Brit. Hom. Society,” Vol. ii., p. 242.

And in December of the same year he writes : *

"*Dear Mr. Hering :*

"I have your letter of the 24th of November before me, an earlier answer I was prevented from giving by the multitude of my occupations.

"As you wish to procure a master's degree in the old system of medicine next spring, I beg and counsel you not to allow your Homœopathic opinions to be known by the Allopathic physicians of Leipsic, least of all by that most implacable of all Allopaths, Clarus, if you do not wish to be grievously tormented at your examination or even rejected. * * *

"Yet, when you have got your degree, and have pitched upon the place of your future practice, then fear nothing more from the obstacles which the corporation of apothecaries will be able to put in your way. Some escape will open by which you will be able to put the good method into practice.

"I have confidence in you and am not afraid of being wrong in regarding you as one of the few of my followers, who, in a higher sense than the common (inspired only by desire of gain and reputation), will practice the divine art among your afflicted fellow-men under the eye of the Omnipresent, then, while you will not miss obtaining the so-called temporal gain, you will also secure the approval of your conscience, without which kingdoms cannot give happiness.

"If you wish to become a physician in this nobler sense (that is a pure benefactor of men), standing on earth a representative of God, our highest benefactor, and to be a right good man, then will you be one of the few, a truly happy, joyful man. This I wish and hope for you.

"Only he who is good can be sure of the support of God, without whom we can accomplish nothing, from whom everything comes which contributes to the cure of his beloved family of man.

"From your offer to make experiments with medicines upon yourself, assisted by your sister, I will make use when you are in a place and position to practice your art.

"Yours most obediently,

"SAM. HAHNEMANN."

"*Coethen, 31st of December, 1824.*"

Among the many visitors to Hahnemann at this busy period was Dr. F. F. Quin, of England, who, in 1826, went to Coethen

*"Annals of Brit. Hom. Society," Vol. i., p. 490.

for the purpose of studying Homœopathy under its founder. He had, as early as 1823, become interested in it. Dr. Quin returned to England in 1827, and at once commenced the practice of Homœopathy, having the honor of introducing it into that country.*

Exception has at times been taken by some members of the Homœopathic school to certain of the symptoms collected previously and at this time, and published in the "Materia Medica Pura" by Hahnemann.

Hahnemann's excessive carefulness in the matter of expressing his exact meaning is well illustrated in this letter to Gross, dated December 26, 1825:† "The terminology should be settled from the first. We will not make any change in what I decided respecting the difference betwixt *lancinans* and *pungens*. Beyer's *pressorie-pulsatorius* is certainly better Latin than *pressorio-pulsatorius*, and in future I wish that the first adjective of such composite terms should be changed into the adverbial form in the same way as *pressorie* instead of *pressorio*. When I find something better than my own I adopt it willingly. Kindly see this done.

"But not *pressorius* and *pulsatorius*, for that does not convey the idea of a sensation compounded of the two, but implies that it was sometimes pressure, sometimes throbbing; in short, both sensations singly side by side. This must not be used instead of *pressorio pulsatorius*."

Again, writing to Stapf, September 1, 1825, he says:‡ "One word more. In future volumes of the Latin translation of my 'Materia Medica' I hope you will be still more careful in the choice of symptoms, especially those taken from Allopathic sources. They were useful to me, as they served to gain for me the ear of the profession, showing as they did that other physicians had observed something similar, and that my observations should therefore not be doubted. But you do not require this in your epitome, it is not necessary to show this in your book.

"Yet another word. It is absolutely necessary that you give me the numbers of the symptoms in the original German text which you translate and condense, enclosed in brackets after each, thus, (220, 221).|| For how else can the reviser find them, or the for-

*"Annals Brit. Hom. Society," Vol. i., p. 5; also Appendix Report, ii.

† *Hom. World*, Vol. xxiv, p. 312.

‡ *Hom. World*, Vol. xxiv., p. 250.

|| He refers to the translation made by Stapf, Gross and Von Brunnow.

eigner who understands a little German look them up in the original in order to get further information about them? Do this, therefore, in your manuscript.

"Hartlaub's writings are well thought out and useful, and I think highly of them.

"Should you, in Naumburg, see a paper by me in the *Morgenblatt* on the refusal to allow Homœopaths to dispense their own medicines, let me know. I have exerted myself to procure for Homœopaths this, their inalienable right. He who allows the medicines to be made by another (the apothecary) is a poor creature, he can't do what he ought, he is no Homœopath.

"Yours very truly,

"SAM. HAHNEMANN."

"*Coethen, September 1, 1825.*"

Hahnemann felt no uncertainty as to the final fate of Homœopathy. Two years before the Preface, "Nota Bene," was written Stapf had expressed a wish that some distinguished Allopath should be converted to a belief in Homœopathy, to which Hahnemann made the following answer: "That you will find a great man who will come over to our side is, in the nature of things, impossible. If he be already a man of celebrity, as you represent him, he can have become so only by means of the gross empirical art which he contrived to support, after some new fashion, by compiling in manuals the thousand times ruminated trash of common medicine, or by hatching some unelaborated, unintelligible, fine-spun system, or by processes and fooleries of the ordinary sort, which he carried further than his colleagues, and raised himself above them only by telling greater and more audacious falsehoods than they. Such an one has long ago decided on the part he must play; he can worship only the false and sophistical system which raised him to his place of honor.

"Never would he be able to recognize from the wilderness of his multifarious knowledge the dignity of simple, humbling truth; and he would be on his guard, if some helps did not reach him, to take them as little as possible under his protection, inasmuch as they would expose the falsehood of all his former knowledge, by which he had become so great, and would leave nothing sound or entire about him, and destroy himself and his knowledge.

"He must tread under foot all his mock-consequence before he could even begin to be our disciple; and what would then

remain of the great man who could raise us by his countenance, since his infallibility must be laid in the dust; and the halo of universal knowledge, for which he was indebted to his exalted station alone, must first be extinguished, by the study of a new truth, before he will become a worthy scholar of ours. How could he become our *protector* without first receiving the truth we teach, that is, without having first entered our school? And then must be thrown away all that rendered him great in the eyes of the world; and even to perform a moderate service in our cause he would stand in need of *our protection*, not we of *his*.

"Our art requires no political levers, no worldly decorations. At present it grows with slow progress amid the abundance of weeds which luxuriate about it; it grows unobserved, from an unlikely acorn into a little plant; soon may its head be seen overtopping the rank weedy herbage. Only wait—it is striking deep its roots in the earth; it is strengthening itself unperceived, but all the more certainly; and in its own time it will increase, till it becomes an oak of God, whose arms, unmoved by the wildest storm, stretch in all directions, that the suffering children of men may be revived under its beneficent shadow."*

This description of the so-called man of science applies very well to our own times and to the present scientific craze for germs, microbes, lymph-injections, bacilli and other short-lived "discoveries."

Dudgeon says:† "That Hahnemann felt, and felt deeply, the unjust calumnies and unceasing persecution to which he was subjected, we have ample evidence from various passages in his works, from the year 1800 upwards. Among the papers found at his death one bore the following inscription intended as an epitaph on his tomb, which reads like the last sigh of a martyr—'Liber Tandem Quiesco.'"

Hahnemann could not have been human had not this tempest of villification affected him. But that his firm faith in the future of Homœopathy was well founded is most powerfully illustrated by the colleges, hospitals, dispensaries and numberless followers of the school at the present day.

* Stapf's "Archiv.," Vol. xxi., pt. 2, p. 129. *Brit. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. iii., p. 197.

† "Biography of Hahnemann," p. 46.

CHAPTER XXXII.

THEORY OF CHRONIC DISEASES—LETTER TO BAUMGARTNER.

In the year 1828 Hahnemann published a most important book, entitled "Chronic Diseases, Their Nature and Homœopathic Treatment." It was issued in four volumes, three in 1828 and the fourth in 1830, by his old publisher, Arnold, of Dresden and Leipsic.

The first volume is dedicated "to Ernst, Baron von Brunnow, by his friend Samuel Hahnemann." In the preface to this volume he says: "If I did not know for what purpose I exist upon earth—to make myself as good as possible, and to improve things and men around me to the best of my ability, I should have to consider myself deficient in worldly wisdom for promulgating before my death an art, whose sole possessor I was, and which, being kept secret, might have become a source of permanently increasing profit to me."

In 1827, one year previous, he called his two eldest and best beloved disciples, Drs. Stapf and Gross, to Coethen, and told them about his great discovery of the origin of chronic diseases, and asked them to test in practice the action of certain remedies that he then designated by the name of antipsorics.

He had been slow, as he himself says, in imparting this secret to his pupils and followers. He had, however, as the following letter will show, made some confidants.

Hahnemann wished to establish a hospital, in order that chronic maladies could be treated in strict accordance with his own ideas. He had also endeavored to induce Duke Ferdinand to found this hospital at Coethen.

In the *Allgemeine Zeitung* for December 7, 1846, the following letter was published, preceded by these remarks by the editor:*

"We publish herewith for various reasons a letter written by Dr. Hahnemann to the deceased Consul General, Dr. Friedrich Gotthelf Baumgartner. It was among the documents left by the deceased, and was sent to us for publication by his son, Julius A. Baumgartner, City Counsellor. It seemed strange to

**Allg. Hom. Zeitung*, Vol. xxxii., p. 41 (Dec. 7, 1846); also *Neue Zeitschrift für Hom. Klinik* (Hirschel), Vol. xvi., p. 105 (July 15, 1871).

us that Hahnemann, in his old age, should busy himself in founding a hospital, and should wish to assume the direction of it. It was some thing new to us that he could not make known his great discovery respecting the treatment of chronic diseases by his publications, but only by clinical instruction, which might be done if in accordance with his wish he should be permitted to have a hospital.

“It was well known to his old pupils that he left Leipsic unwillingly, and in this letter the reader finds the compelling reason. His mistrust of his pupils finds sufficient excuse in the many bitter disappointments which he persuaded himself that he had experienced to a much greater extent than any other person, an opinion that would naturally become more and more decisive with advancing age.

“We all know that he must have received a handsome royalty through his publications, yet we cannot blame him for estimating his communications at a far higher rate; but on the other hand, we must acknowledge that but few authors will be offered such a generous royalty, and that he won for himself through the publication of his teachings both an enormous throng of patients and well merited honors, which might easily make him forget the seeming ingratitude of his pupils. The following is the letter mentioned:

“Right Honorable Doctor and Consul-General, Beloved Patron:

“I regard it as a kind of providential foresight that you, a man of such high consideration and authority, should have the sagacity to try to help honor a healing art, which, because of its simplicity, verity and incredible efficacy, has been so maligned in a thousand ways, as well as often reviled and suppressed by the great fraternity of physicians, proud in their comfortable old practice.

“I have read your report to the City of Berlin, and I honor and revere you most sincerely for this great act of beneficence. May God bless you.

“I also thank you for the banquet which you have given in honor of my system of medicine, and I highly appreciate your public acknowledgment of the value of Homœopathy. It must have created quite a sensation among your friends.

“I heartily wish that the kingdom of Saxony had acted more fairly towards me, for a genuine Homœopathic physician who will practice his system exclusively and conscientiously can need no assistance other than in the preparation of his medicines,

and can need no apothecary, which of itself would be a veritable blessing.

"In that case, too, I need not have left Leipsic, which is so dear to me, and been obliged to settle here at an expense to myself of more than two thousand thalers.

"I rejoice that you are so far on the way to recovery: I advise you to avoid, if possible, the least indisposition, and to relieve the nightly drying of the wound and the numbness of the large toe by such Homœopathic remedies as you see in the books.

"There will always remain some ailments uncured by Homœopathy, the remains of some deep-seated chronic disease. For the perfect healing of a large family of chronic diseases, not even all that I have written on Homœopathy is sufficient. But incredibly more is effected by it in these old diseases than by the medicines prescribed by the Allopaths. But, in Homœopathic writings as yet published, there is still lacking the great keystone which binds together all that has been thus far published, so that the healing of chronic diseases may be not only expedited, but also brought to the condition of complete recovery.

"To discover this still-lacking keystone and thus the means of entirely obliterating the ancient chronic diseases, I have striven night and day, for the last four years, and by thousands of trials and experiences as well as by uninterrupted meditation I have at last attained my object. Of this invaluable discovery, of which the worth to mankind exceeds all else that has ever been discovered by me, and without which all existent Homœopathy remains defective or imperfect, none of my pupils as yet know anything.

"It is still wholly my property. Therefore the worst chronic diseases which not only the physicians of the old school, but also the best among the Homœopaths, must leave unhealed, are still in the same condition: since, as said before, the Homœopathic system as till now promulgated by me, however much it can do, has not by a long way reached that perfect healing which has become possible only since this new discovery, the result of unspeakable efforts.

"But this knowledge, now finally attained, is of such kind that I can impart it in a practical way to young students only by special inspection at the bedside in some clinical establishment. And in order that I might be able to do this before my death, I entreated our Duke to establish a hospital for the purpose.

"It appeared acceptable to him, but, notwithstanding his seeming willingness to establish one, I see plainly that nothing will come of it. We have as yet no public hospital in Coethen.

"Nothing will be done in the matter in this place, so far as I can see; and it would be much more agreeable to me to have such an establishment in a larger place.

"Since this knowledge cannot be communicated by written works, but men must hear, see, and be convinced for themselves, I shall, perhaps, have to take this treasure with me to the grave, and can merely appropriate it in my lifetime to my own needs in thus healing those invalids whom no one else can heal.

"This is but a slight advantage to be gained by me, who have so willingly communicated to the world everything prior to this discovery, and have received therefor but little thanks from my own pupils and from Allopathists, as well as persecution from public officials who have an eye to the benefit of apothecaries.

"I whisper in your ear this important confession, and I beg that you, who are my very dear friend, will impart it to no one in Leipsic. I may rest assured that you, whose heart is all aglow for the welfare of humanity, will make the very best use of it.

"A friend who esteems you most highly,

"Your humble servant,

"SAMUEL HAHNEMANN."

"*Coethen, January 10, 1823.*"

From the years 1816 to 1828 Hahnemann had been giving his thoughts to a new and startling doctrine regarding the origin and cure of diseases. There were certain diseases of long standing or chronic that did not respond properly to the Homœopathic remedies. For a time the small number of Homœopathic medicines known was the excuse given for this failure. Hahnemann says : *

"Hitherto the followers of Homœopathy were satisfied with this excuse, but the founder of Homœopathy never took advantage of it nor did he find comfort therein. The yearly addition of proved powerful remedies did not advance the treatment of chronic (non-venereal) diseases a single step, whereas the acute if not fatal in character from the beginning were not only markedly relieved by the correctly employed Homœopathic

* The quotations in this chapter are from the MSS of an unpublished translation of "*Die Chronischen Krankheiten*," made by and in the possession of Dr. Augustus Korndorfer, of Philadelphia.

remedy, but with the aid of our ever active life-sustaining force promptly and thoroughly cured.

“Why should this vital force which, aided by the Homœopathic remedy is sufficient for the restoration of the integrity of the organism, and for the accomplishment of perfect recovery from the most virulent acute diseases, fail to afford any true or lasting benefit in the various chronic diseases, even though aided by the Homœopathic remedies, best indicated by the existing symptoms. What prevents its action?

“In order to answer this most natural question, I was compelled to investigate the nature of these chronic diseases.

“Since the years 1816 and 1817 I have been occupied day and night in efforts to discover the reason why the known Homœopathic remedies did not affect a true cure of the above-mentioned chronic diseases; and sought to secure a more accurate, and, if possible, a correct insight into the true nature of these thousands of chronic diseases, which remained uncured despite the uncontrovertible truth of the Homœopathic doctrine. When behold! the Giver of all good permitted me, after unceasing meditation, indefatigable research, careful observation and the most accurate experiments to solve this sublime problem for the benefit of mankind.”

And in a footnote he says: “During these years nought of these efforts was made known to the world nor even to my own disciples. This was not owing to the ingratitude which I had frequently experienced, for I heed neither the ingratitude nor yet the persecutions which I encounter in my wearisome though not joyless life-path. No, I said nought thereof because it is unwise, yea, even harmful to speak or write of things yet immature. In the year 1827 I first made known the most important features of my discoveries to two of my most worthy disciples, not only for their benefit and that of their patients, but in addition that the whole of this knowledge might not be lost to the world through my death, for having reached my 73d year it was not improbable that I might be called into eternity before I could complete this book.”

As early as 1816, in an “Essay on the Improper Treatment of the Venereal Disease,” Hahnemann mentions the itch of wool manufacturers, and says:* “As soon as the itch vesicles have made their appearance this is a sign that the internal itch disease

* “Lesser Writings,” New York, p. 649.

is already fully developed. The itch vesicles that now appear are hence no mere local malady, but a proof of the completion of the internal disease."

This is much like the theory of chronic diseases propounded twelve years later.

Hahnemann found that the non-venereal chronic diseases, after being for a time removed by the Homœopathic remedies, often reappeared in a more or less modified form. He says of this:

"The constant repetition of the fact that the non-venereal chronic diseases, even after having been repeatedly relieved by the then known Homœopathic remedies, persistently reappeared in more or less modified form, yea, every year adding new symptoms, gave me the first intimation that the physician had not alone to contend with the phenomena which constituted the appreciable manifestations of disease, and that such phenomena were not to be regarded or treated as independent diseases. Had it been otherwise they would promptly and permanently have been cured by the Homœopathic remedies, which, however, was not the case.

"It was evident that the physician had to deal with a deep-seated primary evil, the great extent of which was made manifest by the new conditions which from time to time were developed.

"It was also evident that if he treated such conditions as separate and independent diseases, as hitherto taught, he dared not hope to so permanently cure them as to prevent their reappearance, either in their original form, or with new and more distressing symptoms; therefore, it became evident that the physician must know every symptom and condition of this obscure primary evil before he could hope to discover one or more fundamental remedies whose symptoms cover the totality of the symptoms of the primary affection, and through which he might compass the disease as a whole as well as its individual symptoms, thus radically curing and removing every portion thereof.

"That, however, this primary affection must also be of a miasmatic chronic nature appeared to me quite evident, in that as soon as it had reached a certain height and development neither the most robust constitution nor yet the best regulated diet and mode of life proved sufficient to overcome it; nor did it ever cease of itself. On the contrary, its symptoms changed and became more serious from year to year to the end of life.

"This holds true of every chronic miasmatic disease, for instance syphilis, which, when the chancre has not been cured

by its specific, *Mercury*, never becomes extinct of itself, but (despite the best mode of life and the most robust constitution) each year develops new and worse symptoms until the end of life.

"Thus far had I gone in my investigations and observations upon (non-venereal) chronic patients when I observed that the hindrance to the cure of these (seemingly independent) varied forms of disease by the best proved Homœopathic remedies in most cases lay in the fact of a pre-existent itch eruption. All the sufferings usually arose subsequent to such time. In those chronic patients who would not confess to such infection, or who through inattention had failed to observe it, or could not recollect the fact, careful inquiries usually disclosed the existence of vestiges of the itch (single itch vesicles, herpes, etc.), which from time to time gave unmistakable evidence of such pre existent infection."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

AZADIRACHTA INDICA—A SYNOPSIS OF ITS PATHOGENESIS.

By P. C. Majumdar, M. D., Calcutta, India.

Azadirachta Indica. Syn.: Sanskrit, Nimba; Bengala and Hindi, Nim. Belongs to the natural order Meliaceæ. It is a large tree. Bark is used for making tinctures from which provings were instituted. The leaves, bark, wood, roots and fruits, in short every part of this tree, is intensely bitter. According to Ayurveda (Hindu System of Medicine) the different parts of this tree possess different medicinal properties. Bhava Misra, Charak, Susratha and several other Sanskrit authors agree that its bark, though very disagreeable in taste, is generally used with success in cases of lassitude, thirst, cough, fever, loss of appetite, helmenthiasis, boils, bilious derangements, catarrh, vomiting, cutaneous diseases, hiccough, gonorrhœa, etc.; its leaves are used in some forms of ophthalmic disease, helmenthiasis and disorders brought on by deranged bile or use of poisonous things. A decoction of fresh leaves is used as a favorite wash to cure old ulcers of long standing. It removes within a short time the sloughs and promotes the healing. The fruit is purgative, demulcent, and is used in some forms of cutaneous affections. A kind of oil is produced from the seed of ripe fruits, and this oil is said to cure lepra, eczema and some other obstinate skin diseases.

Nim is also praised by some of the Allopathic physicians for its tonic, antiseptic, astringent and anti-periodic properties. Its febrifuge action is well-known in our country. Kanirages (native physicians) use Nim as the principal substance in their febrifuge medicines. The vast range of its action is chiefly due to azaderine, margocine and katechin, the three active principles found in this tree. Nim was proved by me and one of my students, U. C. Bagchi. A full report of the proving was published in the *Indian Homœopathic Review*, Vol. iii, No. 1. Here I give the most reliable and peculiar symptoms obtained in its proving.

Mind: Depressed and forgetful, mistakes in writing and spelling words, weak and dull, full of anxiety, inactive, could not think or remember names of persons very familiar, or what has been done in the previous day. No desire to go out or walk out. Loss of memory.

Head: Giddiness, as if the head were moving to and fro, especially when rising from a sitting posture; headache, pressure in the head, by moving it; headache, throbbing in the temporal arteries, especially of the right side, with a little vertigo; aching, drawing and throbbing in the whole head; headache, by wet compress, with much pain in the right eye-ball; headache, on moving; headache on the right side with much pain. Frontal headache, especially on the right side, in the open air. Throbbing in the vertex; by stooping; scalp is painful and sensitive to touch, even the hair is painful. Vertigo at 10 A. M.; intense headache, pain in the whole head; on walking pain is felt in the back part of the head.

Eyes: Burning in the eyes; burning of the eyes continued throughout even the next day; burning, dull and heavy. Pain in the eye, by slightest pressure; red, congested and burning with slight coryza; sense of pressure in the right eye; eyes red and sunken; pressive pain in the right eye-ball.

Ears: Buzzing in the ears; a peculiar cracking sound is heard in the ear like tickling with a feather, which is increased on opening the mouth.

Nose: Running of watery fluid from the nose.

Face: Flushings of the face; flushing and heat in the face; face pale.

Mouth: No thirst but mouth is clammy, water has relish; taste good, but mouth is clammy and bitter. On the sides and surface of the tongue a painful burning sensation is felt as if

scalded; papillæ seem to be enlarged and prominent. Putrid taste in the mouth. Saliva coming out which tastes salty. Slight difficulty in deglutition, especially water and meat.

Throat: Bitter taste in the throat; left-sided sore throat.

Stomach: No thirst; appetite very acute and keen; very great thirst for large quantity of cold water; very great thirst at long interval. Heart burn and water-brash. Uneasy sensation in the thorax.

Abdomen: Great uneasiness in the abdomen with flatulent rumbling in the bowels; twisting pain in the epigastric region; no tenderness in the abdomen; clutching pain in the umbilical region, obliging to bend forwards, which affords some relief; abdomen a little distended, passing of offensive flatus; painful tension in the hypochondriac region.

Stools: Insufficient; bowels very much constipated; stools hard, small and knotty; stools hard, but natural; stools copious, soft, semi-solid. Diarrhœa, no satisfaction after stool.

Genito-urinary organs: Great excitement of sexual organ (in male); sexual desire a little diminished. Urine scanty and high-colored, and scalding; urine white, clear and copious; urine of strong odor (once with purple sediment).

Respiratory organs: Very troublesome cough after bathing at 1 P. M. Sputa white in small lumps expelled with but difficulty. Sighing, breathing at intervals. Slight hoarseness. Cough with greyish expectoration; cough with thick sputa; short, dry cough in the afternoon; very troublesome cough with white sputa and tasteless. Deep breathing at long intervals; breathing very rapid and hot.

Chest and throat: Aching in the lower part of the right chest, below the nipple. Stitches in the chest. Crampy pains in the lower part of both chest. Transitory stitches in the chest, especially in the right side.

Pulse, quick and hard, feeble.

Neck and back: Pain and debility in the nape of the neck.

Extremities: Numbness of the limbs, as if the limbs are paralyzed. Gnawing in the legs. Strength of the hand diminished. Burning of the hands and soles of the feet. Numbness of the hands only, especially the right hand. Rheumatic pains in the lower extremities.

Sleep and dreams: Sleeplessness and tossing in bed; dreamy and interrupted sleep at night. Dreams of quarrels and beating in the latter part of night.

Fever: Fever commences with very slight chill or without chill from 4:30 P. M., and abates from 7:30 P. M.; afternoon fever. Glowing heat and burning, especially in the face, eyes, palms of the hands and soles of the feet, in open air.

Copious sweat, especially on the forehead, neck and upper part of the body; sweating commences on the forehead, gradually extending towards the trunk; no sweat in the lower part of the body.

Skin: Itching of various parts of the body, without the appearance of any eruption; itching of the body. Sudamina on the back.

A BOLD-FACED STEAL.

In May last there appeared in the RECORDER an article entitled "A Warning," in which the steal perpetrated by Prof. George W. Carey, D. C. L., of Spokane, Washington; J. B. Chapman, M. D., etc., and J. G. Lawrence, etc., on the "Twelve Tissue Remedies," Boericke & Dewey's edition, was shown up, and wherein the profession was warned of another projected steal in these words:

"An obscure publisher in one of our small western cities announces that a new work is soon to appear on the Tissue Remedies by Prof. George W. Carey, D. C. L., of Spokane, Washington." This work, coming as it does on the heels of the third edition of Boericke & Dewey's book, is equivalent to notifying that small part of the medical world reached by the publication in which the statement is found that again a copy of the improved and up to date Boericke & Dewey edition is to be "*jotted down to supply a heavy demand for just such a book.*"

Carey's book is out—it is convenient to call it Carey's, and the prophesy contained in the above "Warning" has been more than fulfilled. Let us call attention to a few facts, and if our readers then insist that we call it Carey's book we shall be glad to do so. It is a work of some 440 odd pages. The arrangement is a perfect copy of the Boericke & Dewey book. The typographical work, being also copied, is fair, the binding is cheap, and the table of contents is almost a *verbatim* copy of the Boericke & Dewey table of contents.

One would naturally expect to find in the first chapter, in the general introduction to the subject, the most original work;

here, the writer informs us in his preface, *is his great claim to originality*. The first chapter contains fifty pages. Seven of these are copied bodily from Mrs. Walker's English edition. The thirty-three pages of the first chapter of Boericke & Dewey's edition are either copied *verbatim* or changed to suit the ends of the work, and where these changes occur facts are grossly misstated. For instance: where credit was given to the *Medical Investigator* for the first English translation in the Boericke & Dewey edition, credit was given to a journal in which the publisher of this steal is interested. This disposes of about forty out of the fifty pages of the first chapter. The remaining ten pages are largely a rehash of material found in different sources. As an example of the inaccuracy of the author of this work when he departs from his copy, the following may be quoted: "Dr. Boericke, late Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in Hahnemann College of San Francisco, and house surgeon at Ward's Island Hospital, gives the analysis of *Aconite* and *China*, each as containing four per cent. of *Ferrum phos.*"

The facts are these: Dr. Boericke is *present* Professor of Materia Medica in the Hahnemann Hospital College of San Francisco, not *late* Professor. He is not now nor never was house surgeon at Ward's Island Hospital, nor did he ever give the analysis of *Aconite* or *China* as containing 4 per cent. of *Ferrum phos.*

The table given on page 29 of Boericke & Dewey's work and copied by our kleptomaniac friend is apparently too deep for him; had he examined it carefully he would perhaps have seen the need of the conjunction *and* to have made it give 4 per cent. of *Ferrum phos.* in *Aconite* or *China*. This table and other tables are copied with like inaccuracy. Other changes of Part I are made up largely of disclaiming anything Homœopathic in the Biochemic system, and the addition of some really beautiful and unique language. That this feature of the work may not be lost to those who possess the Boericke & Dewey edition, a few are here given:

"In Biochemistry there is a haven of rest to the troubled mind."

"The unfurled flag of Biochemistry."

"Carrying the banner of Biochemistry up the hill of difficulty."

"The sun of Biochemistry sheds its beams over the world. Before its refulgent rays poisons flee away (*sic*)."

"Biochemistry bathes its lofty brow in the glad light of divine wisdom."

"Children learn its glorious matters. The aged and infirm rejoice and hope once again comes to dwell in their habitations."

"The great pyramid of scientific medicine of this advanced era, * * *" which like "a universal shaft of light will lie across this land."

More of this can be supplied at short notice.

The author also says, "I reverently uncover my head in the presence of the stupendous realities about to be unveiled to the seekers after truth." Probably the Boericke & Dewey edition was never described before as a "stupendous realities!"

He speaks of Schüssler, whose full name he does not appear to know for he calls him Dr. Med. Schüssler, as having cleared away the "rubbish of ages," among which "rubbish" he instances the Homœopathic law of cure "*similia similibus curantur*," which he ridicules also in the preface to the work.

Part II consists of seventy-three pages. This is practically a copy of the corresponding part of Boericke & Dewey's work, less all references to Homœopathic data and relationship of these remedies to Homœopathic remedies. Here again the author has overstepped himself. In his eagerness to eliminate all things Homœopathic, he has unwittingly incorporated symptoms obtained from provings of these remedies; old Hahnemannian symptoms found in the provings of *Silicea* and *Natrum mur.*, symptoms from Farington's proving of *Natrum phos.*, from Allen's provings of *Kali phos.* and *Magnesia phos.* made mostly, by the way, with the higher potencies are faithfully copied, yet everywhere Homœopathy is disclaimed. There has been some attempt by the copyist in this part to hide his tracks by change of language, but it contains absolutely nothing new, and with what of the Homœopathy eliminated it is valueless.

It is, however, in part III that the copyist author excels; to be sure *here* there is no chance for linguistic or chirographic flight of fancy, and *here* we find more *verbatim* copying than in any other part of the book. In fact with the exception of a few new clinical cases it is practically a counterpart of the Boericke & Dewey book. Cases furnished the authors of that book in person by physicians of eminence all over the country are copied, *typographical errors and all*, by the wholesale without any men-

tion or credit. In fact the only mention made by the B. & D. book is on page 13, and here the author hastens to say that it was "followed by a small book on the biochemic system, by Drs. Carley and Chapman, of North Yakima, Washington. Strangely enough he omits to say that of 261 pages of this "small book," 243 were a *verbatim et literalim* copy of the first edition of Boericke & Dewey.

The remaining parts of the B. & D. book, the Repertory and Index, are faithfully reproduced in this *new* work with little if any change.

The new work even though faithfully advertised in Homœopathic journals will probably die an atural death, as did the "small book" above referred to. Homœopathic physicians will scarcely care to pay for an inferior copy of a work already several years on the market, especially when shorn of its best features; the *Homœopathy* of these "Twelve Tissue Remedies."

The publisher of this steal once told the writer—and his truthfulness is a household word wherever he is known (!)—that he gave a copy of the "Twelve Tissue Remedies" (B. & D.) to his professional customers—for the increased sale of these remedies allowed him to do so with profit. Here, in a nutshell, is the "long felt want" supplied by this dishonorable, unprofessional, bold-faced steal.

W. A. DEWEY, M. D.

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CONTRIBUTIONS TO PHARMACODYNAMICS ACCORDING TO HOMŒOPATHIC PRINCIPLES.

By Dr. Lobethal, of Breslau.

[CONTINUATION.]

ACID. PHOSPHORICUM.

When combined with oxygen, *Phosphorus* has quite a different tendency in various infirmities of the human body. While real debility, lack of tone owing to violently active influences are the indications for *Phosphorus*. All the ailments in which *Phosphoric acid* proves suitable point more to a suppression of forces. The supply of organic forces must be larger for a successful use of *Phosphoric acid* than for the use of the pure *Phosphorus*. In my hands it has especially proved its excellence in the following disorders: As the mildest mediator of the disturbed chief factors

of our body, of the increased nervous excitation at the cost of a suppressed and weakened irritability. *Acid. phosphoricum* is generally an unexcelled remedy in the consequences of long-continued night watches, long-continued disquiet of the affections, caused by nursing the sick, whereby soul and body have been both affected, and in its injurious effects on the body; thus also in the anguish of heart owing to the loss or the great danger threatening the object of our heart's affection. This causal tendency of the remedy is as clearly expressed in *Phosphoric acid* as are those of *Arnica*, *Rhus*, *Ignatia*, *Aconite* and *Staphisagria* with respect to the special causes which lie at the foundation of their curative power. The indications for the use of *Phosphoric acid* are, therefore, never limited with me to cases which exactly agree in their symptoms, but the knowledge of the preceding pathogenetic moments are the criterion for its use; therefore the use of this remedy is in my practice quite a frequent one, for out of this fountain of many disorders, as frequent as it is sad, there arise a general excitement, continuous sleeplessness, or, on the other hand, a continual drowsiness, from too great a relaxation, from a general feeling of being out of tune with the surroundings: from this there result very often nervous fevers, as versatilis of the twenty-one days' type, and perhaps most frequently an inclination to diarrhoea. In these nervous fevers we can seldom do without *Acid. phosphor.*, but it can only be given when we find dazedness of the head and vivid redness of the face, with great lassitude of the body without any vivid delirium, thus more in the transition to the stupor. Here frequently nothing but a bold use of *Phosphoric acid* will be of any use, as the higher dilutions pass without any effect, and I have found it best to give single drops of the pure acid at intervals of several hours until there is a perceptible amelioration. Of course, chronic congestions to the head, caused by the above-mentioned momenta, frequently find the most successful help in our remedy, although it should be used in such cases in the same strength indeed, but still at intervals of several days. Here it is also where *Acid. phosphor.* can do much to cure baldness, *i. e.*, if the pains in the head have originated from anguish and grief, and the hair has in great part fallen out on this account. Also in gastric nervous fevers with a tendency to watery stools like diarrhoea, the tongue covered, with a pappy taste, *Acid. phosph.* will prevent a collapse of strength.

In any case it occupies an important place in the treatment of

diarrhœas which have either arisen from the long continued influences of grief, sorrow and distressing emotions, or more especially in times of prevailing epidemics, especially of cholera, when, through the terror reigning among many, these diarrhœas become almost as epidemic as cholera itself. This state, called cholérine, which, when caused by the fear of cholera, is certainly cured by *Phosphoric acid*, is characterized by restlessness in the abdomen, continual rumbling therein, hot hands, perspiration of the whole body, caused by anguish, attended with the more or less frequent passage of a thin stool, not colorless, but without pain, and by a strong thirst. I have treated very many such cases during the last epidemic of cholera, and by the almost exclusive use of *Acid. phosphor.* I have removed this state, which so easily passes over into cholera. The higher potencies I found also in these cases without any effect, and only drop doses of the third dilution, or, better yet, single drops of the pure acid in several ounces of water; this repeated every half hour or every hour, or at longer intervals, seemed to me the best dose.

Against too frequent and too debilitating pollutions, especially with young people who formerly practiced onanism, the use of *Phosphoric acid* for a longer period is the most efficient. Here often the sixth or ninth dilution in pellets will suffice, if the patient can make up his mind to a diet free from all irritation.

I have also often found *Phosphoric acid* efficient in relieving the pains from swollen hæmorrhoidal veins, and against the bloody flux from such hæmorrhoids. The most unbearable pains on sitting down are usually quickly alleviated by the use of diluted *Phosphoric acid* (3), and by a longer use they are also totally removed. For the cure of diabetes mellitus, our remedy, as is well known, has the recommendation of *Aegidi*. In treating a case of diabetes in a lady a year ago it seemed to me as if a pause in the disease had been caused, as shown by a diminution of the sugar in the urine and a decrease of the thirst. But a change followed and the patient had as little patience to wait for the effect of my treatment as she had shown with the four or five physicians who preceded me. It may be that *Argentum*, to which attention was called by Kurz in No. 1, Vol. vii, of "Hygea," might be more efficient in this disorder.

In the *Pædarthrocæe*, which is not rare even with children of otherwise sound constitution and without any visible signs of scrofula, and there being an isolated disorder offering only the

more difficulties in its cure, a steady use of *Phosphoric acid* is a very great help, though it may take quite a long time before the morbid process can be removed from the bones. In necrosis *Phosphoric acid* is at least as precious a remedy as *Angustura* and all other medicaments which are famed in its cure.

ACONITE.

Aconite, when rightly used, replaces to the Homœopathic physician a great, if not the greater part of the antiphlogistic medical apparatus of the old school. It is undeniably the one remedy which is able to directly calm the storm of the inflammably excited blood, and the Homœopath can as little do without it as the Allopath could promise to heal acute diseases without blood-letting. The great efficacy of *Aconite* in synochal fevers, and phlegmonous inflammations has, we are sorry to say, led to the mere routine practice of giving *Aconite* wherever the old school used their antiphlogistic apparatus; by this has been caused the miscarriage of many a cure. * * *

Aconite is in general the most important, the surest and often the only remedy in all inflammatory fevers, of course supposing that these are without gastric, nervous and such like complications, and also in the pure inflammation of the lungs, as also in inflammatory pleurisy. In the inflammation of other organs *Aconite* is only an auxiliary remedy to moderate the orgasm of the blood; but as such it is indispensable, because it prepares the way for the operation of other remedies by putting an end to the inflammatory tension. Among these are dental fevers and congestions to the head and to the gums with children, inflammation of the brain, inflammation of the eyes, of the bronchial tubes, and of the fauces; croup, more rarely inflammation of the bowels, and most of all metritis with young persons. In spitting of blood, and still more for the prevention of recurrences of the same with persons who are inclined to it, which is generally caused by a tendency to inflammation of the lungs, *Aconite* is a very important remedy.

Aconite may further be used in the eruptive stage of smallpox, and in the *angina* preceding scarlatina it cannot be dispensed with as an aid. In measles it is the chief and the specific remedy, even if it is not so to the same extent as *Belladonna* is in scarlatina; it is also the most efficient remedy in rubeola.

But besides these acute diseases *Aconite* shows itself particularly useful in acute rheumatism with inflammation of the serous

membranes, and still more in acute gout, in pulsating toothache, caused by a distinct rush of blood to the head; also in congestions of blood to the head, when these take place without being caused by sedentary occupations or stagnation in the abdomen, in the case of young persons, especially with lively girls, with whom the constant rush of blood causes severe pains in the face and great irritability; so also in *menstrua minima* combined with a general plethora, *Aconite* is the most important and the most valuable remedy.

The dose in *Aconite*, according to my individual custom in acute diseases and when the cases are very pressing, consists of a few drops of the mother tincture given in solution in very frequent repetition, and only in lighter cases or in chronic diseases in the 12th, 18th or 30th dilution; its duration of action is seldom long-continued, wherefore frequent repetition is necessary.

ANACARDIUM.

I can give an interesting contribution to the knowledge of the action of this remedy from my own experience. It is of the greater importance because I had the good fortune in this case to find without any long groping the one specific remedy, and it concerns a disease as to which we have not yet very many facts to prove the efficacy of Homœopathy; namely, the diseases of the mind.

A widow aged 64, who was talkative but showed otherwise no especial mental weakness, after a severe undeserved mortification inflicted on her by a neighbor, a kind of alienation of mind had supervened; her state was not dangerous to those around her, but consisted in a continuous babbling of irrational, silly phrases, and according to my opinion this had only passed over into violent madness through the ill-advised coercive measures of the Allopathic family physician. This state had continued for several weeks despite of *Calomel* Unguent, *Tartari stibiat.* and other remedies, when my assistance was requested. The violent paroxysms of the patient at night I soon removed by a less severe treatment, the silliness which still remained I completely removed in a fortnight by frequent doses of *Anacardium X^{mo}*, so that this lady is again to this day in the complete possession of her mental powers.

The third edition of Burnett's *New Cure for Consumption* is out. It contains much new and interesting matter.

THERAPEUTICS INTERWOVEN WITH REFLECTIONS.

By Dr. Stens, of Bonn.

Translated for the HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

In the narration of the case of the rheumatic lung disease patient,* the high and highest potency of *Ledum* was seen to have been effective, in the following the lowest potencies will be found to have been of equally striking efficacy :

A. was suffering with a very violent cough for six months in consequence of a catarrh. The cough lasted through the day, was worse on lying down, and quite intolerable when lying on the right side; was always worse at night and usually commenced with tickling in the stomach, which ascended along the scrobiculus to the throat, and there it occasioned a most violent croup-like attack, which ended with the ejection of mucous rapid masses. Patient was of choleric temper, suffered off and on from liver complaint, and had black, fatty shining hair. These symptoms corresponded to *Bryonia* in every direction, and this remedy was first given in a high potency, then in the 30th, and later in the 9th potency, but without material effect. The symptoms were again carefully noted, the similar remedies carefully compared, but again the choice fell on *Bryonia*. I then gave him one drop of the mother tincture in the evening before retiring, and in the morning this six months' old violent cough had ceased entirely.

Was not this a happy cure? and was it not at the same time a purely Homœopathic cure as genuine as any potency could have produced? I here recall the case, which Hahnemann himself declared to be a model, where he gave to a laundress suffering with pain of the stomach one drop of *Bryonia* \dagger . Who will dare to maintain that in both cases the drop of *Bryonia* \dagger was not a Homœopathic remedy? It is very evident that there are people who want to be more Homœopathic than Hahnemann himself; but under whose feet, alack, the Homœopathic foundation slips away. Another case illustrates this fact strikingly.

A young man of otherwise healthy constitution, of choleric temperament, was afflicted with a peculiar ailment in his robust and luxuriant beard. Almost with the stroke of 6 p. m. there

* See March number of HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

exuded from the roots of the hair of his beard on both his cheek and chin a honey-like liquid which gradually hardened so that the whole beard appeared as a yellow crust. With a good deal of labor he succeeded next morning in removing it from the hair with lukewarm water. After an exact comparison with the symptoms I decided that *Arsenicum* was the remedy, and administered it first in the 30th, then in the 9th, and at last in the 4th dilution, 2-3 drops daily. A slight improvement resulted after taking the 4th potency, but it was no cure. About this time he had to go to Berlin on important business, and he there consulted a celebrated physician, who prescribed Fowler's solution, 5 to 6 drops a day, but he took more often, even double that number of drops. The success was striking. A rapid and complete cure was soon effected, there was no recidive, and no untoward symptoms were developed afterwards. Was this a Homœopathic cure? Who will deny it? Yes, it was a case of Homœopathia involuntaria, and *Arsenate of potash* was here the true Homœopathic remedy. I will now follow these cures with massive doses, with a few attained by high potencies.

S., aet. 23, of spare habit, acquired a violent inflammation of the lungs and was treated Allopathically. But his condition became worse and worse; he could not leave bed any more, and coughed up continuously large quantities of purulent matter and much blood; he had no appetite, could not sleep and perspired every night to such an extent that his clothing had to be changed. The attending physician gave him up and my services were requested. After due examination I administered *Kali carb.* 30; after 8 days there was a decided improvement; *Kali carb.* 30 was repeated and improvement continued for another 8 days; but with the 3d dose of that remedy it came to a stop, whereupon *Kali carb.* 200 was given with such a decided progress in his recovery that 4 weeks after, having received no more medicine, he was cured and able to attend to business. I had several similar cases, which I cured with *Kali carb.* 30 and especially the 200th potency, and I can substantiate from my experience the words of the grand master of healing, Hahnemann, that it is doubtful whether a case of consumption can be cured without the use of *Kali carb.*

Another interesting case is the following: M., a mason, presumably in consequence of a cold, voided large masses of mucous lumps and blood per anum. In spite of Allopathic treatment he grew worse from day to day. Total prostration supervened, this

condition became complicated by an affection of the lungs with copious putrescent expectoration, and finally dropsy of the skin, chest and lungs came on. Appetite failed altogether, he had to sit up in bed, as otherwise he was threatened by suffocation. The quantum of the ejecta was enormous. Examination of the chest revealed several broken caverns. Nobody thought his recovery possible. I consented to make an attempt, and ordering a non-irritant diet, prescribed *Silicea* 30, one dose. Eight days after everything had undergone a favorable change. The stool commenced to become regular, there was some appetite, the cough was less violent, the expectoration decreased in quantity, the dropsy began to decrease, he even was able to leave his bed for a few hours every day. Continuing the diet, he received another dose of *Silicea* 30, and after another week improvement had made satisfactory progress. After the 3d dose of *Silicea*, improvement seemed to come to a standstill, whereupon I administered one dose of *Silicea* 200 (Jenichen). Upon this recovery made such rapid strides that no more medicine was needed.

After about six weeks he was in such good condition that he could again follow his occupation as a mason. It is now eight years and no recidive has occurred, despite the dust and the many colds to which that occupation predisposes. In these two cases I also refrained from changing the remedy, despite the cessation of the improvement, but as in the first case with *Ledum* so in these cases I persisted with *Kali carb.* and *Silicea*; but in all three cases I gave a higher potency, and, as the result showed, with strikingly favorable effect. In the beginning of my practice I did not follow this rule, but usually gave another remedy, but rarely with good result. I cannot therefore accept the rule never to give the same remedy twice in succession. On the contrary, I think it best to persist with a duly selected remedy, and, as the occasion may require, change the potency merely, unless new symptoms should meantime develop pointing directly to a new remedy.

To show the curative effect of a single dose of a correctly selected high potency I will give a few examples: Mr. B., a gentleman farmer, of a strong, robust constitution, fat and bulky, had for several years a tetter under the knee joint. Small vesicles were formed, which itched a good deal and which afterwards easily exfoliated. The function of the joint is not interfered with and his health otherwise uninfluenced. Many years ago he had had the itch. I gave him one dose of *Sulphur* 600, and pre-

scribed a nourishing but non-irritating diet. Eight weeks after this tetter, which had persisted for so many years, had absolutely disappeared.

Another gentleman, a minister, also suffered with tetter under the knee joint, which itched and pained a good deal. The skin was sore and exuded an acrid liquid, which hardened into closely-adhering brownish crusts. Motion was interfered with and painful. The crusts showed deep raghades. No special cause could be ascertained excepting perhaps a scrofulous habit. I gave him one dose of Jenichen's *Natrum mur.* 400 and recommended the same diet as in the preceding case. In the first two weeks there was no change, but with the third week a slight amelioration set in which rapidly progressed from week to week, so that within eight weeks there was complete recovery. In this case also one dose of *Natrum mur.* 400 sufficed!

Let no one be tempted to repeat the dose if in the first two weeks there is no visible effect, or, worse still, change the remedy; for it is not uncommon to find that a curative effort is not observed until after the second or third week from giving the dose. Not until three or four weeks have passed without any noticeable effect is one justified to select another remedy. In other cases, again, the opposite takes place. The high potencies produce an immediate aggravation, which may continue for several days, which is followed by amelioration, which continues almost without interruption to full recovery. But the same is the case with lower potencies and even with mother tinctures and low triturations, so that this is common property.

Another case cured by a high potency was very remarkable. Miss A., æt. 30, suffered for nearly two years with fibris intermittens quartana. The attacks were very violent with great thirst. This was succeeded by great prostration, and patient was much reduced and debilitated. All medical aid had been of no avail. I was consulted. I discovered as probable cause an attack of itch driven in by inunctions. I gave *Natr. mur.* 200, more especially on account of *the great thirst during the attacks.* A week after small fine vesicles appeared between the fingers, where itch usually appears; they itched very much and resembled closely the vesicles of itch. After this eruption the attacks ceased; the complaint of several years' standing was cured by one dose of medicine. The remarkable feature of this

case was that with the appearance of the eruption the complaint ceased.

A similar effect has also been observed after other remedies—*Sulphur*, *Kali carb.*, *Arsenicum*, *Sepia*, etc., and it is usually followed by favorable results. What is the cause of this? Is there really a foreign body in the organism which must be thrown to the surface of the skin before a cure can be effected, or, in other words, must a cleansing of the body from these foreign substances take place before a cure is possible, or are these eruptions merely casual accompaniments of the recovery and of no value to the curative process? This question has not yet been definitely settled. If, however, the oft-repeated observation is taken into consideration that the suppression of eruptions of the skin, of sores, etc., is frequently followed by the most terrible sicknesses, often endangering life, and that as a rule there is no amelioration of these until one succeeds in re-establishing the suppressed manifestations of the skin by the appropriate Homœopathic remedy, their considerable value in therapeutics cannot be questioned. Every busy physician has surely repeatedly convinced himself of this in practice. I will give one case of many:

A fine, healthy child, æt. 2, was suddenly taken sick in a most violent manner. I was called and found a fully developed inflammation of the lungs. *Aconite*, followed by *Tartar emetic*, were almost without effect, so I concluded that there must be some hidden point, and I redoubled my researches. Finally the mother stated that the child had been sore in the folds of the skin of the neck, and that she had cured it by applying lead water. I immediately gave one drop of *Sulphur tincture* 30th. The night passed easy; and in the morning the formerly sore folds in the neck reddened again and soon the soreness was established as bad as before; and in the same degree the inflammation of the lungs became better, so that the child was well again within four days. In this case the eruption was driven away intentionally, but the mother was unaware of the danger of doing so. She was vain of her beautiful child, and did not want to have it disfigured by such an eruption. There are also cases when an eruption, tetter, or sore, of long standing, ceases without any seeming cause, in which case, as a rule, a serious sickness follows.

So in a case of a lady, æt. 70, who became a prey to deepest melancholia on the disappearance of a scaly, itching tetter of the

scalp and behind the ears. Her usual buoyant spirits were gone and she would sit by the hour brooding in a corner. She had no appetite, the tongue being heavily coated; stool was voided every seven or eight days, and she could not sleep. She received *Arsenicum*, whereupon the old tetter slowly reappeared and with it her good spirits returned, the melancholia disappeared in about a week. After having been well for over a year she sickened and got well again in precisely the same manner. Who will doubt that the tetter was the cause of this transformation? In such cases it is of paramount importance that a thorough knowledge be acquired of the remedies known to cause eruptions of the skin, whether they have been present before, at any one time, or not. *Sulphur*, *Lycopodium*, *Kali carb.*, and more especially *Arsenicum*, will be found of special use. Jahr already drew attention to it, and gave several fine cases wherein *Arsenicum* proved to be effective. I have observed that *Arsenicum* is able to produce all sorts of eruptions and affections of the skin, from the simple roseola, erysipelas, urticaria, to tetter, both moist and dry, etc. I often observed that in urticaria, especially if it has become chronic, *Arsenicum* is a chief remedy, of course other indications must also be present, for neither it nor any other remedy could be recommended in a general way. Such experiences in noting the harmfulness of suppressed affections of the skin and the usefulness of their reappearance force the conclusion that the human organism frequently selects the skin as the dumping ground, so to say, of foreign and noxious matter, and that by this operation relative health is attained. Carcinoma and cancer afford similar observations; life will be bearable as long as the local deposits are let alone, while by an operation it frequently is cut short, because then these deposits infest internal organs, such as the brain, liver, etc., in consequence of which life is made impossible. A number of eminent surgeons have been induced by such experiences to forego operations in such affection, except in the most urgent cases. We Homœopaths should be the more on our guard against applying remedies externally in all cases of tetter, sores, or other affections of the skin, because we obscure our field of observation. For if a tetter or old sore yields to such applications we are never sure whether the internal cause of the trouble has been removed, and this is of most importance.

Again, a correct and careful selection of remedies affords us the means to combat such affections more successfully than by

external applications. We secure a clear field of observation, and are able to follow the effect of the internal remedy step by step to complete recovery. Such cures may justly be styled radical cures, while a simultaneous application of external remedies would leave them in doubt. Right here I am reminded of a slowly exuding eruption, which attacks the upper lip of many people, forming solid crusts and fissures. It is very difficult to cure, as much so because of its inmost nature, as often syphilis, scrofulosis or herpetic matter is at the bottom of it, but more especially because of the incessant movement of the lips while speaking or eating; also because of the irritation of the food, and more especially on account of the acrid humidity which, almost without cessation, flows over the lip from the nose. I cured several such cases with *Mercury* or *Arsenic*, according to the peculiarities. Quite recently I had a case where *Rhus* was strikingly indicated. A decided amelioration followed the first few doses, and within six week a perfect cure was effected. Why should such ailments not yield to the sole use of internal remedies as do other stubborn affections of the skin, if the remedies are properly selected? There is no reason whatever why they should not. The location is no unsurmountable obstacle. But beware of generalization, and individualize conscientiously in accordance with the grand master's precepts.

To recommend one or two remedies for simultaneous application internally and externally is equivalent to the throwing overboard *the law of individualization*, a proceeding against which every true Homœopath must protest. I maintain that we cannot too often recall to our soul the simple, and in their simplicity, grand truths of Homœopathy, the *Law of Similars* and *individualization*. In view of the inclination to generalize which is awakened and nourished by the usual course of instruction of physicians—the greatest circumspection is necessary to steer clear of this rock—the enumeration of precise indications for certain remedies in given diseases is an inclination in that direction. For we have only one casuistic, every case stands objectively for itself, its peculiarity cannot be determined by any previous if similar one. For this reason indications founded on success at the sickbed are inadmissible, for the very fact that it will not recur.

We also have no justification to employ mainly such remedies as have already proved to be curative at the bedside. In this way a kind of generalizing is entered upon, which contents

many, who then refrain from diligent search and comparison. This casts, in fact, a doubt on the earnestness of the law of similars. For if this is a truth, and who among Homœopathic physicians can and dare question it, then every single cure is effected only by means of the closest possible similitude of the picture of the sickness with that of the remedy. If this is correct, then the cure must be accomplished or the law doesn't exist. But if the law exists then every remedy applied in accordance with it must achieve the same happy result whether it had been used at the bedside before or not. It is not the clinical success, therefore, which determines, but the similarity of the disease picture with that of the physiologically proved drug. Our whole endeavor must therefore be to learn to know these two pictures in all their phases, and the closer we confine ourselves to the study of the peculiarities of both pictures to the exclusion of all extraneous subjects the better defined will become the finest shades, and the more successful will be the cure.

The danger to overlook some of the finest, and, for the success of the treatment, often most characteristic traits, which but too easily comes to pass if we are guided in the selection of a remedy by its previous record at the bedside, need not be apprehended by adopting this course, and the law will be preserved in its effulgent purity and will be obeyed by the ever vigorous, clear mind which knows how to avoid all resting-places and dangerous rocks. Even as the athlete continually exercises and strengthens his muscles so as to be ready at all times to propel his formative power toward his objects, thus are we to exercise to strengthen our mental powers or spiritual muscles, so as to penetrate and rule with the required formative power all departments of medicine, and he will succeed best without doubt who develops to perfection his formative spiritual strength by faithful and diligent study, observation and comparison.

For the better practiced his mind, the purer and clearer will be its mirror, and the clearer and more perfect will it reflect the sickness as well as the remedy pictures; the correcter also will be the choice of the latter in accordance with the law of similars and the surer the final happy success. Not because he recollects that this remedy was used with success at the sickbed does he select it, but because in the clear mirror of his formatively moulded mind it produces a picture which has the greatest similitude with an equally clearly conceived disease picture. He performs this act in a kind of immediatism, or

spiritual intuition. This is the highest pinnacle of our Homœopathic work and achievement. To attain this must ever be our ideal endeavor. Then all forces will remain in joyous harmony, out of this happiness will sprout unity, and out of unity strength, and it will grow, bloom and bear fruit, and thus Homœopathy and its blessings will be poured out with plenitude over all humanity.—By Sanitary Counselor, Dr. Stens, of Bonn, in Vol. I of *Internal. Hom. Press.*

ARSENIC FOR HORSES.

In the *Revue Homœopathique Belge* of August last is a translation by Dr. Chevalier, of Charleroi, of an article contributed by Dr. Mossa, of Stuttgart, to the *Homœopatische Monatsblätter*, entitled, "*Arsenic*, a Capital Remedy for Horses." From this very interesting article we will make a few extracts.

"Long ago a very celebrated veterinarian, Brauns, remarked, after long experience, that *Arsenic* is the best remedy for the equine race (*Pulsatilla* being more indicated for the bovine and *Antimonium crudum* for the porcine races). It was thus that Brauns found that with horses the most similar remedy for any particular affection succeeded better when a dose of *Arsenic* had been administered beforehand or when *Arsenic* was alternated with it.

"*Arsenic* is very often indicated in the catarrhal affections of the mucous membranes, above all when the secretions are acrid and irritating: thus in affections of the eyes presenting these symptoms and resulting from chill, and also when the food is deficient, as in young foals when the milk is too fat. It is even employed just as often in catarrhs of the respiratory passages from simple coryza to malignant influenza."

[It will be remembered that Mr. Hurndall related at a meeting of the British Homœopathic Society that he had found *Iodide of Arsenic* specific in influenza of the horse, an experience which was not borne out by those present who had tried it in human practice. This discovery of the great appropriateness of *Arsenic* for horses generally by Brauns will no doubt account for the difference. The same appropriateness, derived empirically, has no doubt led to the reprehensible practice of feeding horses with *Arsenic* practiced by some horse-keepers. Another circumstance connected with the drug is of interest here: "Breathless-

ness on ascending heights" is a leading indication for *Arsenic*. Horses are animals on whose "wind" a constant demand is made, which of itself points out the appropriateness of the drug. The use of it by the Styrian mountaineers to improve their "wind" is an interesting analogous fact.—Ed. H. W.]

"The nasal secretion is sometimes very liquid, acrid and irritating, or else it is detached in thick, purulent flakes. *Arsenic* is also sometimes employed when the feet are edematous. In the influenza of horses when there is fever, inflammation of the chest with gastric and nervous symptoms—an affection which is very common, especially with thoroughbreds, and at times prevails like an epidemic—*Arsenic* has succeeded perfectly when the secretions have been very liquid and the nasal mucus white or bluish and foamy. It also renders great service in pulmonary inflammations when these supervene on great fatigue in cold and damp weather; it may also prove useful in pulmonary tuberculosis when this runs a chronic course.

"According to its action on the stomach and intestines *Arsenic* can be prescribed in the troubles affecting these organs, as, for example, in young horses, which, in consequence of a diet of raw potatoes, become crib-biters (*liqueurs*); in cases of gastritis, when the fevered animal eats too quickly and has frequent rising (after *Ipecac.*), or drinks cold water; in colic when the sides contract before or after stools, following deficient nourishment or worm affections. The horse before each seizure turns the head towards the belly, from time to time he shakes the root of the tail, as in tetanus. There may be constipation following bad digestion, or diarrhœa with liquid jets. A cold and moist season is an indication for *Arsenic* (as for *Rhus*).

"In contagious affections of the mouth in the horse, *Arsenic* should be thought of when painful ulcers, with turned back edges, appear on the mucous membrane of the lips, and the flatus smells very badly.

"In typhoid fevers it can be used in the third stage, when there is great weakness, fetid and black diarrhœa, and strong palpitation. In affections of the spleen, as well with animals as with men, *Arsenic* has shown itself very efficacious. Its action on the spinal marrow has been shown in the cure of paralysis of the hinder limbs, and of the lower when of rheumatic origin (*Coloc.*, *Rhus.*, *Zincum*).

"If the proverb, 'Well groomed is half fed' (*bien nettoyé est à moitié nourri*) is true, it does not prevent a well-cleaned and

combed skin from being galled by a saddle or a collar, bitten by insects, or torn by spurs or whip. From thence come cracks, wounds, bruises, which are apt to inflame.

"In these cases *Arsenic* produces a curative effect truly astonishing. It agrees when the skin, after much walking in mud and mire, becomes hard and horny, with formation of ulcers, with perpendicular edges, and giving off an acrid serous exudation; in the case of fungus excrescences produced by the collar, and even in the case of a sickly discoloration of the hair, which often happens after a chill; it will be equally efficacious in the case of ulcers produced by internal inflammatory causes, dark red in color, very painful, with a purulent secretion.

"Very painful affections of the foot, arising from bad shoeing or from wounds, are amenable to *Arsenic*; in eruptions, for example, "grease" (*la malandre*), when there is great pain and acrid discharge; in fissures of the hoof; swelling of the joints; in dropsies this medicine is curative. Horse jobbers often give *Arsenic* to old horses to excite their appetite, and to give them a better appearance.

"He who knows well the action of this medicament on the healthy human being will understand all the resources which can be drawn from it for the treatment of the different affections of the horse, provided always that it is given in Homœopathic doses."—*Homœopathic World*.

THE LIFE OF THE PLANT IN THERAPEUTICS.

In a recent editorial, page 467, reference is made to a suggestion that the fresh or recent medicine is the best, since it "contains the *life* of the plant; that the dried drug stock is *dead*," etc.

About the year 1870 the writer made up a quantity of the green root of the *wild indigo*, fresh drug, and washed into a tincture as follows: The root was mashed into a pulp in an iron mortar. To one pound of the pulp a pint of alcohol was added in a salt-mouth jar and allowed to macerate in a warm place about two weeks. The liquid was then expressed, and was found to be quite dark in color, and in taste quite unlike the fluid extract, so it did not impress me as being of much value.

Not long after there was an epidemic of typhoid dysentery, and many deaths from it occurred among children. A large

number of cases came into my charge, and in one family three children—a girl aged eight and two boys aged four and six years. All three got sick the same day, and showed great malignancy from the start. They had a terrible diarrhœa that could not be checked by any medicines I used. After the expiration of about twenty-one days all became reduced to mere skeletons, the evacuations still being very frequent, and had become dark purple in color, and extremely fetid. A strong cadaveric odor arose from each one, and it was evident that they were about to die. The father, who was quite wealthy, had a large family of girls, but the little boys were very near to his heart, and his special pride. So when their lives became endangered, he sent for all the doctors in reach for counsel. All decided that the boys must die, and the girl also, and agreed that the only thing that could be done was to give whisky and quinine. This we gave for a few hours, when I saw that each one was sinking and the pulse steadily rising, although each dose of whisky and quinine caused the pulse to come down a little. About 9 p. m. I told the father that all hope seemed to be gone, but that I had one more medicine that I had not tried that might turn the tide. He told me to do as I thought best, so I ran all the way to my office—one-half mile—for the tincture green root of the *Baptisia*. I gave to each nearly a teaspoonful, and awaited results. In a few minutes great drops of sweat appeared upon their foreheads, and they sweated from head to foot powerfully. The dose was repeated in an hour or two, and in a little while the diarrhœa was checked, the cadaveric odor vanished, and the dying children were rescued from what seemed certain death. They took no other medicine, and each made a perfect recovery.

Meanwhile, several other members of the family took the disease, as well as several neighbors, and also myself. A few doses of the *Baptisia* checked it, and in a few days the disease was completely stamped out, including all the other cases I had; and it was all done by the one remedy—*Baptisia*.

More extended notes of this epidemic, and the cases here referred to, were published in this journal at the time. (About the year 1871, I think.) In a long practice I have never seen such remarkable results follow the use of any medicine as from the green tincture of *Baptisia* in the above children. There they lay, two upon a bed, the baby boy near by upon a cot, and so similar was the condition of each it was plain that their

deaths were not only very near, but would not be an hour apart; yet this wonderful medicine saved them after all else had failed, as if by magic! Would the fluid extract of the dried root have accomplished the same result? I do not believe it would.

Since coming to this place in 1872, I have used only the fluid extract of the root dried or partially dried, as I could not get the green root tincture, and I never could see that it did much good in typhoid fever, diphtheria, or other infectious disease, in which I used it. Instead, in many cases at least, it causes an irritation of the stomach and bowels, and I had to suspend its use.

Recently I have been using a Homœopathic tincture made no doubt the same as that I made in 1870. This tincture possessed active virtues, and proved of decided advantage in the treatment of several cases of typhoid fever, and in one case of diphtheria in which there were severe vomiting and irritation of the bowels. I noted especially that it did not cause dryness of the tongue, as I had often known the fluid extract to do. *My* experience, therefore, proves that only the green tincture is of great value, which, if true, may indicate that the green tincture contains elements—perhaps the life of the plant principle—that a fluid extract of the dried root does not.

A year ago I made up several tinctures from the green roots of plants, among them *Blue cohosh* and *Cranesbill*. In a case of an abortion at three months the placenta was retained, and could not be reached without going into the womb with instruments, which I decided not to do, but instead gave the green tincture *Blue cohosh*. There was more or less hæmorrhage for a week, at the end of which time pains came on, and the after-birth was safely discharged.

One of my late cases of typhoid fever was a weak, delicate woman, who had a pulse of 90 to 95, and severe constipation of the bowels for six months before the attack. There was much trouble to get the bowels to act by the use of the *Elm* enema, and we had to give several doses of *Castor oil*. Her tongue became very dry, and at the end of two weeks she had a hæmorrhage of blood from the bowels. I gave oil *Erigeron* and tincture of *Cinnamon*. In a few hours there was a second hæmorrhage, and the next day a third and more severe one that continued until I arrived. I then gave half a teaspoonful every two hours of the green tincture *Cranesbill*, when the blood stopped flowing at once, and did not return. The *Elm* enemas

were suspended for a few days, and then resumed, the patient making a slow but good recovery. The inference was that the green tincture *Geranium* was more powerful than the tincture *Cinnamon* and oil of *Erigeron*. The subsequent use of the green tincture in that and other cases proved that it did not tend to cause irritation of the stomach or bowels, or dryness of the tongue.

Every Eclectic physician has used the green tincture *Gelsemium*, and knows of its superior value. It has been prepared for years from the green root and pure *Alcohol*, without being dried a particle, and has become a standard preparation. No fluid extract or tincture of the dried root I have ever used can compare with it in efficacy in my experience.

What, then, does the root lose in drying that causes the difference in results? Is it some undiscovered volatile principle, or the life or spirit of the plant—which? I leave that to other physicians to answer. With our present knowledge it may not be possible to answer truly. But that does not matter so much to the physician as the fact that the green tinctures of a large number of our indigenous medicines are the *best* and most *elegant* preparations that can be made.

1. They are all readily miscible with water in any proportion.

2. They make clear, permanent and beautifully colored preparations.

3. Many of them, like *Peppermint*, *Pennyroyal*, *Wood betony*, *Virginia snake-root*, etc., make excellent infusions or teas when added to hot water, and are very useful and grateful to many patients in the eruptive fevers, colds, intestinal troubles, etc.

4. They may be prepared, with very few exceptions, of very succulent plants or roots, by adding more or less pure *Alcohol*, so as to represent minim for grain of the green drug, and further concentration we do not want.—*Dr. G. L. Tinker, New Philadelphia, O., in Eclectic Medical Journal.*

TO MESSRS. BOERICKE & TAFEL.

Gentlemen: When at Philadelphia I was told by you that the great work of Samuel Hahnemann, which remained so long out of print, and which we true Homœopaths consider as the monument of his genius, is going to be printed by your publishing house. I mean the "Chronic Diseases." I don't know how a

Homœopathic physician would do without this work. I hope you are progressing towards its completion. I beg you will be good enough to enlist my name as a subscriber for two copies of the work, and as soon as it would be out please send them to my address along with a bill, and I shall be glad to send remittances without delay.

I am glad to say that my "Therapeutics of Cholera" is getting a rapid sale here. It is very highly received by my countrymen.

Yours faithfully,

P. C. MAJUMDAR.

6-1 Chawringhee, 21st Feb., 1894.

MORPHINE AND PERMANGANATE OF POTASSA.

The experiments of Dr. Moore regarding *Morphine* and its antidote, *Permanganate of potassa*, induced me to try a few experiments in this line.

I dissolved one grain of *Morphine* and one and one-third grains of *Permanganate of Potassa*, each separately, in one ounce of water. On mixing the two solutions a liquid like coffee was at once formed, which had not the faintest taste of either constituent. It was nearly without taste. This change of color and taste was a proof that the two liquids completely neutralized each other and formed an entirely different body.

I will state here that one grain of *Morphine* imparts quite a bitter taste to two ounces of water.

Filtering the above-mentioned dark liquid gave a dark brown sediment and a wine colored liquid, which did not react with *Ferric chloride* as *Morphine* does.

Next I made the same experiment with the 1x trituration of *Codeine* (I had none in substance). On mixing the two liquids a medium brown fluid with no sediment was obtained, which had a faint bitter taste.

In mixing a solution of *Atropine*, another of *Strychnine*, and another of *Cocaine*, each separately, with a solution of *Permanganate of potassa*, the latter chemical did not become decomposed in any of the three mixtures, but kept its original purple color and all three mixtures tasted distinctly of their respective constituents, consequently did not form new and different bodies, but remained mere mixtures.

F. G. OEHME, M. D.

Roseburg, Oregon.

BOOK NOTICES.

Lectures on Auto-Intoxication in Disease, or Self-Poisoning of the Individual. By Ch. Bouchard, Professor of Pathology and Therapeutics, Member of the Academy of Medicine, and Physician to the Hospitals, Paris. Translated, with a Preface, by Thomas Oliver, M. A., M. D., 302 pages. Cloth, \$1.75 net. Philadelphia: The F. A. Davis Co.

Perhaps the keynote to this book is: "But of all the organs of elimination the most important is the kidney." Also: "What then does the kidney eliminate? Everything save gaseous material." It is impossible to outline Professor Bouchard's reasoning in a short notice unless the above quotation does it. The chapters on cholera are decidedly interesting, showing as they do that in all probability Koch's "coma bacillus" has about run its course, and a new theory-cause of the disease is arising. "Koch" writes our author says, that after it ["the coma bacillus"] has left the intestine he can continue its germination on any moist surface, on the surface of food, and on the soil." But, the sceptical Bouchard asks, how is "a district ever freed from it?" A question that must puzzle the scientific. He also mentions that Bouchefontaine swallowed, not the culture, but the actual "choleric discharge." The dose caused nausea and vomiting, but no sign of cholera. Inoculation with the actual discharge produced inflammatory swelling, but nothing in the least resembling cholera. And finally Bouchard followed the treatment that is scientifically logical from the Koch theory, and the result was "a mortality of 66 per cent.," which he thinks is not "a very gratifying result." So he reasons to the conclusion that "it is doubtful if Koch's pathogenetic agent is the true one." He thinks it is to be found in the urine of the cholera patient, and yet "we do not find any microbes in the urine of cholera patients." There are thirty-two chapters in the book; three of them are taken up with the consideration of cholera. As to the value of the work, that is a question each one must determine for himself. If he is a believer in "germs" he will receive some rude shocks, perhaps.

The New Cure for Consumption by Its Own Virus. Illustrated by numerous cases. By J. Compton Burnett, M. D. Third Edition. Revised and Enlarged. Pp. 295. Cloth, \$1.00 net. By mail, \$1.07. Philadelphia: Boericke & Tafel. 1894.

Nothing shows the deep hold this "new cure" for the most

fatal of diseases has taken than the fact that a third edition has been called for and printed. The first edition appeared in 1890, the second in 1892 and now the third in 1894. The second edition numbered 187 pages, and the third contains 295. The new matter largely is taken from reports of other practitioners, though Dr. Burnett contributes some new matter of his own. Dr. John H. Clarke is one of the new contributors. There is a strong opposition, or at least a great indifference to Dr. Burnett's treatment of consumption on part of many physicians, but we sincerely believe that the loss is theirs. Many of the cures read like fairy tales or patent medicine advertisements, but they come on too good authority to be doubted, and the possibilities of cure are too many and great for any one to neglect informing himself on the treatment.

Repertory; or Systematic Arrangement and Analysis of the Homœopathic Materia Medica. Chapter V. Ears. Second Edition. By John W. Hayward, M. D. Pp. 72. 8 vo. Paper. \$2.

This is a famous "cipher repertory" and we cannot do better in noticing it than to quote from a letter accompanying it from Dr. Hayward.

"I am posting you a copy of the 'Ear' chapter of our repertory, just published, and which, as you will see by the preface, is an index to all the reliable ear symptoms up to date. It differs from other repertories principally in exhibiting each symptom complete every time it is referred to; this 'filling up' of the symptom is done in cipher, as the only way in which it can be done; otherwise everything is given in ordinary printing, so that it is equal or superior to other repertories, and can be used altogether without noticing the cipher.

In 'Sections' IV. and V. all the symptoms are given *over again verbatim*, and in Sec. VI. all symptoms of definite locality are given under each locality, as well as having been given in Sec. I. under their name. Altogether, this the most complete Ear repertory in existence."

To one who has learnt the cipher this is, no doubt, the most complete Ear repertory on the ear in existence, but until that has been mastered the book is a sealed one. The key of course is to be found in the book. This caution is added not in disparagement of the book, of which a second edition has been printed, but as a notice to book-buyers that they must do a little preliminary studying before they are fitted to use the repertory. To those who understand it there is, perhaps, no better book of its kind published.

A Standard Dictionary of the English Language. Upon Original Plans. Vol. 1. A. to L. New York: Funk & Wagnals Company. 1893.

The first volume of the *Standard* contains 1,060 large quarto pages, and is a beautiful specimen of the modern book as regards printing, binding and illustrations. The work is to be completed in two volumes, will contain over 2,200 pages, about 280,000 words, 50,000 more than in any other dictionary in the English language, and 4,000 illustrations. The prices of the complete work are: In half Russia, \$15; full Russia, \$17; full Morocco, \$22; sold only by subscription. Certainly a big money's worth.

Some of the distinguished features of this great dictionary are in brief: The etymology follows the definition; the common meaning of each word is given precedence; following quotations used to illustrate a word is the name of the author, with book and page where quotation may be found; disputed pronunciation is settled by a committee of fifty philologists composed of representative men in various parts of the world; especial attention is given to compounding of words.

If we may be permitted a bull we would say that the *Standard* is unabridged abridged dictionary.

It contains, as we are told, 50 000 more words than any other dictionary, than, say, its great rival the *Century*, yet the work is condensed into one third the space occupied by the latter, and is sold at about one-third the price. This is accomplished by the use of smaller type, setting long lists of compound words solid in place of paragraphing each word, and by abbreviating the compound words: thus under "honey," for example, follow a long list of compounds in which "honey-bee" is put "h.-bee," "honey cell," "h.-cell" and so on.,

Taken as a whole it is really a grand work, and any one about to purchase a dictionary should send twenty-five cents to the publishers for the prospectus—quite a work in itself—which will give the reader a complete description of the new dictionary, with many sample pages of words and illustrations; among the latter is a color plate of birds that is a beautiful specimen.

A Text-Book of the Diseases of Women. By Henry J. Garrigues, A. M., M. D. Containing three hundred and ten illustrations. Pp. 690. Cloth, \$4.00 net; sheep, \$5.00. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders.

Publisher Saunders is setting a hot pace for his rivals in the publishing of Allopathic books. His "American Text-Book of Gynecology" is hardly dry from the press, yet here is another book on women: a good book, too, for those who believe in Allopathic practice. The author is Professor of Obstetrics in the New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital. "In writing this

book," says Dr. Garrigues, "I have first had in view the large class of physicians who have not had the advantages of hospital training, and who go to a post-graduate school in order to learn gynecology." Like all of the books from our friends over the fence the treatment is almost purely local. Opening the book at random, at "Metritis," we find the pathological anatomy, etiology, symptoms, prognosis, and, finally, "curative treatment;" in this is embraced ice-bag, poultice, hot-water bag, "some blood-letting by means of leeches," simple scarification, vaginal douches, sitz-bath, opium suppositories, Priesnitz's compress, painting with iodine, glycerine tampons and "five grains of quinine should be given every four hours and the bowels kept open." To anyone familiar with the resources of Homœopathy this must seem rather barren, even though it be the very latest from scientific medicine. But then every one does not believe in Homœopathy, unfortunately.

THERE was issued last month from the press of Boericke & Tafel, Philadelphia, a magnificent volume of nearly 900 pages which will undoubtedly receive a warm welcome at the hands of the Homœopathic profession, it being Prof. James C. Wood's new Text-Book of Gynecology, which has been in course of preparation for some months past, and of which the usual preliminary notices have been seen in the journals from time to time. Those who know Dr. Wood have had every reason to expect a really practical volume from his pen, and when they read the book they will not be disappointed. It is a rare combination of a work of value in the field of surgery and a helpful book to the general practitioner, the man who handles not the scalpel. From start to finish it deals with all the gynecological topics from a practical standpoint, the text revealing at once the teacher and the operator, the prescriber and the surgeon. The preliminary chapters, in which are treated the causes of gynecological diseases, the anatomy of the female pelvic organs, the methods of case taking and the significance of gynecological discharges in making up a diagnosis are usually practical and interesting. The chapters on instruments, local treatments, electricity in gynecology and antisepsis, will prove of especial value to the student and beginner in gynecological work, while the surgeon will find very much that will be helpful and valuable to him in the treatment which the various surgical gynecological disorders have received at the author's hands. In a general way it is a book well worthy of a place in the library of every gynecologist, no matter what his school; in a special way it is a book which should occupy a place on the table of every Homœopathic practitioner, whether gynecology be a specialty with him or not. Up to the time of the issuance of this book there has been no gynecological volume in Homœopathic literature which could claim to occupy a position alongside of Skene, Thomas & Munde, Emmet, and other old school works, but now truly it may be said that it is no longer necessary for the practitioner who feels that he can

afford but one book on gynæcology to purchase an old school volume: for, besides possessing all that is really meritorious in any of the works named, Prof. Wood's volume is plentifully illustrated with a very satisfactory presentation of Homœopathic therapeutics, and can but be found helpful to every one who will give it careful perusal. We congratulate the profession upon the issuance of this book, and express our belief that in assuming its authorship Prof. Wood has placed the rank and file of Homœopathy under obligations to him which they will not be slow in acknowledging. The work is issued in the usual most excellent style of the well known publishers.—*Medical Century, March 15, 1894.*

NO. 1, Vol. I., of the *Journal Belge d'Homœopathie* "organe des dispensaires Homœopathiques du pays and du cercle Homœopathique des Flanders," published at Brussels, Belgium, Rue de Grand Hospice No. 1, has been received by the RECORDER and heartily welcomed to the exchange list. The first number consists of 56 pages, octavo. The key-note to the new journal's Homœopathy may be indicated by the following: "Ceux d'entre eux que ont étudé l'histoire de la médecine, savent bien que *Hahnemann était seul de son temps à crier ce que l'on affirme aujourd'hui, sans reconnaître, il est vrai, la source de l'information.*"

The subscription price is "pour l'étranger, 4 fr. 50," which means that one dollar will about pay for it and cost of money order, which may be sent to above address.

HERE is a book [Homœopathic Bibliography], a very large book, that is not intended to be read, simply examined for the record of your own imperishable greatness, plentifully spread out under various heads. The labor of compilation, it is conceivable, must have been almost endless, and the wonder truly is that the work is so well done. When the second edition is ready for revision we will see to it that our three pages in this new edition will not be confined to two lines of print for great is the man who writes his own life and history and revises the proof. An unusually clever book for reference purposes. Its historical data seems complete and succinctly arranged.—*American Homœopathist.*

DR. HOLCOMBE'S "Truth About Homœopathy" may be expected very soon—about the 15th of April at latest. It will make an excellent little book to loan to inquiring friends.

THE *Bee Line Repertory* is working its way in a "bee line," but slowly, through the press. It is an original work different from all others and bids fair to be very popular. It will be very compact, finely bound and a good pocket companion. Will be out in about a month.

Homœopathic Recorder.

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“DR.” GEO. W. CAREY, author of the pirated book on the tissue remedies, and who, we hope against his will, is trumpeted in circulars as a discoverer and scientist, is a resident of Spokane, Washington. In Polk’s *Medical and Surgical Register* for 1893 he is entered as follows:

“Carey, Geo. W., 312¾, 1889.”

As every one familiar with the *Register* knows, the first figure following a name refers to the college whence the doctor was graduated and the last one indicates the year in which he received his degree. Now on looking the matter up we find the following in the key concerning the medical college represented by 312¾:

“312¾, NORTHWESTERN COLLEGE OF BIOCHEMISTRY, Spokane, Wash. Geo. W. Carey, M. D., Dean. Organized in 1889 as the Washington Biochemic Medical College, North Yakima. Shortly afterwards removed to Spokane and reincorporated. First class graduated in 1889. Only graduates students as specialists in Biochemistry. The faculty embraces five instructors.”

Will the St. Louis gentlemen who are making so much noise over “Dr.” Carey and his wonderful book, which book they speak of as “a revelation in medicine,” please cease their shouting long enough to explain the quotations given above? Will they explain to the dupes who have sent them \$2.50 for the book that is a “revelation” (in one sense it is), how it was possible for the author, “Dr.” George W. Carey, to receive his degree of M. D. in the year 1889 from a college organized in the year 1889, and of which college he was dean in 1889?

They also assert “the author’s and publisher’s many years of acquaintance and associations with Schüssler have given them many important results of these remedies never before issued by

any other publisher." Will the youthful publisher, or the doctor who was graduated from the college he organized and presumably owns, point out a single "important result" in their book that is not to be found in other books previously published?

And while you are at it, gentlemen, you might let the world know where those "many years" come in that you both enjoyed the "acquaintance and associations with Schüessler," even to such an extent that he gave you things for your book that he did not put in his own last edition?

Come, gentlemen, as honest men, either speak up or shut up.

PRESIDENT PARMENTER, of the Medical Society, of the County of Erie, N. Y., delivered a rather peculiar address the other day. At first glance it looks as though the white-robed angel of peace had made an earthly landing at Buffalo, and in that city Homœopathy and Allopathy had rushed into each other's arms and all was forgiven. After the first ebullition of joy has subsided probably the more thoughtful will ask, in the language of the famous member of United States Congress, "Where are we at?" Well, about here:

Dr. Parmenter thinks it strange that men engaged in "such serious and responsible scientific work" should "permit themselves to be divided by any such hair-splitting processes as have held sway in the past." He backs up his position by quotations from the *New York Medical Times* and from the *Homœopathic News*. (If anything could shock this last named publication, we feel sure that Dr. Parmenter's intimation that it is a high authority in Homœopathic councils would do the business.) At any rate, Dr. Parmenter, in order to prove that there is no longer any essential difference between the two schools, quotes from the afore-named authority the assertion that if Homœopathy had not "drifted away from the practice of forty years ago it would have been dead and buried long since." There is an opening here for a difference of opinion with this authority, but the deuce of it is if any one does so that difference will land him among the "sectarians" and out of the camp where the Buffalo angel of peace holds sweet commune with kindred spirits. But there must be no mistake in this love feast on one point; *i. e.*, that the Hom-

œopath, as per confession quoted, is the "erring brother" wending his weary way homeward. Listen to this: "Do not misunderstand me as defending Homœopathy as such. I have nothing but contempt for doctrines which teach that the rule *similia similibus curantur* should be elevated to the dignity of a regular law." Also, contempt for the belief "that there is a curative power in infinitesimal doses."

Belief in these two points of course debars anyone from the peace camp.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the new translation and edition of Hahnemann's last and crowning work, the *Chronic Diseases*, continue to come in, and it is hoped to push the work through the press during the coming summer. The border line of cost, however, is but barely in sight, and a few more names in aid of the work is needed. The price of the book to subscribers will be \$8.00 *net*, delivered *post or expressage prepaid*.

Owing to the fact that the symptoms will be paragraphed as in the *Materia Medica Pura*, and that there will be copious foot-notes, it is difficult to estimate accurately the size of the book, but probably it will run about 1300 pages of large octavo.

The translating will be done by Professor L. H. Tafel, but the editorship will be assumed by Dr. Pemberton Dudley, Secretary of the American Institute of Homœopathy. Dr. Richard Hughes will aid the work by foot-notes on the origin of many of the symptoms, in the same manner he did for Dr. Dudgeon's translation of the *Materia Medica Pura*.

Hempel's translation of this work (the only one heretofore made in English), published fifty years ago, erred in rendering Hahnemann's German in too liberal a manner, and also in omitting more or less matter that was deemed by the translator to be unnecessary. That fault will hardly be found with the present translation, for the instructions of the publishers are to give the English speaking world as literal a translation as it is possible to make, without doing violence to the English tongue, of Hahnemann's work, a work of strong, rugged German that will not lend itself to elegant English.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

Dr. Dake contends that the practice of medicine is an *art* not a science.

An artist does the best work that it is possible for him to do: in science there is *no* uncertainty of the result, if there is it is not science but experiment.

Married, February 28, 1894, Geo. F. Bagby, M. D., Danville, Va., and Miss Mamie Lawrence, Petersburg, Va.

Why worry over "How medicines act" when you know they do act.

Why abolish all but "physiological symptoms?" Is not the mind more than the body?

Why exclude any symptom? Collect those you know to be reliable and pass the others by.

Remember, that the work of a reformer implies more brains than the original builder possessed, if the new form is to surpass the old.

Let each man make his own *Materia Medica*, but in doing so he need not abolish the work of Hahnemann; there is room for both in this big world.

Many a hoary bit of wisdom bobs up with the seeming dew of youth on it. And so it is to those who first make its acquaintances.

Dr. Jos. N. Gardner has removed to 805 New Jersey Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

The *Medical Record* waxes merry over the recent habit of offering inducements in the shape of prizes to subscribers of medical journals things which "add to the attractiveness of our science, the purity of our literature, and the gaiety of our art."

FOR SALE.—A fine Homœopathic practice in a Central New York R. R. town of 5,000. No other Homœopathic physician. Good reasons for sale. Address, Dr. H. A. Ward, Ilion, N. Y.

The *Pulte Quarterly* has suspended publication.

Dr. Millie J. Chapman has removed from 916 to 804 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

James Payne maintains that people who denounce tobacco do not know what they are talking about, as tobacco has done more to lessen drunkenness than any other thing.

FOR SALE.—Owing to ill health in my family I will sell my practice and residence situated in South Jersey. A good practice and fine residence, with office and stable. Terms very reasonable. Address, S. J., care of Boericke & Tafel, 1011 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. King lashes out at "Medical Tyrants"—the gentlemen who "with the best intentions" in the world are constantly itching to meddle with people's freedom.

Few men measure up to a monument; if one doesn't yet gets one, people ask "Who was he?"

Ohio has a "law for the prevention of blindness." Why not one to prevent dyspepsia and decayed teeth also? And one prohibiting sickness?

Dr. H. A. Whitfield has removed from Chicago to Pomona, Calif.

Dr. Bradford's "Life of Hahnemann" has reached the era of the "Chronic Diseases." This and the succeeding numbers should command the closest attention.

"We all appreciate the 'Life of Hahnemann.'"—H. M. Crisswell, Edwardsburg, Mich.

Dr. Wood's "Text-Book of Gynecology" is a success and a deserved one.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

VOL. IX. PHILADELPHIA AND LANCASTER, MAY, 1894 No. 5.

(Copyright applied for.)

THE LIFE OF HAHNEMANN.

By Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.

[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER XXXIII.

CHRONIC DISEASES CONTINUED—PSORA A CAUSE OF DISEASE—
THE ITCH THEORY—DR. RAUE ON THE ITCH THEORY.

This latent taint in the system preventing the cure of certain diseases Hahnemann named *psora*. He considered it communicable from one person to another, and called it "a sort of internal itch." He further said that there were certain long-acting remedies that were peculiarly adapted to the eradication of this subtle poison from the system, and that until it was removed there could be no permanent return to health. To these remedies he gave the name of antipsorics. According to Hahnemann's theory there are three causes producing diseases of long standing, or chronic, and which can not be relieved by the *vis medicatrix nature*, or by the means used in curing acute diseases. To these causes he gave the names: Psora, Syphilis and Sycosis. These could exist alone or become combined in the system, and were characterized by certain groups of symptoms. A full elucidation of this doctrine may be found in Volume I. of the "Chronic Diseases."

It has been said that Hahnemann was the inventor of the "itch theory," so-called. This is not true, nor did he ever lay claim to be its discoverer. He says:* "Careful observations, comparisons and experiments during these latter years

* "Die chronischen Krankheiten, ihre eigenthümliche Natur und homöopathische Heilung." 1835. Vol. i., pp. 10-12. Dr. Korndorfer's translation.

have taught me that these exceedingly varied sufferings of body and mind in the different patients are (provided they do not belong to the venereal diseases, syphilis or sycosis) but partial manifestations of this ancient chronic lepra and itch miasm; that is, they are but offspring of one and the same primitive evil, and though manifesting almost numberless symptoms, must be viewed as but parts of one and the same disease and treated accordingly.

Psora is the oldest, most universal and most pernicious, yet, withal, the most misunderstood chronic miasmatic disease, which for thousands of years has disfigured and tortured mankind.

In the thousands of years since it first visited mankind the most ancient history of the oldest nations does not reach its origin; it has increased its manifestations to such a degree that its secondary symptoms can scarcely be numbered.

The most ancient historical writings which we possess describe psora very fully. Several varieties thereof were described by Moses 3,400 years ago. At that time, however, and ever since, among the Israelites, psora appears to have affected more especially the external parts of the body.

The same holds true among the early barbaric Greeks; later, in like manner, among the Arabians, and finally in the uncivilized Europe of the middle ages. It is not my object to detail the different names by which the various nations have designated the more or less severe forms of disease through which leprosy marred the external parts of the body (external symptoms of psora). Such names have no bearing upon the subject, as the essence of this miasmatic itch-disease remains always the same.

In Europe during several centuries of the middle ages psora manifested itself in the form of a malignant erysipelas (St. Anthony's Fire). In the 13th century it again assumed the form of leprosy, brought by the returning Crusaders from the East. Leprosy was thus more than ever before spread through Europe (in the year 1226 there were in France about 2,000 leper-houses); nevertheless some alleviation of its horrible cutaneous symptoms was found through the means of cleanliness which the Crusaders also brought from the East: aids to cleanliness theretofore unknown in Europe (cotton, linen) shirts, as well as the frequent use of warm baths. These means in conjunction with increasing education, better selected diet and improved mode of living succeeded in a couple of centuries in so diminishing the external hideousness of psora that towards the close of the 15th century it manifested itself only in the ordinary itch eruption."

Hahnemann then quotes from about a hundred Allopathic authorities who believed in the truth of this psoric or itch theory, and gives from their writings illustrations of cases of various chronic diseases resulting from suppressed eruptions.

Hahnemann undoubtedly uses the word itch to designate very many forms of skin disease. He says: "I call it psora with the view of giving it a general designation. I am persuaded that not only are the *majority of the innumerable skin diseases* which have been described and distinguished by Willan, but also almost all the pseudo-organizations, with few exceptions, merely the products of the multiform psora."

Hoffmann taught this theory before Hahnemann was born. Schoenlein, of Berlin, in a lecture said: *"It was remarkably impudent of Hahnemann to pretend that he was the first to point out the consequences of the itch. I have no doubt whatever about the existence of the consequences of the itch."

Dr. C. G. Raue, in a lecture delivered before the students of Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia, said in relation to this subject: †"It seems, then, that the detection of the itch-insect by Bonomo in 1683 has, after all, nothing to do with Hahnemann's psora theory. This has its foundation deeper laid than the itch-insect will ever dig; and, as Hahnemann probably knew of this little animal, it does not seem to have disturbed him much in his eleven years' work to find those grand remedies which we are still necessitated to employ against those deep-seated, chronic ailments, the nature of which he designated by the term 'Psora,' 'that most ancient, most common, most ruinous and yet most misapprehended disease, of a chronic miasmatic nature, which has deformed and tortured mankind since thousands of years, and which, in the last centuries, has become the mother of the thousands of diverse chronic (or acute) complaints under which the civilized world now is suffering.'

"Does this sound as though it meant only the acarus itch? In order to be sure of it read the testimony of the hundreds of physicians, which Hahnemann quotes ('Chronic Diseases,' pp. 22-40) in order to show the pernicious effects which these physicians had observed in consequence of the suppression of all kinds of cutaneous eruptions. This oldest and commonest source of diseases had to have a name, and Psora was as good a name

*Henderson's "Homœopathy Fairly Represented," p. 169. Philadelphia, 1854.

†*Med. Institute*, Philadelphia, December, 1886, p. 121.

as Eczema, Impetigo, Prurigo, or any other. It is just as true to-day that a suppression of cutaneous eruptions of various kinds will be followed by disastrous consequences upon the general system, as it was when Hahnemann and others observed it; and it is either ignorance or self conceit that picks at a name without weighing its full meaning, or the vanity of scientific dudes who like to be seen among the fashionables."

CHAPTER XXXIV.

LETTERS TO STAPF ON THE "CHRONIC DISEASES."—VACCINATION-THEORY.

The following letter to Stapf, written just previous to the publication of the book on "Chronic Diseases," is of interest:*

"Coethen, Sept. 6. 1827.

"Dear Doctor:

"Your impatient vehemence is no doubt owing to your praiseworthy thirst for knowledge, but as regards its object it must be considered a slight mistake on your part. I have only written one clean transcript of the symptoms of the antipsorics, and it is in daily use; it is, therefore, impossible for me to communicate them to you.

"You cannot possibly be serious in expecting me to prescribe a treatment for the pathological names you mention. But if you will sometimes communicate to me the symptoms of disease, then if my limited time and my remaining vital powers will allow I shall be happy to advise you.

"I have cause to be thankful that you do not need to regard chronic diseases as paradoxes or inexplicable phenomena, the nature of which is hidden in impenetrable obscurity. You possess now the solution of the riddle why neither *Nux*, nor *Pulsatilla*, nor *Ignatia*, etc., will or can do good, while yet the Homœopathic principle is inexpugnable.

"You are now acquainted with the estimable remedies, you have them and can employ them, empirically at least, for you know even what doses to give them in. Just imagine what sacrifices it has cost me to carry out to the end this investigation for the benefit of yourself and the whole medical world. I cannot do more until my book appears, and it still demands an

* *Hom. World*, Vol. xxiv, p. 490. "Annals Brit. Hom. Society," Vol. II, p. 74.

amount of work which is almost too much for my vital powers. Be reasonable, therefore, and do what you can with your antipsorics. Even after I had them I did not at first know what they would do. You may, whilst using them, make excellent observations on their peculiar effects and gain much knowledge respecting them, as also by the many splendid cures you may perform with them, as you have only six or eight medicines to choose from, and not from the whole *Materia Medica*.

"You and Gross are the only ones to whom I have revealed this matter. Just think what a start you have in advance of all the other physicians in the world. At least a year will elapse before the others get my book; they will then require more than half a year to recover from the fright and astonishment at the monstrous, unheard of thing, perhaps another half year before they believe it, at all events before they provide themselves with the medicines, and they will not be able to get them properly unless they prepare them themselves.

"Then it is doubtful whether they will accept the smallness of the doses, and wait the long time they ought to allow each dose to act. Hence, three years from this time must elapse before they are able to do anything useful with them.

"So please have patience with me and excuse me for not being able to put my book into your hands just yet, and try and do as much good as you can with what you know and have."

In the same letter, referring to the action of these remedies, he says: "Deafness and catarrh are such local affections that no medicines can be given with success for them until the general health has been perfectly restored by antipsorics."

Hahnemann, in a letter dated January 14, 1828, also to Stapf, mentions the fact that he is not of a psoric temperament. He says:

"*Dear Doctor :*

"I lately heard through Von Hayn that you had been laid up with sickness, and now I am glad to see again a letter in your handwriting. You also are, alas ! psoric, and my book, the first small part of which will soon be published by Arnold, will, as soon as the second part (the antipsoric remedies) is printed and in your hands (I sent the MSS. to the printer in Berlin on the 12th of January), teach you how you can gradually expel this insidious dyscrasia from your body.

"I myself was never psoric, and hence, by comparing myself with psoric persons, could best demonstrate the difference. I

ought to have done this in my book, but, alas! I either forgot to do so, or probably did not do it because I did not like to talk about myself."*

Hahnemann also mentions this fact about himself in the second edition of the "Chronic Diseases." It may be found as a note on page 57 of the German edition and on page 63 of the American translation.†

He says: "It was easier for me than for many hundred others to discover and discern the signs of psora, both those still slumbering and latent in the interior and those roused up out of the interior into serious chronic diseases, by careful comparison of the state of health of all affected with it with myself, because I, as is rarely the case, was never psoric, and hence, from my birth till now, when I am in my eightieth year, I have always remained completely exempt from all the ailments (great and small) described here and further on, though I am otherwise very susceptible to acute epidemic diseases, and although I have undergone much mental labor and thousands of emotional mortifications."

Another letter to Stapf, dated February 23, 1828, also relates to the new psoric doctrine:‡

"*Dear Colleague:*

"I was very sorry for you when I first heard from Dr. Rummel the sad account of the illness of your wife, and I now rejoice with you that it has yielded so happily and quickly to the true healing art.

"This was an example of the by no means rare explosions and sudden outbursts of the internal psora. These are always quite sudden illnesses, the cause of which (*causa occasionalis*): a chill, a fright, a vexation, &c., is often very insignificant. They only come singly. Therefore I consider all maladies that occur epidemically and sporadically as belonging to this class.

"Those single outbursts of the internal latent psora, which I have not sufficiently described in my book (which may easily happen in the first edition of a book), after their speedy deferescence or rapid cure by proper means, allow the previously latent psora to return to its latent state—as we often see in the

**Hom. World*, Vol. xxiv., p. 493. "Annals British Hom. Society," Vol. ii., p. 149.

†"Hahnemann's Chronic Diseases." New York. Radde. 1845. P. 63.

‡*Hom. World*, Vol. xxiv., p. 495. "Annals Brit. Hom. Society," Vol. ii., p. 151.

case of poor people that a sudden inflammatory swelling in some part, a sore throat, an ophthalmia, an erysipelas, or other acute febrile disease (pleurisy, etc.), comes on in a threatening manner, but if it does not kill the patient, often subsides by the help of nature (frequently by the formation of an abscess), and then the stream that had overflowed its banks returns to its bed; *i. e.*, the psora again becomes latent, but with an increased disposition to repeat these or similar explosions.

“But among the well-to-do classes, who immediately resort to the Allopathic physician, such sudden illness generally goes on to the full development of the psora, and to a palpable progressive chronic disease.

“It ought not to cause astonishment that for such very acute outbursts of latent psora the antipsoric remedies are not suitable, therefore, that *spirit. vini sulphuratus* (or even *Graphites*, which is such an excellent Homœopathic remedy for erysipelas of the face) was not suitable in the face-erysipelas fever of your wife. These remedies are appropriate for the slow, radical cure of the *causa prima* of the face-erysipelas. Now the unantipsoric remedies (like *Rhus tox.* in your case), which correspond to the present transient morbid picture, are the appropriate medicines; they can quickly quell the existing acute explosion, so that the condition calms down again into latent psora, to which these remedies have little or no affinity.

“To remove the tendency to such outbursts (dangerous sore throat, pneumonia, ophthalmia, typhus fever, erysipelas, etc.): that is, to effect a radical cure of the psora, requires the slow specific action of the antipsoric remedies—in the case of your wife, among other medicines, also *Graphites*, as you must give *Sulphur* soon again.

“If my discovery is well founded, as it certainly is, without any exception, I shall be curious to see what the adherents of the Allopathic school, who, up till now, have boasted of being sole proprietors of rationality in the medical art, and who asserted that they alone practiced and practice causal treatment (see Hufeland) will say—they must adduce *instar omnium*, their emetics in overloaded stomachs, which we do not envy them. With the exception of the employment of *Mercury* in syphilis, what causal treatment in the endless array of chronic diseases can they lay claim to, seeing that they do not know the cause?

“Von Gersdorff already suspected the heredity of psora, and I think I confuted him. Please to ask him for me to send you

copies of the passages on the subject in my letters to him. He will be happy to do so: I do not quite remember what I wrote.

"I had hoped to have seen you and Gross this spring, but I regret the weather will prevent Gross coming. I must hope for another opportunity.

"Yours,

"SAM. HAHNEMANN."

In connection with the psora theory is the following opinion expressed by Hahnemann regarding vaccination. In writing to Dr. Schreeter, of Lemberg, on December 19, 1831, he says:*

"In order to provide the dear little Patty with the protective cow pox, the safest plan would certainly be to obtain the lymph direct from the cow; but if this cannot be done (children are also made more ill by it, than from the matter obtained from human beings), I would advise you to inoculate another child with the protective pox, and as soon as slight redness of the punctures shows it has taken, I would immediately for two successive days give *Sulphur* 1-30, and inoculate your child from the pock that it produced. As far as I have been able to ascertain, a child cannot communicate psora whilst under the action of *Sulphur*."

Dr. Schreeter in a note to this letter says that he has found this advice to be true and has acted upon it in vaccination with good results.

CHAPTER XXXV.

EXISTENCE OF THE ITCH-INSECT KNOWN TO HAHNEMANN.

LETTER ON BIRTHDAY TO STAPF.

Hahnemann's book on the cause and proper treatment of chronic diseases has been a source of much discussion and controversy among the members of the Homœopathic school, and of much ridicule from the members of the self called rational, or Allopathic school. The book is readily to be procured. To an unbiased mind it is evident that the term itch was used to designate all sorts of diseases of the skin.

Again, it has been said that Hahnemann did not know that there was an *acarus scabei*, or itch-insect. The truth is, he did know all about it years before he propounded his theory of chronic disease.

* Stapf's "Archiv," Vol. xxiii., pt. 3, p. 103. *Brit. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. vi., p. 415.

Ameke says: * "Did Hahnemann know the existence of the itch-insect, and at what period did he become acquainted with it? In his translation of "Monro's Materia Medica," 1791, Hahnemann says in a foot-note (II, 49): 'If, in a recent case of itch, we make the patient wash himself several times daily with a saturated solution of sulphuretted hydrogen, and get his linen dipped in the same solution, the affection disappears in a few days and does not return except with reinfection. But would it not return if it was caused by acridity of the humors? I have often observed this, and agree with those who attribute the disease to a living cause. All insects (among which the itch-mite was at that time included) and worms are killed by sulphuretted hydrogen.'

"Further on in this work in another note (II, 441) he maintains that itch is a 'living eruption.'"

In a German daily newspaper, called *The Advertiser* (*Der Anzeiger, ein Tageblatt zum Behuf der Justiz, der Polizei und aller burgerlichen Gewerbe*), of July 30 and 31, 1792, appeared the following article, signed only by the initial "B:"†

"The itch itself does not consist of emanations or of congenital or acquired acridities, of a salt or acid character of the blood, but it is derived from small living insects or mites, which take up their abode in our bodies beneath the epidermis, grow there and increase largely, and by their irritation or their creeping about cause an itching; and owing to the afflux of humors thereby produced give rise to a multitude of vesicles, which, on being rubbed, or when the thin, watery fluid they contain has evaporated become covered with scabs. This is not an opinion adopted in order to get rid of a difficulty, but it is based on experience.

"August Hauptman, Bonomo, Schwiebe, and other trustworthy men, have frequently investigated the matter at various seasons of the year, in individuals of different ages and sexes, who have been laboring under itch, and have found these little animals in the skin itself, in the folds of the skin, but especially in the border surrounding the vesicles.

"They have extracted them, examined them under the microscope, made drawings of them, and observed how they lay their eggs, increase rapidly and enormously, and have found that they can live several days out of the human body."

*Ameke. "History of Homœopathy," p. 72.

†Hirschel's *Hom. Klinik*, Sept. 1, 1863. *Brit. Jl. Hom.*, Vol. xxi, p. 670.

The mode of infection is also described, and the use of *Sulphur* a teaspoonful morning and evening, as a cure.

Immediately after this is the following: "ADDENDUM," by Hahnemann: "The cause of itch given above is the only true one, the only one that is founded upon experience. These exceedingly small animals are a kind of mite. Wichmann has given a drawing of them; Dover, Legazi and others have observed them. Linnæus, however, thinks that the dry itch has a different variety of mite from that attending the moist itch.

"The itch attacks most readily and most virulently persons in whom the cutaneous transpiration is scanty or weakened, who lead a sedentary life; also delicate individuals, who have been weakened by other diseases, such as fevers, etc., or by residence in impure air.

"The mode of treatment described above is also right and successful, except that the continued use of *Flowers of Sulphur* has a tendency to cause tenesmus and hemorrhoids. Only external anti-scabious remedies are required, and in very weakly subjects, internal, strengthening medicines, such as *China*, wine, steel filings.

"*Sulphur ointment* has the common but unfounded reputation of driving the itch back into the system. This prejudice will, however, be removed if instead of ointment we employ only a lotion, which eradicates the itch much more effectually and kills the small insects in the skin in a few days. Take half an ounce of (Hahnemann's) chalk-like *Liver of Sulphur*, in powder (every chemist knows how to prepare it with equal parts of oyster shells and *Sulphur* heated to redness), and the same quantity of *Cream of Tartar*, put both into a glass bottle, pour two pounds of cold water on them, and shake a few times. With the clear water that appears when the mixture settles the patient is to wash himself three times a day on all the spots affected with the itch.

"A recent case of itch under this treatment disappears without the least bad consequences in the course of six or seven days, a more severe case in fourteen days, and the most obstinate case in three weeks.

"This remedy has this advantage, that having a very penetrating odor the itch mites in the skin and clothes are killed by the mere exhalation from the parts washed, and then all danger of reinfection is avoided.

"In orphan asylums there is no remedy to be compared with it, because it protects beds, rooms and furniture, by its strong

smell, from becoming a harbor for the itch-mites, and thus eradicates in a short time, in such houses, this pest, otherwise so difficult to be got rid of. This the *Sulphur ointment* can hardly effect. Cleanliness, fresh air and wholesome diet must be imperatively enjoined on the patient.

“DR. SAMUEL HAHNEMANN.”

Volume I of the “Chronic Diseases” is devoted to the following essays: On the Nature of Chronic Diseases; on Sycosis; Syphilis; Psora. Directions are also given for the preparation of Homœopathic medicines. The remaining three volumes are devoted to the provings of the antipsoric remedies.

As has been stated, the first edition of the “Chronic Diseases” was published in 1828–30 in four volumes.

A second edition was issued from 1835–39, in five volumes, by Schaub, at Dusseldorf. Only two German editions were ever published. In 1832 the book was translated into French by Jourdan and published in Paris. There were also two other French editions published. Geddes M. Scott, of Glasgow, in 1842, published an English translation. In 1849 it was published in Madrid in Spanish. In 1846 an English translation was made by Dr. C. J. Hempel, from the second edition, and published in five volumes by Radde, in New York. A new translation is now (1894) being made by Rev. L. H. Tafel, under the auspices of Messrs. Boericke & Tafel.

In February 23, 1828, Hahnemann, in a letter to Stapf, complains of the delay of Arnold, his old publisher, in printing the book on chronic diseases, as follows:*

“It is a pity that the printing of this second part does not go on more quickly, in spite of my earnest request. Besides the commencement (directions for preparing the antipsoric medicine) which Gross got from me, and will send to you, I have only as yet received three proof sheets from the printer.”

Dr. Dudgeon says of this letter: “This does not seem to have been the only time Hahnemann had to complain of the dilatoriness of his publisher, for in a note to the first page of the preface to the second edition of the third part of his “Chronic Diseases,” published in 1837, he complains that Arnold took two whole years to set up thirty-six sheets of the two first parts of the same edition. He evidently lost patience with Arnold, or perhaps Arnold then failed, as we learn he did in one of the

**Hom. World*, Vol. xxiv, p. 496.

subsequent letters, for the subsequent parts of the 'Chronic Diseases' were published by Schaub, of Dusseldorf."

On his birthday Hahnemann writes to his old pupil Stapf the following kindly letter:*

"*Coethen, April 10, 1828.*"

"*Dear Colleague :*

"I thank you for your well-meant, good wishes on the occasion of my seventy fourth birthday, and at the same time I this day have a lively pleasure in the action and zealous help which your unwearying enthusiasm has up till now contributed to the development and establishment of the beneficent art, which I can truly say was revealed to me by God, and I can acknowledge it with emotion and thankfulness.

"I can with confidence affirm that you also share this beautiful self-consciousness, and that the sublime art itself will cheer and render happy the days of the lives of yourself and your dear family.

"Is there any greater happiness than in doing good?

"When, too, we leave this earth the great, the only, the infinite Being, who promotes the happiness of all creatures, will direct us how to come nearer to His perfection and blessedness by further acts of beneficence, and how to become more like Him through all eternity.

"I must not write more to-day, but I hope to see you very soon here, in the company of your two dear ones, and with the most cordial greeting from my family, I am, yours very truly,

"SAMUEL HAHNEMANN."

CHAPTER XXXVI.

FIRST METHOD OF PREPARING HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE—FIRST
POCKET CASES—KORSAKOFF ON THE USE OF GLASS
VIALS—HAHNEMANN'S OPINION REGARDING
THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE—LETTER
TO DR. EBERHARDT.

Up to the year 1821, Hahnemann had made his triturations in porcelain mortars with sugar of milk, but the capsules for the patient he filled with pulverized oyster shell, adding to it the necessary amount of the trituration. At that time pure white

**Hom. World*, Vol. xxiv, p. 500. "*Annals Brit. Hom. Society*," Vol. ii, p. 249.

milk sugar was an expensive and rare article, for its chief source of supply, Switzerland, made and exported only small amounts. It became the first care of our people at Leipsic to secure it in larger amounts and of better quality, for, like Hahnemann, they were obliged to prepare all their medicines. The porcelain mortars used were soon replaced by better ones of marble. About this time Hofrath Henecke, of Gotha, the editor of the *Reichsanzeiger*, and a good friend of Hahnemann, suggested Homœopathic family medicine cases.

At first there was also a scarcity of proper glassware for the very tiny vials. Goose quills had been commonly used in private practice to contain the medicines. Bohemia soon supplied its glass. From the globules all starch was removed to prevent discoloration and crumbling, and they were made of different sizes. As early as 1828, fine pocket cases were for sale, chiefly made by Lappe, an apothecary of Neudietendorf, of whom Hahnemann was in the habit of ordering several remedies. Christian Ernest Otto, of Roetha, near Leipsic, was the first to establish a regular Homœopathic pharmacy.*

In the *Archives of Homœopathic Medicine* for 1829, M. Korsakoff, a Russian gentleman, addressed a letter to Hahnemann in which he recommends the use of little tubes or vials, for holding the Homœopathic globules. He suggests that the pills should be placed in the vial and two or three drops of the medicinal dilution be poured over them and that they then be shaken thoroughly.

Hahnemann in an answer published in the same journal, approves of this method, but advises that the pills be not shaken, but stirred with a glass pin until dried, adding that the evaporation will not effect the medicinal powers. This answer can also be found in the "Lesser Writings."

Dudgeon says: "Korsakoff was the real original inventor of the high potencies." †

Hahnemann said that his experiments were of great value as illustrating the extreme divisibility to which the Homœopathic medicines could be brought, but advised some limit. In a letter to Dr. Schreeter, dated September 13, 1829, he says: ‡ "There

*Translated by Dr. H. R. Arndt from Kleinert's "Geschichte der Homœopathie." p. 155. *Med. Coun.*, Vol. xi., p. 312.

† Dudgeon's "Lectures on Homœopathy," p. 351. *Archiv für die hom. Heilkunst*, Vol. viii, pt. 2, p. 161. "Lesser Writings," New York, p. 735.

‡ *British Journal of Homœopathy*, Vol. v., p. 398. Dudgeon's translation of "Organon," 1893, p. 303.

must be some limit to the thing, it cannot go on to infinity. By laying it down as a rule that all Homœopathic medicines be diluted and potentized up to thirty, we have a uniform mode of procedure in the treatment of all Homœopathists, and when they describe a cure we can repeat it as they do, and we operate with the same tools."

Dudgeon says that the introduction of sugar globules into Homœopathic practice by Hahnemann dates from about the year 1813, and refers to a note made by Hahnemann to paragraph 288 of the fifth edition of the "Organon," viz: * "A globule impregnated with the thirtieth potentized dilution and then dried, retains for this purpose all its power undiminished for at least eighteen or twenty years (my experience extends that length of time,) even though the vial be opened a thousand times during that period, if it be but protected from the heat and sun's light."

Some notion of Hahnemann's ideas regarding the practice of medicine at this period of his life may be obtained from the following letter to Dr. Schreeter: †

"Coethen, June 19, 1826.

"Dear Colleague:"

"I thank you, your dear sister and your friends for your remembrance of my birthday. I see from that the interest you take in me and in our good cause. I thank you also for your news about yourself and your pleasing family affairs. I learned from that your juvenile age, and can now easily understand how it is that you have gone on so rapidly with the antipsoric treatment.

"Your want of success in the cases you have recorded is certainly owing to the rapid change of the remedies, the often unfitting dynamization and dilution and the too large doses. Once you have spoilt matters with these three faults for about four weeks, it is very difficult to set them right again. My advice is that you abide rigorously by the precepts contained in my book on "Chronic Diseases;" and, if possible, go still further than I have done, in allowing a still longer period for the antipsoric remedies to exhaust their action, in administering still smaller doses than I have advised, and in dynamising all

* Dudgeon's "Organon," p. 197.

† *British Journal of Homœopathy*, Vol. v, p. 397. *Stapf's Archiv*, Vol. xxiii., pt. 2, p. 179.

antipsoric medicines up to 30. (You appear not to possess them all yet.)

"You should also, seeing that you can have no great need of money, living with your parents, make your visits to your patients rarer; keep up your dignity, and more frequently withdraw your attendance on patients who do not show sufficient confidence in you, if they do not show more respect for you and your art.

"You should never allow yourself to be dismissed, but whenever a patient does not do exactly as you desire, or ceases to talk in becoming terms, you should at once take leave of him. 'You don't act as I wish, but do so and so against my orders; employ whom you will, I will have nothing more to do with you;' and this do to one after another; to all who even speak of Homœopathy in a doubting tone, or do anything else unbecoming, be off at once. This would at first deprive you of a few patients who are of no importance, but in course of time, if you persist in your authoritative manner, you will be respected and sought after, and none will dare to use any liberties with you. It is better to be without patients, and devote yourself to study, keeping up your dignity, than to stand in such a relation with patients.

"The latter should thank God if you deign to accept them and treat them on your excellent system, and they must be content to be reproached by you for the senseless manner in which they had allowed themselves to be injured by the Allopaths, so that you could scarcely hope to effect a cure of such ruined constitutions. If any of your patients is not entirely submissive dismiss him summarily, even though by such conduct you should only retain two, or one single patient, or should be left without any. They would return by degrees, with more respect, submissiveness and humility, and more disposed to pay well.

"Do you not make the patient affected with chronic diseases, who can walk, come to your house? Who could submit to the degradation of visiting a patient who had gone out in the meantime and allowed you to come in vain? The chronic patients you must make visit you, even the highest among them; and if they won't come, let them stay away. You must take a higher standing. Rather suffer penury, which you are not likely to do, than abate one jot of your own dignity, or that of the art you practice."

* * * * *

In another letter written later in the same year, to one Dr.

Ehrhardt, of Merseberg, Hahnemann says: "You are much too timid, much too obsequious to your patients, like the Allopaths, who are glad if they can only keep their patients as their clients. It should not be so. If you are perfectly conversant with your art you must command absolutely—not allow your patient to make conditions.

"He must obey you, not you him. To this end, in order that you may be perfectly free, you must limit your expenses at first, in order that you may not experience want, even though but few patients should seek your advice. You will be able to cure those few patients all the better and more certainly if you devote the necessary care to their cases, and you will have time for study. For we Homœopaths can not go too deep into our art.

"But if we have made ourselves masters of it, then may, then must we, indeed, comport ourselves with dignity. In order to spare our precious time and to keep up our dignity we must not pay visits to any patient with a chronic disease, were he even a prince, if he is able to come to us. We must only visit acute cases and such as are confined to bed. Those who are able to go about, but will not come to your house for advice, may stay away, it must not be otherwise. Anything like running after patients, as the Allopaths do, is degrading. You go to visit your patient, the servant maid tells you he is not at home, he is at the theatre, has gone out for a drive, etc. Pah! You must go on to a second or a third, like an Allopath or a beggar. Fie on it!

"Further, every time the patient comes to see you, you must make him pay you your fee for your trouble at once; it may be one or two shillings only from poor people, from rich ones as many crowns. If you make that arrangement and everyone knows of it, then your patient will always have his money with him; and if he does not come any more he may stay away. If, however, he have not got the money with him you may put off the consultation for an hour or two, so as to give him time to go and get it and bring you the remuneration for your trouble.

"Money gives courage, even though it be not a large sum: if I have got what is due in my pocket, then I feel that I am not working for nothing, that I am not dependent on every one's favor, and fearful lest I may not be paid. How does Mr. ———, the privy councillor pay you? I imagine the greater part of your fees is on credit, and hereafter when you remind him of

payment, you will get no very kind looks, some reproaches, and probably no payment.

“Under such circumstances it is impossible to be in good spirits. After the treatment is over he will have forgotten all the trouble you have had with him. The world is ungrateful! Rich patients also should pay at each consultation immediately, or once a month; otherwise they might go away without paying. If you do not manage matters in this way, then you will be worse off than the most abject wretch. I said that you were timid. Running about paying visits takes away one’s courage and makes one timid.

“From timidity, for fear you should lose him, you have given Mr. ——— far too much medicine, and that far too frequently, thereby you do not improve him, you make him worse, *you will never succeed in retaining this patient.* He cannot be restored quickly, he must have patience for years to come, and that he will not have, worried, tormented and rendered impatient, as he has been by Allopaths and apothecaries.

“It is to be supposed that Homœopathy can perform miracles, but it cannot do that, least of all where the patient is not quite a convert to our system, nor so conversant with it as to presume that beyond our art there is no cure for him. Entirely unacquainted as this gentleman is with our art, he will be unable to withstand the persuasions of his Allopathic friends to give up, and to allow himself to be done to death in some bathing place by doctors of the old school.

“I tell you again you will not be able to prevent this. Even had he implicit confidence, which he has not, you would not be able to restore him in less than a year. So I advise you to get rid of him and not to take any more such difficult cases among persons of rank until you can assert your dignity and ensure obedience to your absolute commands, which must be unquestioningly obeyed. So the gentleman wants to make it a condition that he shall drink wine and coffee! For God’s sake let him take himself off, he will do you no credit!

“All my patients of rank affected with chronic diseases must have read the ‘Organon’ and Bœnninghausen’s ‘Homœopathy,’ otherwise I will not undertake their treatment.

“Yours sincerely,

“SAMUEL HAHNEMANN.

“Coethen, August 24, 1829.”

OBSTETRICS.

To the above title I might perhaps have added "Odds and Ends," in view of the discursive remarks I shall probably make on the subject—for scientific arrangement is not exactly my forte. However, the *moral* will appear plainly enough.

On Sunday last, March 11th, I succeeded in adding one more to the long list of midwifery cases which it has been my fortune or otherwise to attend. There was nothing remarkable about this case. I sat for some hours on a cane-bottomed chair, part of the time reading a sermon by the Dean of Lichfield, which was written for and printed in *Lloyd's Weekly*, a paper which I picked up in the patient's chamber, and in which I did not expect to find anything much beyond politics and police intelligence. So the sermon was a surprise and a pleasure to a man with a theological bias. After this I began to dip into a pamphlet written by a lady to prove the wickedness and folly of smoking tobacco. This was rather a tedious diatribe, and I should have been very thankful if I could have gone home to enjoy a pipe of the interdicted weed. By the way, one story was rather good. A Presbyterian minister inquired of one of his flock whether anything could be done to induce her husband to come to kirk. "I dinna ken," says she, "unless ye put a pot of ale an' a pipe in the pew."

Well, here I was, reading, musing and listening to the occasional remarks of the nurse from 2 P. M. to 9 P. M., when the occasion which had brought me there came to a satisfactory conclusion. Amongst other things which came into my mind was the recollection of a lecture I once heard at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. It was a lecture on medicine, but somehow the subject of midwifery turned up in the discourse, when the professor said, as nearly as I can remember: "You know, gentlemen, I am somewhat of an authority in midwifery. I have attended no less than five cases. One of them required the operation of craniotomy, but, as I had not brought the proper instruments with me, I took a large jack-knife out of my pocket, and with this I so reduced the size of the head that I had no difficulty in completing the delivery." I am sorry to say I forget the professor's name, but I am sure that all who heard him were delighted with his frank and ingenuous story, as well as filled with admiration at his ingenuity.

I have myself attended perhaps some 300 cases, and yet I am far from being an "authority" on obstetrics. There is one piece of wisdom I have learned, however, and that is *never to interfere with the operations of nature unless there is adequate occasion for it*. A good many years ago, and before I had learned this excellent maxim, I once committed an egregious error—a culpable mistake. It was the woman's first confinement, and I gave her *Ergot*. This had the effect of producing continuous pains until the child was born. And what the result of this interference of mine? A still-born child. It was a perfectly healthy child, and I know that it could have been nothing else than the effect of the *Ergot* which had caused its death. I felt mortified, and, needless to say, resolved never to do the same again. With this exception I have never had a fatal case of either mother or child. I am so thoroughly convinced of the mischief which is being done, probably in every *civilized* country by meddlesome interference, that I should now like to recommend to all obstetricians, young or old, always *to substitute patience for interference in all natural labors*. Nothing will be lost, but often much will be gained. The only exception I would make to this rule (if it is an exception) would be in regard to the inhalation of chloroform. I give this freely whenever it is desired, and have never noticed any bad results from it.

Reverting to the case before mentioned, I might have taken the advice of a friend and given *Cauloph.*, or I might have used forceps as others, if they do not advise freely practice. But I did absolutely nothing, I have done nothing since. And what is the result? This: The mother has not had a single complaint of any kind to make, no pain or uneasiness of any kind. She is now as well in health as she ever was, and is anxious to be up four days after confinement. And the child is as good as a child can be, probably because nothing was given to it before putting to the breast. I know how great is the temptation to attempt to assist nature by giving doses of something or other, or perhaps some hot tea too early. When this patient towards the end of labor expressed a wish for something to drink I allowed a cup of tea, and this refreshed her.

How tedious these first cases often are, and how deceptive! Over and over again I have thought that just a few pains more would suffice, and nearly just as often I have waited on for two or three hours longer. They are slow and sure. Leave them alone is my advice, and we shall never regret doing so.

As to *examinations*.—Most men think it is absolutely necessary to make a very accurate examination, even when a touch with the tip of a finger informs them that a head is presenting. They must ascertain the precise position of the head; they must feel an ear; they must know in which of the four positions mentioned in the books the head is presenting, and so on. For my part I never trouble myself about all this, because I know that whatever the position of the head may be nothing that I can do will alter it. I therefore take the head as it pleases to come, and have never had occasion to wish I had done otherwise. If a pair of forceps are to be used it is very well to know exactly what we are about, but this would not be a case of *natural* labor. We are really apt to be too scientific; too much so for the patient. I do not depreciate science; we cannot know too much; but we should never give our own scientific curiosity the preference over the comfort of our patient, and I contend that there is no necessity, as a rule, to make strict exploration as to the precise position of the head in the pelvis, thereby giving unnecessary pain.

Perhaps the narration of a few cases, as memory may supply them, may serve to bring a few points of interest before us.

CASE 1. This is not only the first in the following list, but also the first which I attended. I was employing part of my first three months' college vacation in assisting a practitioner in the north of England, with the hope of seeing some practice. And I saw so much practice, by day and by night, that I heartily wished I had chosen some other vocation. There was a large midwifery practice; there was a large workhouse infirmary to attend; there were sundry clubs; there were scores of infants to be vaccinated, and there were a good number of private patients. A few days after my arrival there came a ring at the bell, about 7 A. M. on Sunday. I answered this by opening the bed-room window, and then received a message that the doctor was wanted at such a place, and that Mrs. ——— was "in labor." I then aroused the doctor, who said: "I think you had better go." So I dressed and went, with fear and trembling. I did not tell the people I was a novice, but I was sadly afraid that they would not require to be told this. Well, here I waited the live-long day, every now and again sending an urgent message to the doctor to come and relieve me. At last, about 8 P. M., he made his appearance. After making an examination, he said to me: "What kept you here all day?"

I replied: "I have been supporting the perinæum." "Pooh!" said he, "the head is a mile and a half from the perinæum." This remark struck me as being highly figurative language, but still I got a very useful hint from it. He continued: "I have already attended three cases to-day and another woman has just sent for me, will you go there or stop here?" I preferred to have a change, and precious glad I was to get into the street once more.

The observation I have to make on this case is obviously about the "support of the perinæum." We are all, no doubt, well instructed by our teachers, and perhaps more particularly by our fellow-students, concerning the supreme importance of supporting the perinæum. This is to prevent rupture I suppose. Well, it is a fallacy that we had better unlearn. We often read in the journals about these ruptures and how we should treat them, but for my own part I have never had such an accident and never expect to have. The occurrence of rupture, though not common, is yet by no means *un*-common, it would appear. It is certainly more common than it ought to be. Is this to be accounted for by the too great "support" given to the perineum? I think it not unlikely, and in this way: The proper and gradual expansion of the part has been prevented; then, at the final exit of the head, the support is suddenly withdrawn and the unexpanded perinæum has, so to speak, its revenge, and laceration is the result. In rural practices it frequently happens that the child is born before the arrival of the doctor, and without any one being present who knows anything about giving perineal support. Now I would ask any practitioner, rural or otherwise, whether he has ever known rupture take place on any of these occasions? I have myself many a time driven out a few miles to attend a case and found myself too late, but I never met with any laceration of the perinæum owing to my absence. Looking at these facts, one cannot help coming to the conclusion that any support given to this part should not be more than a nominal one—not more than just to keep ourselves acquainted with what is going on. We may safely trust to nature to accomplish her own processes, and we may also rest assured that she will resist any undue interference with them.

G. HERRING.

475 Mile End Road, London, England.

OIL WINTERGREEN (*Gaultheria*).

Messrs. Boericke & Tafel :

My attention was first called to its use about ten years ago in southern Ohio, where I received most pleasing results in the treatment of inflammatory rheumatism. Afterwards to a somewhat more disagreeable class of complaints in forms of neuralgia. While I am not a champion of any specific, I want to say that this drug has given me the quickest and most satisfactory results of any remedy in *Materia Medica*. If there is anything that a man wants relief from quick and "now," it is from these excruciating pains. Often was I called to treat some obstinate cases of ciliary neuralgia, or facial or in fact nearly every form of neuralgia, and found my skill taxed to its utmost to bring out the balm. Did I find it in the Homœopathic indicated remedy? I trust so, but not in any *Materia Medica*. I don't say but what I got some results from them, but I found it in this a "helper;" it came to my relief immediately and to the great comfort of the patient. In severest cases of neuralgias of the head and face it would do its work quick and well. Equally well has it served me in some very severe cases of neuralgia of stomach and bowels, while for the past few years it has done faithful work in ovarian and uterine neuralgias following or preceding difficult menstruation. I have many a dear friend to day whose relief from suffering was found in this remedy.

I am satisfied that it should be given a prominent place in our *Materia Medica*. Lest this article should become tedious, I will cite a few cases.

Mr. A., traveling man from Chicago, a few years ago called on me for temporary relief of a severe case of ciliary neuralgia; said had suffered for many years with it, every spring especially, and that he had consulted great numbers of physicians of Chicago, Milwaukee and Cincinnati, and, as he said, "had taken bushels of drugs, both old and newschool," with only temporary relief. So he expected nothing more, as he was told he must wear it out. I told him I thought I could give him relief. I furnished him one-half ounce of *Gaultheria*, with directions to take; did not see him again for two years, when he came into my office one day and greeted me by saying I was the only man that could ever give him any permanent relief from his sufferings; that he never had any return

after first day taking medicine, and unlike most patrons wanted to make me a present of a \$5 (five dollar bill), which of course no doctor refuses. I cite this first, as it was of long standing and had tested the ability of a number of prominent men.

Miss B., dressmaker, came to me suffering terribly with facial neuralgia and greeted me similar to No. 1; that she expected nothing but temporary relief, as she had been afflicted for a long time. Gave her two (2) drachms oil W.: told her to take one dose immediately and another in two hours if the pain did not quiet down. She was careful to ask if it was an opiate, as she objected to that. I assured her it was not; saw her next day, said that it disappeared and had not returned. I was acquainted with the lady for three and one half years, and she only had one return of it, which the same remedy relieved immediately. Many cases more could I cite in which it never has failed me.

Mrs. G., No. 3. I was called to relieve a severe case of neuralgia of stomach and bowels, this last summer, who had been under the care of two of my worthy competitors. They had exhausted their pill case, and for about three weeks the poor woman had suffered everything but death itself. After diagnosing the case I put her on this remedy, and in two hours she was relieved and after two days was able to be about, and was cured shortly by no other remedy than it. I want to say you will find a true friend in this remedy in all forms of neuralgia, and only give a few suggestions now; but if it should be necessary could give scores to prove its value.

I mentioned in the beginning that it had been of great value in inflammatory rheumatism. So it has, and will give later many cases of immediate and permanent relief if it would be of any value to the profession. A word as to the best way of giving the drug. I have found that the dose should never be less than five drops, and if pain is severe fifteen drops repeated in half hour; afterward two hours apart. For adult it may be necessary to give twenty drops at first. It always should be dropped on sugar and taken.

One suggestion: I would like to have it put in a tablet of about two to five drops pure oil, as I think it could be taken more satisfactorily. While the crude oil is very pleasant to take at first, yet, on account of its strong odor, will nauseate after awhile if not removed from room. I am confident that if you would put this into tablet and place it among remedies you

would have a weapon that you would place in the hands of doctors that would be of untold value in these troubles.

Respectfully yours,

BENJ. F. LANG, M. D.

York, Neb., March 28, 1894.

THE AUTHOR OF THE \$100 PAMPHLET AND HIS CRITICS.

Boericke & Tafel, Philadelphia, Pa.

MY DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your publication, entitled "The Truth About Homœopathy," and marked for review. Inasmuch as I find my name mentioned nearly fifty times in its thirty-eight pages, I think the author's title of "The Browning Pamphlet" would have been much more appropriate.

This production of mine, which has caused so much commotion in the Homœopathic ranks, was called out during my summer vacation by Dr. Gould's offer of one hundred dollars. I succeeded in my purpose of securing the prize, and I presume Dr. Gould is satisfied since, before one year had expired after its first publication, it had run through one edition and the continued demand for it had made inroads into a still larger second edition.

The regular medical press have with unanimity spoken in the most complimentary terms of its diction, style and logic. Its strength consists in its being a simple statement of facts, which anybody may verify, placed in logical sequence, and it still constitutes the best answer to any of the Homœopathic reviews of it which have, thus far, been brought to my attention.

In personal abuse there is no argument; on the contrary, it always indicates the inherent weakness of an espoused cause; yet no review of my pamphlet emanating from Homœopathic sources which I have seen has been free from this element.

Speaking of Dr. Geo. M. Gould, of Philadelphia, as "*presumably* some respectable Allopathic physician of that city," or remarking concerning Dr. Browning that "*this gentlemen sports* three distinguished titles on the cover of his pamphlet," cannot but prejudice fair-minded people against your author when it becomes known that Dr. Gould is a very distinguished as well as respectable physician, and that Dr. Browning has fairly earned his three titles.

It will be time enough to consider the propriety of buckling on the armor when Homœopathy has produced a "foeman worthy of my steel"—snapping at my heels will solicit nothing but an occasional kick.

Very truly yours,

WM. W. BROWNING.

155 Reid avenue (Cor. Monroe street), Brooklyn, N. Y., April 20, 1894.

(What a vast deal depends on the point of view! We have been under the impression that Dr. Browning had been smashed, squelched, routed and wiped out a dozen times, and yet here he writes that all this as "snapping at my heels." He is unlike the doughty warrior who fell before the walls of Troy, else all these attacks on his heels would have brought him low. As a sample of the invulnerability of Dr. Browning's heels, we quote the following from Dr. Holcombe's little book that called forth Dr. Browning's letter:

Every Allopathic writer against Homœopathy, Dr. Browning included, nettled by the decided preference shown by mothers and ministers of the gospel for Homœopathic treatment, has quoted Oliver Wendell Holmes' sneering remark on the subject: "Charlatanism," says the venerable author of "Elsie Venner, the Snake Woman," "always hobbles upon two crutches, the tattle of women and the certificates of clergymen." It's a pity that Allopathy doesn't hobble upon the same crutches. Who are more likely to note well the practical differences between two treatments than the mothers and matrons who nurse the sick and the intelligent pastors who visit them in their affliction? What more capable, truthful and trustworthy witnesses could we desire in behalf of the Homœopathic cause?

Certainly this argument of Dr. Holcombe's is not scientific, but then is it not quite as scientific as the arguments that called it forth? To Dr. Browning it is but a snap at his invulnerable heels, but to us it looks like a swingeing crack on the cranium that would make one's head ache unless it were protected by unusually solid bone. However, as we remarked before, a vast deal depends on the point of view.—EDITOR OF THE RECORDER.)

PENNSYLVANIA TRANSACTIONS.

The "transactions" of the various State societies do not always receive the attention they merit, and if anyone had a complete collection of all the "transactions" ever published he would command a collection of rare value. To be sure there would be papers in it of no special value, but taken in the aggregate

such a library would be a mine of practical experience. The RECORDER, whenever favored with copies of these publications—a good many of them we fail to receive—always gives a summary of practical points contained therein, and these short extracts often go floating up and down the tide of Homœopathic journalism for years afterwards.

President Guernsey's address in the Pennsylvania Transactions for 1893 is good, stirring reading, a tonic for the knees of those who are weak thereabouts. Speaking of the fact that Pennsylvania has five State asylums for the insane and another building, all "absolutely under Allopathic control," he characterizes this state of affairs as "rank injustice," and that is just what it is. Probably Homœopaths pay one third or even more of the taxes of the State, yet the State gives the medical control of the insane into the hands of men to whose treatment one third of the taxpayers object. Certainly this is "rank injustice," and more: It is a State sin against its insane to deprive them of the only medical treatment capable of restoring them to sanity. The trouble with Homœopaths in such matters is that they are too modest; they request a privilege when they should demand a right.

Of measles Dr. W. J. Martin makes the following observations: "I have come to look upon cases of measles where the temperature keeps up after the subsidence of the rash, or where the temperature rises after having dropped to or about normal, as of the utmost seriousness." Protracted illness and death are to be feared.

Dr. Bailey's paper brought out some points on that vague something named "neurasthenia." "Nearly all chronic diseases," said Dr. Bailey, "are capable of causing general neurasthenia symptoms. So it may be inferred that "neurasthenia" is simply a name given to a group of chronic disease symptoms; if this be so, it proves the need of the new translation of Hahnemann's *Chronic Diseases*. If there be a removable cause for the symptoms, get it out of the way and thus cure the case; but if none can be found look to the *Chronic Diseases* for help.

Of removable causes of neurasthenia Dr. Guernsey, told of one case, twenty years' standing, cured by eye-glasses.

Dr. Ferson confessed to prescribing *Ceanothus Americana*, five drops of the tincture on "the reputed value of this drug in the

cure of diseased conditions of the spleen." The result was very happy, and confirmed what Dr. Burnett has to say of the drug.

Dr. Seibert, in his paper on the prevention of diphtheria, said that "pure air and sunlight are probably nature's disinfectants, and are the best now known for general use; and as long as there is no epidemic they will probably answer every purpose in the prevention of diphtheria." He also spoke of the horror that attacks the public during epidemics, which is too often increased by the actions of health boards and the scare heads of sensational newspapers. He advocated disinfectants, but not the strong smelling sort. "*Platt's Chlorides, Bromo-chloralum* and the like are the best kind of deodorants, but they have been proved disinfectants of no worth and should not take the place of the better disinfectants." Among the latter he mentioned boiling water, live steam, dry heat, chloride of lime, for excreta; bichloride of mercury, milk of lime, for vaults; dry, fresh quick lime placed about the house, and sulphur where fumigation is deemed necessary. But pure air and sunlight are the best.

Passing many papers of special rather than general interest, we run across a discussion in which Dr. Seip, like Pilate, asks a question: "What is scrofula?" But there was no satisfactory answer. Who knows?

Dr. Starr found in *Hamamelis*, locally and internally, the best remedy for varicose veins in pregnancy. Dr. Parsons found *Apis* and *Pulsatilla* most useful in his practice. Dr. McClure hesitated at reporting high potency cures, but had made some of varicose veins with *Lycopodium*, cm. Dr. Guernsey found *Calcarea carb.* the sheet anchor in his practice. Dr. Middleton mentioned *Rhus tox.* where the trouble proceeds to phlebitis, and Dr. Bowie closed by saying that the whole trouble might be prevented by a fruit diet. "Also let them drink freely of liquids, but abstain from coffee." (Grape juice, then, ought to be a good preventive, if varicose veins are feared.)

Dr. Marshall, on "Uterine Hemorrhage," believes in *Belladonna* 30 as a sheet anchor when there is bright, red-hot, gushing blood. For hemorrhages during the climacteric *Millefolium* seems best indicated in passive, bright, red blood, as *Kreosotum* is in dark and foetid blood. She related three quite striking cases where *Millefolium* acted like a charm.

Among the "Gleanings," by Dr. W. H. Bigler, are these: "A recent proving of *Lac felinum* gave such a complete picture of asthenopia that, should it be confirmed by other observations,

those who would use it would find in it a remedy for that condition far surpassing any yet known, and would materially lessen the profits of the opticians." Also, "In the old school cases of poisoning by male fern have presented a notable visual disturbance of a character to draw our attention to its possible use in alcohol and tobacco amblyopia."

Dr. John C. Morgan doesn't take much stock in quarantine for diphtheria. It "is not exotic, but endemic and home-made." And as *Belladonna* is an efficient prophylaxis in scarlet fever, so is *Lachesis* in diphtheria—a dose of the 200 every fourth day. "If all exposed persons would accept such prophylaxis, rigid quarantine would, I believe, no longer seem needful in diphtheria."

Home is "the only health resort," in the opinion of Dr. Miller, and in place of the weak device of "ordering" the patient away attention should be turned to improving the conditions of his home.

EDITOR OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

As you probably have been advised, the railroads from the Missouri river to Denver have made a rate of \$18.15 to Denver and return on the occasion of the annual meeting of the American Institute of Homœopathy in June.

That the physicians of that school who will meet in Denver may have an opportunity to visit Utah, the Chamber of Commerce and the Homœopathic Society of this city, together with the Rio Grande Western "Scenic Line of the World," invites the physicians to continue their trip to Salt Lake City, Ogden and other points of historic and scenic interest in Utah. The Rio Grande Western, with its Denver connections; the D. & R. G. and Col. midland lines have arranged a special rate of \$25 (one fare for the round trip) from Denver to all Utah points and return. Tickets will be sold on the last two days of the Denver meeting, with a limit sufficient to enable the excursionists to spend their unoccupied time in this territory which has been amply termed "The Mountain Walled Treasury of the Gods." Here are hot and warm springs, sanitariums, the great Salt Lake bathing resorts and the incomparable climate. We trust, therefore, that the members of the society will not miss this opportunity to visit the Western Wonderland. "Utah" is the coming State, and before long will stand foremost in the Union as a land of

sunshine and resources, both mineral and agricultural. Come and see us in our own dominions.

Yours truly,

J. H. BENNETT.

Salt Lake City, Utah.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO PHARMACODYNAMICS ACCORDING TO HOMŒOPATHIC PRINCIPLES.

By Dr. Lobethal, of Breslau.

Translated for the HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

ALUMEN USTUM.

Alumina usta is next to *Opium*, an excellent specific for lead-colic, but is more efficacious in the chronic than in the acute form.

ALUMINA OR ARGILLA.

This I have often used for habitual obstruction with little children, who receive artificial food, giving a dose every day or according to circumstances more rarely, giving some pellets of the 18th dilution.

ARNICA MONTANA.

This remedy is used in Homœopathy surely more frequently from causal indications than because it every time best corresponds to the symptoms in the concrete, and still it has come into a bad repute on that account.

I have endeavored in vain to cure many a sore, the cause of which was long unknown to me, by using the most appropriate means, until a guess or a casually made discovery that it was caused by a knock or a fall led me to *Arnica*, and thus to a quick cure of it. Wherever it can be done *Arnica* should be applied externally, but never in another dilution than a few drops of mother tincture in more or less water. But in all mechanical injuries near the joints or on the joints themselves, as also in old hurts where *Arnica* has been used in vain, *Rhus* used in the same form is preferable to *Arnica*.

In after-pains following a delivery *Arnica*, is also according to the causal indication, the most suitable. Still with women who have passed through several labors *Arnica* has never yet done me much service, for they had strong after-pains with or without *Arnica*. I have rather been aided by *Pulsatilla*. We must not overlook the fact that the after-pains must be in in-

verse proportion to the quickness of the puerperous activity, so that after pains are unavoidable with older women who have passed through several labors.

The value of *Variolinum* in the treatment of smallpox, it seems to me, cannot be overestimated. Used in the 30th potency and beginning its use coincident with the change of the papulæ into a vesicle, it carries the case safely to a conclusion without any of those disfiguring conditions which are evidently so usual under Allopathic practice. Exsiccation begins on the fifth day. The vesicles, which have protruded like peas scattered profusely over the surface of the skin, dry up completely and disappear. There is very slight swelling of the features, and this does not increase after the fourth day, and soon decreases and becomes unnoticeable. The vesicles do not rupture and there is no odor. In fact, *Variolinum* has the same abortive influence in smallpox that *Baptisia* has in typhoid, and I believe that under its use, even in confluent cases, the death-rate would be almost nil.

As to the value of *Variolinum* as a preventive of smallpox I cannot say much. It is advised by some Homœopathic physicians as internal vaccination. I can only say that while personally very susceptible to all the exanthemata, I have been a number of times exposed to smallpox, remaining in the room with one or two patients for an hour or two at a time, and in personal contact with them, and yet have never taken the disease; nor in any case has the disease spread from the case being treated to other members of the family. This is a negative testimony, but the tests in regard to vaccination are also negative. The person is vaccinated and does not take smallpox; therefore it is said that vaccination prevented smallpox. I give *Variolinum* internally, and the persons do not take smallpox, therefore, it may be said with equal truth that *Variolinum* prevented smallpox.—*Geo. W. Winterburn, M. D., in Homœopathic Journal of Obstetrics.*

Is it safe for the State to authorize any one physician, or any dozen, to formulate a medical creed and catechism and set up a standard by which every healer of the sick is to be measured? And is it fair to the profession in general thus to authorize a board of examiners to determine who, if any medical men from

without, shall be allowed to come into competition with themselves in their own field?

Has such a censorship, in the older countries where tried, made better doctors? Or, has it done so in American States, comparing them with the States where entire freedom reigns? Alabama has had a board of categorical medical examiners for fifteen years—does her medical profession stand higher than that of Tennessee or Massachusetts? Have her doctors had any superior success in curing, and has the rate of mortality been any less among her citizens?

But, as to the people who desire medical attendants, what right has the State to intervene and forbid the attentions of those they have confidence in and may wish to employ before all others? The State is not responsible for the pay of those employed by the people, nor for the results of the treatment they receive—how, then, should she presume to judge and dictate? With the diverse views and various methods of healing among medical men how can the State know better than the people what is best for them in times of sickness and danger?—*Dr. J. P. Dake, in Southern Journal of Homœopathy.*

It is one of the curious things of life on earth that everything moves in cycles. This was recognized three thousand years ago by the writer of Ecclesiastics just as we recognize it now. It is true, at least in a superficial sense, of things intellectual as it is of things mundane, and Dr. Dewey, whom we are glad to welcome back again to New York and the fellowship of our local societies, gives an illustration of this in his little work [*Essentials of Homœopathic Materia Medica*] on the essentials of the Homœopathic materia medica which has recently appeared. He has cast his book in the Socratic method of question and answer, and will probably succeed in this way in impressing the ideas that he puts forward upon the minds of students better than if these same ideas were arranged as they ordinarily appear in works on materia medica. As he well says, the book contains nothing but essentials; that is to say, every student of medicine, and surely every practitioner, should know all that this little book contains and be able to apply it instantly in all cases. Still we fear that there are many practitioners who might read this book with a certain feeling of novelty. If our suspicion is correct it would be well both for their patients and

themselves if they would make these essentials their own. The book is so moderate in compass that it can be most earnestly recommended to every student, and we echo Dr. Dewey's request that it shall not be used for the purpose of cram.—*Homœopathic Journal of Obstetrics.*

JANUARY 22, 1892, J. D., in the second week of typhoid fever, presented the following condition: Had had no good sleep since being taken sick. Temperature, 102° A. M., 104° P. M.; pulse, 110-120; respiration, 40. Soreness all over, with pain on movement, pain in right lung and cough; bowels loose; thirst for large quantities of water; muttering delirium, but thoroughly conscious when aroused. *Bryonia* was given in the 6th, 200 and 1m., followed by *Rhus* 6, and 200 (the potency changed each day) without effect.

January 27, the tongue was dryer; there was more delirium, constant muttering or groaning, not recognizing any one unless fully aroused; sordes on the teeth; severe pain at the angle of the right jaw on every attempt to open the mouth; diarrhœa worse; at times unconscious; mucous râles over entire right lung, respiration 50, pulse 120. I sat up all night giving *Bryonia* c.c. and 1 m. without effect, and the following morning gave an unfavorable prognosis, but sent, as a forlorn hope, six powders of *Upas* 30. At half past four o'clock, thirty minutes after taking the first of these, he was in a quiet sleep lasting an hour; then he woke for another powder and a drink of milk; slept two hours, when he sweat freely (the first during his illness); took the third powder and a glass of milk, and slept all night sweating markedly. The next morning, 29th, at 10 A. M., his temperature was 100°, and did not rise again; he had no more medicine and convalescence was established. The patient had suffered since infancy with disease of the right heart (always had venous turgescence of the head and face), and this protracted a lung trouble from which he died two weeks later.

The late Dr. M. Baruch, of New York, had advised the use of *Upas* when *Bryonia* failed.—Dr. J. C. White, Port Chester, N. Y., in *N. Am. Jour. of Homœopathy*.

AUGUST 1, Master R., æt. 12, came to my office suffering with the following symptoms: For several weeks had severe sore throat (nature unknown); after recovering from it went to hoe-

ing corn in the hot sun, which was quickly followed by a severe torticollis; the muscles of the right side of the neck were contracted and of a board-like hardness, turning the head necessitated turning the entire body, head drawn to the right, complains of a continual, undefined pain in the hardened muscles; for which condition he received *Lachnanthes* 30, obtaining complete relief in three days with no recurrence to date.

Aug. 24, Mr. F., æt. 63, desires relief for the following conditions: Every time he puts his hand into cold water he has sudden urging to urinate, resulting in involuntary micturition if not obeyed immediately; he received *Phosphorus* 200, one powder dry on the tongue at bed time, followed by *Sac. lac.* and there has been no return of the trouble in over two months.—*C. M. Boger, M. D., Parkersburg, W. Va., in Medical Advance.*

ABOUT the year 1887, an article appeared in the *Medical Times* with the above heading, making bold to say, "Alcohol is the prince of antiseptics, and the most perfect and reliable medicine of which we have any knowledge in diphtheria." If my memory serves me right, Dr. Guernsey, of Philadelphia, was the author of the article. In it he goes on to say, "Diluted with equal parts of water, and given in small and repeated doses, the malignant symptoms of this most fatal malady soon disappear and convalescence becomes assured. And it is interesting to note with what facility the alcohol dissolves the diphtheritic exudation in the throat, lowers the temperature and calms the pulse, showing a destructive action upon the germs of the disease which have been absorbed by the glands and gained access to the blood. This remedy," he goes on to say, "has been used by us in the treatment of diphtheria since 1873, during which time no case of the disease has slipped through our hands."

Since reading the above, I have myself used it in more than fifty cases without the loss of a single patient. I have also used it in scarlet fever and typhoid fever with the same results.—*Oliver S. Lovejoy, Haverhill, Mass., in Medical Brief.*

IN order to obtain such a familiar knowledge of the remedies and be able to readily distinguish the characteristics of one from

others, nowhere do I know of a better method by which the student can obtain a thorough working knowledge of the *Materia Medica* than by the use of the immortal Bonninghausen's *Therapeutic Pocket Book*, and any one good work on *Materia Medica*. If he has several all the better for comparison, but one will do. This knowledge will be gained through the use of what is the most important part, and yet the most neglected of the *Pocket Book*. The section of the *Relationship of Remedies*.

My custom is to take paper and pencil* and the two books mentioned, opening Bonninghausen at the section of remedies, at whatever medicine I may wish to compare, we there find the remedy classified under the different heads of Mind, Locality, Glands, Sensation, etc., and under each head a list of remedies to be compared with the one under examination.

Suppose we want to compare the mind symptoms of *Nux.* with other medicines. Taking the *Materia Medica* I write out the symptomatology of the mind under *Nux.* and then taking each remedy mentioned in Bonninghausen, compare the symptoms with those of *Nux.* noting the shades of agreement and differences between the two, and between others that may be brought to mind by the similarity of the symptoms. In a short time the student will be surprised to find how many remedies will be brought to mind by these comparisons and how much will be learned in this manner.—*Dr. John Benson, Colfax, Wash., in Medical Advance.*

Iris versicolor I use most extensively, its anti-syphilitic and alterative action being much more than is usually ascribed to it. Fullness of throat, enlargement of thyroid gland, or enlargement of the lymphatic glands, they being soft and yielding to pressure, are the closest indications. *Iris* might probably be given first place among the anti-syphilitic.—*Dr. Scudder in E. M. Journal.*

"*Passiflora* is the woman's medicament; it is the child's medicament. It is one of our very best remedies in convulsions of children. It is certainly a valuable nervine in fevers and inflammations. I believe it will be found a valuable remedy in cholera. It has proven very serviceable in cholera morbus and cramp colic"—*Adolphus.*

BOOK NOTICES.

The Truth About Homœopathy. By Dr. W. H. Holcombe. A Posthumous Manuscript. Also a Sketch of the Life of Dr. Holcombe. 43 pages. 12 mo. Cloth, 25 cents. By mail, 28 cents. Philadelphia: Boericke & Tafel. 1894.

This is the last work and the last testimony of the physician, philosopher and writer, Dr. Wm. H. Holcombe. In testifying to "the truth about Homœopathy" he testifies more strongly to the truth of Homœopathy, at the close of a long and useful life, in which life he had thoroughly tried both the old and the new. "These truths have become solemn responsibilities in our hands. It is our lofty mission to teach, to prove, to propagate them." The little book is a reply to the notorious *Medical News*' 500 pamphlet on the subject of "Modern Homœopathy," and will probably be the means of keeping that weak little literary bantling alive; it was moribund until Homœopathic writers took it up as a text to demonstrate the blindness of the opponents of the great science of Homœopathy, and this book of Dr. Holcombe's will probably keep it alive—alive as an example of how not to do it. *The Truth About Homœopathy* is a refreshing book to read, and a better one could hardly be found to loan to your friends. It is *interesting* from cover to cover.

The Practice of Medicine. By Edwin M. Hale, M. D. Pp. 1033. Chicago: Gross & Delbridge. 1894. Cloth, \$6. Half Morocco, \$7 net.

Dr. Hale entertains the broad belief that while the law of *similars* is the chief guide in the selection of drugs, there are other methods of cure which should not be neglected. "While I believe the application of the law of *similars* is very wide, I know that it has its limitations; that medicaments which act chemically and physiologically cure some diseases promptly and safely. In the light of our present knowledge of ferments and micro-organisms we know that many diseases require medicines which destroy the germs which are the cause of the diseases." The foregoing quotation from the author's preface is the keynote to this new work on practice. The author has gone far afield in his research, and has collected the fruits of his labor in one large, fine volume that will doubtless be appreciatively received by the

liberal medical profession. This book is well printed and on good paper, and deserves a large sale.

A Manual of Therapeutics. By A. A. Stevens, A. M., M. D. Pp. 435. Svo. Cloth, \$2.25. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders.

"This manual has been prepared especially for students, with the hope that it may serve as an outline of modern therapeutics to be filled in and extended by systematic study of larger works," so writes the author. Homœopaths in search of a work giving the "physiological action" of drugs in a concise form may be pleased with this manual.

Essentials of Practice of Pharmacy. Arranged in the form of Questions and Answers. Second Edition. By Lucius E. Sayre, Ph. G. Pp. 200. Cloth, \$1.00. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders. 1894.

Any one seeking a quiz on old school pharmacy will probably be satisfied with this little book.

SOMETHING NEW. THE FIRST WORK ON MATERIA MEDICA EVER PUBLISHED WHICH DOES NOT CONTAIN A CLINICAL SYMPTOM.

A Synthetic Materia Medica, Based Upon Drs. Hughes and Duke's *Clycopædia of Drug Pathogenesis*. By the Medical Investigation Club, of Baltimore, Md. Honorary: Elias C. Price, M. D., Prof. Institutes, Southern Homœopathic Medical College.

Active:

Eldridge C. Price, M. D., Prof. Mat. Med. and Therap., S. H. M. C;

R. W. Mifflin, M. D., Prof. Pathology and Practice, S. H. M. C;

O. E. Janney, M. D., Prof. Pædology and Orthopædic Surgery, S. H. M. C;

G. T. Shower, M. D., Lecturer on Pharmacy, S. H. M. C;

Henry Chandler, M. D., Prof. Physiology and Histology, S. H. M. C.

The foregoing work will be issued from the press of Messrs.

Boericke & Tafel within the next few months. The book will contain between forty and fifty of the chief drugs of our *Materia Medica*, and may be used either in conjunction with the *Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesis* or independently. The work is purely pathogenetic, and in it no symptom appears that has not been experienced by at least two experimenters. The isolated symptoms of drugs are not regarded as worthless, but they have simply been left in the *Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesis* for future verification by other experimenters.

Each drug is treated in the following manner:

1st. Remarks on the records from which the symptoms have been taken.

2d. The parts of the organism chiefly affected by the drug are emphasized; *i. e.*, the general sphere of action of the drug.

3d. The detailed symptoms arranged in groups according to the Hahnemannian anatomical scheme. Every symptom noted has appended to it, after the manner of an algebraic exponent, a figure denoting the number of experimenters who have experienced the given symptom; *e. g.*, "dry cough⁵" "Stitching pains in the chest⁷." Thus, pathogenetic expressions are condensed, avoiding verbosity, and at the same time the pathogenetic value of the symptom is given.

4th. Following the symptomatology is the therapeutic application of the drug. Herein only the pure pathogenetic indications for the drug are given, the pure Homœopathic relationship only of the drug to diseased conditions being considered.

The object of the book is to enable the physicians to practice medicine according to the law of similars by retaining reliable indications only, reducing the characteristic pathogenetic indications of drugs to a small compass, and placing the whole in a compact volume which will come within two hundred pages. The busy practitioner has, therefore, a book at his command which will give him what no other work yet written supplies; *i. e.*, a concise collection of symptomatologies which contain no symptom that cannot be traced to a pathogenetic origin, and the medical student has a text book upon which he can depend for pathogenetic drug effects.

The work has not been hastily or carelessly done, but has been in process of construction since the winter of 1888. Before the International Homœopathic Congress, in 1891, Dr. J. P. Dake said: "Now, in regard to this work of the Baltimore Club, I have been watching it very closely, and I must say that I have been greatly delighted with it."

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the new translation and edition of Hahnemann's last and crowning work, the *Chronic Diseases*, continue to come in, and it is hoped to push the work through the press during the coming summer. The boarder line of cost, however, is but barely in sight, and a few more names in aid of the work is needed. The price of the book to subscribers will be \$5 net, delivered *post, or expressage pre paid*.

Owing to the fact that the symptoms will be paragraphed as in the *Materia Medica Pura*, and that there will be copious foot-notes, it is difficult to estimate accurately the size of the book, but probably it will run about 1,300 pages of large octavo.

The translating will be done by Professor L. H. Tafel. The editorship will be assumed by Dr. Pemberton Dudley, secretary of the American Institute of Homœopathy. Dr. Richard Hughes will aid the work by foot notes on the origin of many of the symptoms in the same manner he did for Dr. Dudgeon's translations of the *Materia Medica Pura*. He will also write the preface.

Hempel's translation of this work (the only one heretofore made in English), published fifty years ago, erred in rendering Hahnemann's German in too liberal a manner and, also, in omitting more or less matter that was deemed by the translator to be unnecessary. That fault will hardly be found with the present translation, for the instructions of the publishers are to give the English speaking world as literal a translation as it is possible to make, without doing violence to the English tongue of Hahnemann's work, a work of strong, rugged German that will not lend itself to elegant English. But it is the work of a master hand for all that, a work, we believe, that will *live*.

"WHAT is Disease and How It Can be Cured" is the title of a little essay published by Alcides Valdiri, of the Hahnemann College, Philadelphia, Pa. Any one wishing a copy may obtain it gratis by addressing the author at foregoing address.

THE *Medical Gleaner* makes the following comments of Burnett's *New Cure for Consumption*.

"The subject is here considered from a Homœopathic standpoint, the author claiming that experimentatives in this line originated in his school. He had been testing inoculation with attenuated disease virus for years before Koch burst upon the world. Although Koch is now under a reactionary cloud, his great work will yet vindicate him, and his theory, which is correct, will come to be universally recognized, the only difference being that it will be applied on Homœopathic principles. The author is a clear, strong thinker, and a most fascinating writer. His arguments are very convincing, and if upon almost anything but a medical topic, would seem to be final. C."

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SWAN'S POTENCIES.

The widow of the late Dr. Samuel Swan has turned over to the firm of Boericke & Tafel all of the late doctor's famous potencies, and they will hereafter manage the sale of them for her account. It may interest our readers to know what Dr. Swan had to say for his lauded and also equally derided potencies, and therefore we print here the two circulars he was wont to send out to all inquirers:

NOSODES AND MORBIFIC PRODUCTS.

The question is frequently asked, "what are nosodes, and wherein do they differ from other remedies, and where can their therapeutic action be found recorded?" This would have been answered, but the unexpected demand for my Catalogue from Old School physicians, many of the requests expressing a desire for a full account of the action of nosodes, and morbid products, makes it advisable to first enlighten those gentlemen on Homœopathy and high potencies, of which, from recent writings, they show a profound ignorance. Therefore first: What is Homœopathy? It is a system of medicine based on the Law, that any drug which will produce a symptom or a group of symptoms in a healthy person, will cure that symptom or group of symptoms if met with in the sick.

To ascertain what peculiar symptoms a drug will produce on the healthy, many persons have made provings of drugs, by taking them in crude form or diluted, and it was found that no matter how many different people proved a drug, it always produced its most prominent symptom alike in all. Then, when applied to the cure of the sick, a careful examination was made of the sick person, and the symptoms noted down, and the drug which produced those symptoms in the prover was given to the patient.

Hahnemann says, "besides the totality of the symptoms, it is impossible to discover any other manifestation by which diseases could express their need of relief." It was soon found that if the remedy was given in massive doses or in the crude form, it was apt to produce a medicinal disease much harder to cure than the original, as is frequently seen in the old practice from too much mercury or quinine. Hence, Hahnemann began to reduce his doses, and finding the smallest quantity he could weigh or measure was

too strong, he commenced a process of potentizing in the proportion of 1 to 100. Experimenting pupils have continued this process, in order to ascertain the limit of attenuation, but found, to their astonishment, that the more the drug was potentized by attenuation, the greater its curative power became, and the less liability to reaction or sequelæ.

The first rule, therefore, in Homœopathy is the selection of the *similar* drug.

The second rule of Homœopathy is the *single remedy*, because if the effect of the drug on the prover, covered the symptoms of the case to be treated, one remedy was all that was sufficient. The third rule is the *minimum dose*, that is, the smallest dose that will effect a cure. A large majority of Homœopathic physicians ignore this rule, and use low potencies and crude drugs, and from repeated failures are disgusted with Homœopathy and fall back on old school practice. One seemingly unanswerable argument against high potencies is, that "they have neither taste or smell, and no analysis has been able to find any medicine in them, and therefore they are worthless." This is a most infantile argument. Are Homœopathic remedies the only sick-making substances in nature that cannot be detected? How about the miasms of Intermittent fever, Measles, Scarlet fever, Cholera, Smallpox, etc.? Can any of the wise men detect them before they make people sick? These miasms are very powerful poisons, but they cannot be detected any more than the viewless winds that distribute them over the country. The answer to this is, experience has proved that there IS remedial power in these high potencies, and always in the line of the proving of the drug they represent, and none deny it that have ever used them.

Now what are nosodes? In the widest sense, all sick-making substances, not morbid products, are nosodes, but it is generally applied to all innocuous substances, such as various articles of food, etc., which when potentized, exhibit wonderful properties, and in directions contrary to what might have been expected. With such remedies as Skimmed Milk, Sour Milk, New Milk, Sugar of Milk, Dog's Milk, Cat's Milk, etc., there have been made remarkable cures in sick headache, diphtheria, pains all over the body, eye troubles, relief from fatigue (rivaling Cocoa in that respect), and many other afflictions.

Morbid products contain the poison which caused the disease, and by potentizing, are able to cure the disease that produced them. Among the diseases cured are Potts disease of the spine, Hodgskins disease, Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet fever, Diphtheria, Septicæmia, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Eczema, Chronic catarrh, Vesical catarrh, Gall stones, Carbuncles, Ulcers, Tubercles, etc. These as well as the nosodes must be used in the highest potencies to ensure success.

The rationale of high potencies, or how they cure, may be theorized about, but the knowledge is of no practical importance as long as we know that they *do act*, and in the line of the provings. It is the acme of stupidity to deny their action, without having tested them, and ridicule of Homœopathy, Nosodes, Morbid Products, High Potencies, etc., not only show ignorance, but stupidity in publishing that ignorance to the world.

SAMUEL SWAN,

April, 1890.

13 West 38th Street, New York.

HIGH ATTENUATIONS.

Swan's high potencies seem to be a great cause of offence to some physicians, especially to those who never use them, or have no idea of the meaning of Potentization, and exhaustive articles, overflowing with mathematical erudition have been, and are still being written to prove that they are not centesimal like Hahnemann's, nor in any sense high.

As I never claimed that they were centesimal like Hahnemann's, all this array of figures only represents a waste of time and talents.

Their only claim to being centesimal, lies in the fact that I use the same quantity of water to make a given potency, which is used in making a Hahnemannian potency.

I do not call them centesimal, but simply Swan's High Potencies, and as those who use them are satisfied with their action, *I do not propose to change the mode of preparing them in any respect.*

Those who once use them, continue to use them, and say they are "*Surprised and delighted with their action,*" others that they are "*reliable, prompt and effective, curing where the lower potencies have failed,*" and others that they "*never knew the luxury of practicing Homœopathy till they began to use high potencies.*" Why should I change the process of their preparation?

The question arises, why is it that Swan's potencies are so much more effective than those made by any other process? I answer, that in my opinion, it is owing to the *mode* of preparing them, and in the *violent succession* they are subjected to in that process, which is *as important a factor as dilution*, and is in accordance with the teachings of Hahnemann.

Fluxion potencies are so called because they are made according to the mathematical rule of Fluxions, or the relation of variable quantities changing at each instant of time, and consequently their *material* attenuation cannot be ascertained by the rule of Harmonical progression, as in the Hahnemannian process.

All organic substances, when analyzed, show various combinations of simple elements, and differentiate by means of a force or spirit inherent to each combination, and which always expresses itself by the same molecular arrangement, and which in the crude form it is restrained from expanding, and making known its capacities and its possibilities. Potentization is the mode of freeing this spirit from its prison.

We can easily conceive how the latent power or spirit is held in the molecules of a tincture and as easily understand that if those molecules are broken, the liberated force will expand and be retained by other molecules it may come in contact with, and these in their turn being broken up, a still greater expansion takes place.

This process is illustrated in its fullest extent in the Fluxion process. The continuous stream pouring out and impinging with great force, through many apertures on a single drop, in a capsule with rounded base, holding just 100 drops, dashes the molecules with great violence against each other, and against the capsule, so each successive drop of the descending stream, breaks up the preceeding molecules, and sets free the continually expanding force, to be taken up by new molecules, and the process is continually repeated. The expansion of the spirit or force proceeding in an incalculable ratio, and infinitely beyond the mere mechanical subdivision of a sup-

posed drop of molecules, irrespective of its inherent spirit. No other process than the Fluxion can do this, and the attenuated spirit retained in the final menstruum, is better able to act upon the sick spirit of the man, for it has an expansion that brings it on a plane with his diseased vitality. Thus is shown the wisdom of Hahnemann's instructions concerning Succussion, as an important factor in Dynamization, and which thoughtless persons ignore; and also the reason why Fluxion potencies are higher than those made on the Hahnemannian or any other plan.

A word more and I have done. I made my potencies for my own use, and had no intention of selling them.

The constant demand, and my inability to afford to *give* them, compelled me to set a price upon them. I never asked any one to buy them, and whenever, by any process, more *honest*, and *effective* potencies are made, the profession will seek them and I without regret cease to sell mine.

SAML. SWAN, M. D.

13 W. 38th Street, New York.

The prices of Dr. Swan's potencies may be found in the RECORDER's advertising pages.

THE St. Louis publisher of "Dr." Geo. W. Carey's "The Biochemic System of Medicine" continues to beat his tomtoms in a manner that would be amusing were it not for the injustice done to reputable physicians. As was showed in the last issue of the RECORDER the author of the book, or rather the person who pitch-forked it together, appears on the title page as "George W. Carey, M. D."

This George W. Carey, "M. D." according to Polk's Register, was graduated from the "Northwestern College of Biochemistry" in the year 1889; this so-called "college" was founded in 1889, and in 1889 this "Dr." Geo. W. Carey was "dean" of the college from which he received his degree. The first edition of this book was simply a reprint of Boericke & Dewey's able work; the second edition is the same, only "Dr." Carey has been compelled to alter the wording a little to dodge a suit for infringement of copyright.

Dr. Carey asserts that "Biochemistry is not Homœopathy," and then filches right and left from the work of Homœopaths and passes off what he has thus acquired for "Biochemistry." Even cases in which the 200th potency was employed are quoted by this wonderful "doctor," and the reader who knows no better is led to believe that the men who are thus quoted were "biochemists." The late Dr. Guernsey is one of these, and the uninformed reader might easily assume that he was a disciple of "Dr." Carey. The late Dr. Brigham appears as a biochemist, and also Dr. C. B. Knerr,

Dr. W. P. Wesselhoeft, Dr. John H. Clark, Dr. R. T. Cooper, Dr. A. L. Monroe, Dr. H. P. Holmes—but why continue the list? every case cited by Boericke & Dewey is copied and also *all* their original matter, and if all this were to be eliminated there would be nothing left of “Dr.” Carey’s book save a few scattered bits of science like the following: “The sun of Biochemistry sheds its beams over the world. Before its refulgent rays poisons flee away.”

The whole affair, the book and its publication, is a disgrace to medical literature.

DR. MARTIN DESCHERE, of New York city, contributes a strong paper to the last issue of the *Homœopathic Journal of Obstetrics* on the subject of vaccination. He maintains that “the principles of vaccination is, in my opinion, correct, and based upon a sound law of nature. Its execution, however, I consider antiquated, barbarous, filthy and dangerous; at the same time unnecessary, as for prophylactic effects Homœopathic physicians can do better.” Later he says: “I have never seen variola to occur in individuals to whom I had given the 3d of *Vaccinum* or *Variolinum* even if they had been in close proximity to smallpox. I have taken it myself when treating smallpox. I have given it to my children, who had been actually exposed to smallpox. I do not believe that there is any method in medicine that cannot be improved upon, and *I consider the administration of potentized vaccine an improvement upon the old method.*”

The italics are Dr. Descheres.

ANOTHER pioneer Homœopath has gone to his rest—Dr. M. W. Campbell, of Troy, N. Y. Dr. Campbell was born in 1822, at Fort Edward, Washington county, N. Y., and was a descendant of the Highlander Campbells, famous in song and story. His early life was a hard struggle. He was graduated from the Cleveland Homœopathic College in 1853, and began his professional career at Stillwater, N. Y. In 1863 he removed to Troy, where he continued in active and successful practice until his death. He was stricken with apoplexy while on a professional visit, regained consciousness sufficiently to recognize his family and friends and then peacefully passed away.

By an unfortunate oversight a mistake was made in the Champagne advertisement, the celebrated Mumm's Champagne, on RECORDER advertising page xviii. Our advertising page stated that the importations from January 1st to November 1st, 1893, were 60,641 cases while the real figures were 71,751, exceeding other brands by 25,951 cases.

Mumm's champagne has the endorsement of more physicians whose endorsements mean something than any other wine on the market. Champagne is a peculiar wine, of exceptional merits, and in certain diseases may be prescribed with great benefit.

EDWARD BOK writes in a philosophical manner (*Art in Advertising*) of the present craze for getting subscribers for journals, or customers for a business, by offering premiums of some sort. When a journal does this sort of thing, he argues, it virtually confesses that on its own merits alone it is not a success. The same reasoning applies also to business houses that offers free chromos and spoons as inducements to buyers. But after all the chromos and spoons have been given out, remarks Mr. Bok in substance, the droves of bargain hunters always go back to the better class of houses, feeling safer in dealing with them.

THROUGH the efforts of Dr. Homer I. Ostrom, the well known surgeon of the Hahnemann Hospital, New York, a complete operating room has been built and equipped in connection with that institution. Dr. Ostrom has furnished the operating room with all that belongs to modern surgery, every article being made of iron and glass. The operating room and its appointments are a credit to any hospital, and Dr. Ostrom deserves, and we doubt not, has received the thanks of his confreres for this additional proof of the high rank occupied by Homoeopathic surgery.

A MORAL may be drawn from the following veracious episode of Chicago life, which lately came under the notice of the writer. A citizen of this burg of high buildings and high winds became possessed, in ways unknown, with the idea that *Mullein oil* would be a desirable acquisition, and accordingly hied him to a pharmacy to procure the same. Learning from the urbane clerk that much money was necessary to obtain only a small quantity of the oil

aforesaid, that in fact, it was one of the precious things of pharmacy, like *Ambergris*, or *Tonquin musk*, or *Aurum metallicum*; he refused to pay the price demanded. He was then led to reflect that there was down in the purlieu of the first ward, on Clark street, a certain economical drug store, which claimed to sell way up drugs at way down prices, and that he could not do better than perigrinate thitherwards and get his costly pinguideous substance at rock bottom prices. Glee was in his heart when an urbane clerk, who was, alas, also mendacious, gave him an ounce of *Mullein oil* for fifteen cents.

Now comes the moral, not so recondite but that it may be seen without explanation.

This economical *Mullein oil* proved to be a most base fluid extract, fiery with spirit, sticky with glycerine, and made from the leaves of the plant. It was not at all that aromatic, ruby-colored essence prepared from the verbascum flowers, for which his soul yearned.

Very loath, that parsimonious citizen was compelled to go back to the respectable pharmacy and pay full price, nothing abated, before he obtained the desired article.

He also surrendered the fluid extract to the pharmacy where it now remains on exhibition as a trophy of the excellence of cheap drugs and of the wisdom of buying them.—*J. B. S. K. in Medical Visitor.*

THE following is the *Medical Record's* review of Dewey's *Essentials*:

This quiz compend is intended as a "guide to that grand edifice, now a century old, the Homœopathic materia medica." We have read it with considerable interest, for if it is true the vast majority of medical men are still in the gall of bitterness and the bonds of iniquity. After reading that the "*Natrum mur.* patient has a mild, tearful disposition, aggravated by consolation, while the *Pulsatilla* patient seeks consolation," we unhesitatingly enroll ourselves under the banner of *Pulsatilla*.

Good for you, Dr. Schrady, you study the *Essentials* and you will soon become a big and worthy Medicine Chief who can perform miracles hitherto undreamed of by the sachems of your tribe.

AGAIN, this time by Dr. S. G. A. Brown, of Shippensburg, Pa., reported in the *Medical Century*, has *Calcarea carb.* 30 shown its power over horrible pain of biliary calculi. "He was raving like

a madman," writes Dr. Brown, but in ten minutes after the medicine had been given he was quiet. "The effect was magical." *Calcarea carb.* did what morphine and the hypodermic syringe failed to accomplish. Of course this is not a new use of the remedy but it serves to point out the fact that when advanced methods of treatment fails you can fall back on Homœopathy with the assurance that it will not fail. Perhaps it would be nearer the literal truth to apply the term "advanced" to the Homœopathic treatment. In the *Chronic Diseases* will be found what to many practitioners is a mine of unworked advanced methods. Every Homœopathic physician should subscribe for the new edition of that grand book.

"It is surprising to me," wrote W. H. Holcombe, thirty years ago, "that our medical brethren have not contributed more evidence to books and journals of the curative value of *Cimex* in intermittent fevers. Dr. Davis and myself [at Natchez, Miss.] rely on it with great confidence in at least one-half of our cases. More than one paroxysm rarely occurs: they are successively lighter and lighter. The planters and overseers who have used it put great faith in it. * * * I have no exact knowledge of its properties, and its use is always empirical." Curiously enough the same issue of the old journal containing the foregoing has a rather warm letter from Carroll Dunham defending the remedies from the "Animal Kingdom," in which, among others, he mentions the remedy used by Holcombe as being "so valuable against miasmatic diseases." *Cimex* is not a very nice remedy to think about, but it is no worse or as bad in that respect than Koch's "*Lymph.*" It was also used by our regular friends (and dropped as usual before the days of Homœopathy. In Allen's *Encyclopædia* we read from provings:

"Chilliness over the whole body; she was obliged to lie down and be warmly covered; lasting an hour and a half, followed by creeping flushes of heat on the body, with sensation as though sweat would break out, but very transient; in the morning (after twenty-four hours)."

"Chilliness at times, soon followed by dry heat, then by some dry heat with anxiety, so that she could not rest long in any place, with frequent yawning and a weak pulse, almost without thirst but with desire for drinking because the throat was dry, lasting nearly all day (after four hours)."

"Sweat on the head and on the nose; warmth in the morning and during rest (after twenty-four hours)."

"*A Text-Book of Gynecology.*" By James C. Wood, A. M., M. D., etc., etc., etc. This is a royal octave volume of nearly nine hundred pages. It is double indexed and contains two hundred and ten illustrations. This work is very complete, constituting a little library in itself, which is an economical point in its favor. Given an impecunious student or doctor who wants to know all there is about Gynecology, it will be a master stroke in economy, and an exhibition of excellent bookish taste to pay \$6 or \$7 for this elegant and cyclopedic work—six dollars in cloth and seven dollars in half morocco.

It is notable that the author puts unusual stress upon diagnosis, exhausting this feature completely. This will surprise that uninvestigating class of physicians (outside of Homœopathy) who have fallen into the conclusion that this school pays little attention to diagnosis and causal conditions. The work is all it pretends to be, and more, and it will put a fine climacteric touch to any physician's library, whatever his school of practice. The illustrations are accurate and beautiful, while the print is large, clear and clean.—*C., in Medical Gleaner.*

THIS WORK [Homœopathic Bibliography] is a complete catalogue of the literature of the Homœopathic school of medicine. The probabilities are that but few physicians outside the Homœopathic school have any idea of the extensive character of their literature. In proportion to the number of their practitioners the probabilities are that they have the largest literature of any school of medicine.

It is a literature upon which Eclectics can draw to a better advantage in therapeutics than upon that of the old school. Very many of their works should be in the libraries of Eclectic physicians.—*Chicago Medical Times.*

IN reviewing the treatment of these cases [Appendicitis] I cannot recall all the remedies used, but one remedy stands out as prominently in this as *Bryonia* in Hepatitis, and that is *Dioscorea* xx, and whatever success I have had in the treatment of this disease has been largely due to the use of *Dioscorea*.—*Dr. J. D. Craig in The Clinique.*

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

Dr. J. G. Bowers has removed from St. Peter's, Minn., to Riceville, Iowa. "St. Peter's," he writes, "is a good place for a *young man who is a Homœopath.*"

Dr. E. G. Pyrum-Perry has removed to Fryeburg Centre, Maine.

"Separate boards or none."—*Hahnemannian Monthly*.

The Denver Homœopathic College and Hospital has been incorporated. Montreal is to have a Homœopathic Hospital.

How about that "dying out?"

"Yes, brethren, Homœopathy has its limitations—so has the ocean."—*Clinical Reporter*.

Now that the law has taken tuberculosis in hand and registers every case the scourge will "become less and less," according to the *Medical Record*. Just now we wish the law would take toothache in hand.

"One is surprised to see how tolerant is the human stomach," remarks an esteemed "regular" exchange, anent heroic drugging. But when it goes it goes, too often, like the deacon's one hoss sled.

The sectarian is a man who believes a principle to be greater than himself.

Cheap John vaccine points are made by coating them with mucilage and croton oil. And you "get results" from them, too.

Dr. Ashmead asks "why not register the male prostitutes?"—the syphilitic and gonorrhœaic. 'Caus man makes the laws is the "why not," perhaps.

Dr. Clarence E. Beebe has removed to 23 W. 33d St., New York.

Dr. A. E. White has removed from Black River Falls to Racine, Wis.

"Doctor, for your own good you cannot neglect to look well as to the source of the medicines you use. The best are none too good, and the poorest are damnably poor when you consider their effect on your business or professional intetests and upon your patients"—Dr. Bloyer in *Ec. Med. Jour.*

Antiseptic chewing gum is the latest addition to the anti family.

A doctor may make fifty cures with *Aconite* or *Rhus* and nothing is thought of the matter, but when one is made with *Antiquankimosus*—whew! how the band plays!

"Punctum saliens," the leaping, palpitating point of life itself."—Esteemed C.

Patience is from God and hurry from the Devil say the Turks.

If any legislator can be the means of suppressing those vile pests who disgraceful nature with advertising blotches he will deserve a monument.

Dr. Kohler, the discoverer of cocaine, made nothing out of it and is now a struggling practitioner.

It took twelve policemen and a State doctor to vaccinate a 350 pound Brooklyn woman, according to *The Sun*.

A third-year Hahnemann College student would like a place during vacation as assistant. Address E., care HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Wood's *Text Book of Gynecology* is a success. It was not written with a pair of scissors.

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THE LIFE OF HAHNEMANN.

By Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.

[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER XXXVII.

FIFTIETH FEST-JUBILEE—LETTERS TO RUMMEL—HAHNEMANN'S
PORTRAITS.

The fiftieth anniversary of Hahnemann's graduation in medicine at the University of Erlangen was now approaching. For half a century he had been devoting his life and talents to the good of suffering humanity, and his followers in all parts of the world determined to celebrate in a proper manner this day of honor to the beneficent old man. For several months before his friends had been preparing this surprise. Contributions had been solicited, letters written to Homœopaths in other countries, and every effort made to fittingly commemorate the event.

Previous to this time there had been no very satisfactory pictures of Hahnemann. The editions of "The Organon" of 1819, 1824 and 1829 each contained a half length engraving, drawn by Junge and engraved by Stölzel, in which he is represented sitting with a pen in hand.

Callisen in his *Lexicon** mentions these pictures, and a quarto lithograph by Fr. Jos. V. A. Broussais, in Froriep's *Notiz. aus der Natur und Heilkunst*, vol. iv., 1825, No. 12. (No. 78.) It is probable that there were no other pictures of the reformer.

While planning the Fest-Jubilee his friends wished a reliable portrait and medal of himself to present to him upon that occasion, and the difficulty was to get him to sit without letting him suspect the object. Dr. Rummel was intrusted with this task,

* "Medicinisches Schriftsteller-Lexicon." Copenhagen, 1831.

and he succeeded in representing to him that the portraits hitherto published of him were incorrect and that some of his admirers wished greatly to have a portrait of him that would be a good likeness.

If the picture from which the former engraving had been taken was a good likeness (they knew it was not), a new engraving might be taken from it; but if it was not, he was told that funds for a new portrait had already been subscribed, and he was requested to give sittings to their artist. A similar story was invented in reference to the medal.

The celebrated portrait painter Schoppe was engaged for the painting, and a young medallist named Dietrich was requested to execute the medal.

The letters which follow are from Hahnemann to Rummel upon this subject, and are interesting exponents of Hahnemann's mind about the matter. Rummel published them in 1852 in the *Zeitung*, and they were translated into the *British Journal of Homœopathy*. *

“*Dear Colleague:*

“Your united desire to possess a counterfeit resemblance of my face which shall be a better likeness than the copper-plate and lithographic engravings that have hitherto appeared does honor to your partiality towards me, and cannot be otherwise than flattering to me, but it cannot be fulfilled by your proposition; what you miss in the copy is absent also in the painting, sufficient resemblance. I am not indeed as vain as Alexander, the conqueror of the world, *qui nec pingi, nisi ab Apelle, nec fingi volebat nisi a Praxitele*, but I have no desire to see another copy made of the unlike oil painting. For in that case the public would be made to believe that my face must be just as the second copy shall represent it to be.

“Should I live, and should some good portrait painter come in my way, I would get my likeness taken and that in a larger size than the last, as you desire; and if the engraver or lithographer would, before publishing his work, take a look at me himself, I believe a good likeness might be the result. But should this not happen, then let us leave things as they are, let me only be handed down to posterity in the spiritual features of the inner man which are not indistinctly portrayed in what I have written. My vanity does not go beyond this. It will be very agreeable

**Allg. Hom. Zeit.*, Vol. xliv., p. 3. [July 26, 1852.] *Brit. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. xi., p. 62.

to me to receive your visit, only I beg of you to let me know when you will come, some little time beforehand.

"The new number of the *Archiv*, is just what I could wish. Your reply to Wedekind and Hentschel is in what I consider an appropriate style, not so mild, and, if I may be allowed the expression, so humble and deferential as are some of the older criticisms in the *Archiv*, but you say in a manly way to their face and without sparing them what they ought to hear from the men who are assured of the goodness of their cause.

"Gross's commencement of the aggressive likewise gives me much pleasure; I have enjoyed it.

"No more to-day, as the post hour is come.

"Yours sincerely,

"SAM. HAHNEMANN."

"Coethen, 19th Feb'y, 1829."

"COETHEN, 2d April, 1829.

"Dear Colleague:

"Young Dietrich has had two afternoon sittings for the purpose of modelling me, and the head seems to be getting very like. He is a clever and modest young man. You are such a good observer of yourself that you will pardon me for giving you some advice for the purpose of rendering your observations somewhat more certain and instructive.*

"I beg you will take these corrections in good part. He who can do much, of him will enough be expected.

"In that respect those are better off who can do little or nothing; with that you may console yourself. Have you still many epidemic diseases in your neighborhood? Does their treatment go on well? Intermittent fevers are also met with in this place, but I see but few of them. *Bellad.* and *Antim. crudem* 2 were sufficient.

"Yours sincerely,

"SAM. HAHNEMANN.

"You will oblige me if you will kindly send me when you have an opportunity about a drachm of *Regulus antimonii*. I must have the metal among my medicines, and am not content with the *Sulphuret* and *Tartrate of Antimony*."

*Here follows the citation of certain symptoms, with queries to make them more clear.

“ COETHEN, 16th April, 1829.

“*Dear Colleague:*

“ I thank you from my heart for your good and kindly meant wishes on the occurrence of the seventy-fifth anniversary of my birthday; may the Supreme Being preserve you also in good health for the benefit of our art and of your dear family. * * * The first attacks of the intermittent fever that at present prevails in your neighborhood, and throughout a great extent of the surrounding country, may certainly have a certain epidemic exciting cause, may be of identical nature, and on their first appearance the Homœopathic remedy adapted for the epidemic generally will usually afford rapid and certain aid; but when after many paroxysms they pass into the chronic state, it is certain that psora soon begins in most cases to play the chief part, and they then all pass into the psoric intermittent fever. That a medical man engaged in active practice has not much time to search about in the *materia medica* is very true. How useful then will be a good alphabetical repertory once it is completed, which it would be if my collaborators would but apply themselves diligently to the work.

“ I know not if you have seen anything of my directions as to how to proceed with this work. Some days since I sent such a scheme to Dr. Schweikert, with instructions when he had made himself familiar with it to communicate it on to Dr. Stapf, so that the latter might then communicate it to you. Whether it has got that length, whether Stapf has it yet I know not: but I beg you, when you are acquainted with the idea, to devote a portion of your leisure time to this generally useful work, and to work up *Sulphur* upon octavo-sized sheets, written upon one side only. I am very much obliged to you for the *Regulus antimonii*.

“ As regards the motto,* you are right in the main; I am quite open to be informed of a better one. In place of the former one I now send you one which you may perhaps think more suitable, and I send another besides in order that you may exercise a selection. Dietrich's bust every one says is a perfect likeness. We cannot, however, reckon upon Schoppe. The high synedrium of the Berlin Satraps, in whose sight the obscure Coethen doctor has not yet found favour, would never forgive

* Refers to a motto which he had sent for his picture, but which Rummel considered inappropriate.

him were he to degrade his art so low. I beg to be kindly remembered to yourself and your wife.

"Yours most sincerely,

"SAMUEL HAHNEMANN."

"*Dear Colleague :*

"I thank you for having selected Schoppe. That eminent artist has been here for some days and has nearly finished my picture the size of life with hands, and has succeeded as completely as even you and my friends could wish. You will be delighted when you see it.

"And what shall I say of Dr. Schmit, of Vienna? His appearance here was highly prized by me; our art has much to expect from him. He was with me five evenings and afforded me rare pleasure, until Mr. Schoppe's business with me rendered it impossible for me to enjoy his society any longer.

"My bust by Mr. Dietrich, an excellent young artist, is finished and is *very* like, as Mr. Schoppe himself, who has seen it, confesses.

"Now I know that no wretched daub of me will be handed down to posterity, and I will also know that my friends will not allow my spiritual man to be transmitted to posterity in the caricature that calumnious enemies have sought to draw of me in their writings.

"I must beg you to inform Stapf of all this, and to thank him in my name for being so active as regards Count J.'s wishes. The letters he sent me to look at gave me much pleasure; I shall send them back to him by the earliest opportunity.

"Yours most sincerely,

"SAM. HAHNEMANN."

"*Coethen, 27th April, 1829.*"

Hahnemann during this spring and summer of 1829 was exceedingly busy. He was giving sittings to his two artists, working on the "*Materia Medica*," keeping up an extensive correspondence, all in addition to his large practice by mail and the time given to his numerous visitors.

In a letter to Stapf dated June 22, 1829, he says:* "I never

**Hom. World*, Vol. xxv., p. 19; "*Annals Brit. Hom. Society*," Vol. ii., p. 156.

read the *Allgemeiner Anzeiger*, because I have no time to do so. Even the political papers lie beside me several days before I can look at them. My time is much taken up, months fly past like days.

"As regards the publication of my 'Lesser Writings' I can confidently trust to your good judgment. I leave it entirely to you."

Hahnemann's fame had also extended to other countries, and many people were now becoming interested in the new law of cure.

Hahnemann mentions in a letter written in 1829 that Sir Walter Scott had requested a great patroness of literature, Baroness von Ende, to send him two copies of the fourth edition of the "Organon." Dudgeon, in a foot-note to this while wondering where Scott got his information about Homœopathy, says that nowhere does he find any mention of either the Baroness von Ende nor Hahnemann in Lockhardt's "Life of Scott."*

In 1829 Hahnemann thus speaks of the tongue of calumny, and especially of schisms in the rank of his own school, in a letter to Stapf dated Coethen, February 20, 1829:† "Ingratitude recoils on those who practice it. We should have too much self-respect to get angry with it. We must judge of this attempt to injure us by our reason, we must not take it to heart if we are wise. Contemptible and detestable though this conduct seems to my reason, I do not vex myself about it because that would do me harm, and because, however much I might be annoyed, that would not alter the matter. It is a trial sent from above by the all-wise and all-good Ruler, who guides everything for the best if we knew how to regard it as a good lesson, and to regulate our future course by it.

"He who, as regards vexations about injuries, etc., does not remain master of himself, does not treat them with indifference, but allows his mind to be embittered, poisoned by them, will not live long; he will so soon have to leave this world.

"And what an odious thing it is to be overcome by anger. Strive to keep far from you all sensitiveness in regard to such things so that nothing can deprive you of your composure, of your God-given mental tranquility, otherwise you will not be

* *Hom. World*, Vol. xxv., 113. "Annals Brit. Hom. Society," Vol. ii., p. 242.

† *Hom. World*, Vol. xxiv., p. 502. "Annals Brit. Hom. Society," Vol. ii., p. 249.

long on earth. Take warning! Learn this great beautiful lesson! It will do you good.

“Do not allow your displeasure to find utterance, otherwise the one may assert that there is schism amongst us, and that would be injurious to the good cause. Feel your own value and smile at this affair in the firm and well-founded conviction that this alliance of these two gentlemen will not last long.”*

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

CELEBRATION OF THE FIFTIETH FEST-JUBILEE AT COETHEN— LETTER FROM HAHNEMANN CONCERNING IT—FOUNDA- TION OF FIRST HOMŒOPATHIC SOCIETY.

On the 10th of August, 1829, the great Fest-Jubilee was celebrated.† It was fifty years since he graduated from the Medical School of Erlangen.

All the town took on a gala dress. From everywhere the friends and former pupils of the old Master gladly assembled to do him honor. From all parts of Germany they came to crown his head with garlands of laurel. They brought him many presents. The Duke and Duchess gave him generous gifts. His fellow-townsmen honored him. It was a red-letter day in the history of Homœopathy.

Stapf, in his journal, gave the following account of this important meeting:‡

SAMUEL HAHNEMANN'S FIFTY-YEAR DOCTOR JUBILEE, HELD AT COETHEN THE 10TH OF AUGUST, 1829.

Pleasing and noteworthy in more than one respect was this day in the year-book of Homœopathic healing. The great founder of the system has now finished half a century devoted in a most successful, candid and zealous manner to the service of humanity and science.

From the thorny fields of the past he now garners the fruits of a fame crowned present. That which he has so long strug-

*He refers to Hartlaub and Trinks.

†Schweikert's *Zeitung f. natur. d. Homœopathie*, October 12, 1831, Vol. ii., p. 118. *Brit. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. xxx., p. 464. “Biographisches Denkmal,” p. 62. *Allg. Hom. Zeitung*, Vol. xxvi., p. 233. Also in *Anhalt-Coethensche Zeitung*, 1829, No. 63, 64. *Anhaltische Magaz.*, 1829, No. 34, 35. *National Zeitung der Deutschen*, 1829, No. 67.

‡*Archiv f. d. hom. Heilkunst*, Vol. viii., part 2, p. 96.

gled to obtain now wreathes the sternly serene brow of the happy conqueror.

Around him who had been so long exiled, persecuted and insulted was now entwined the most gladsome recognition, heartfelt reverence, gratitude and love of a wide circle of friends, far and near, visible and invisible.

This festival had been planned on the year previously, and invitations had been sent to many of the friends of the cause in order to honor the man and the system. From far and near, from almost every country in Europe, even from far-off South America, came letters accompanied by handsome presents, with congratulations and good wishes.

So the festal day approached. On the evening before many friends had arrived from Berlin, Braunschweig, Dresden, Eisenach, Leipzig, Merseberg, and many other places far and near. From far-away Swiss Basil came that old friend of Homœopathy, Dr. Siegrist.

Early on the morning of the 10th of August, at six o'clock, the matin-music of the old man's Jubilee was heard. At nine o'clock the enthusiastic assemblage of friends gathered in a room in his house.

On a table decorated like an altar, adorned with flowers and entwined with oak leaves, was placed the well-executed bust of Hahnemann. (This was the bust that was modelled by Dietrich, Jr., and was for sale for 4 thalers a copy.) On a side table stood a beautiful oil portrait of Hahnemann, with several lithographic copies taken from it.

Dr. Stapf now introduced the assembled friends to the grand old man and his family.

Dr. Regierungsrath Freiherr von Gersdorff, in a brief address of greeting and congratulation on this festal day, crowned his bust with fresh laurels.

Dr. Rummel then presented him, with hearty words, a splendidly written programme of the festival occasion.

Dr. Stapf gave him a jewel box lined with red velvet and containing a gold and a silver medal, on the face of which was a fine bust of Hahnemann in antique, with the words: "Samuel Hahnemann, born on the 10th of April, 1755, created a doctor at Erlangae on the 10th of August, 1779;" on the reverse the words: "Similia Similibus, and the inscription: *Medicinæ Homœopathicæ auctori discipuli et amici d 10 Aug. 1829.*" Copies of this medal were sold, in silver, for a thaler and 12

groschens; in bronze, for one thaler. They were made by the Leipzig coin engraver and artist Kruger.

Hofrath Dr. Muhlenbein, with a Latin address, presented a document containing the signatures of all who had contributed to this celebration.

Dr. Rummel presented him with an honorary diploma from the University of Erlangen.

Dr. Stapf brought to the Master a copy of his recently published book, the collection of Hahnemann's Lesser Writings.*

Albrecht, of Dresden, delivered a very delightful poem on the rise and merits of Homœopathy.

With deep emotion the venerable old man gave thanks to God that he had been allowed to make so sublime a discovery, and that he had been continued in bodily and mental vigor. With deep feeling he thanked the friends present who had so honored him on that day, thus made memorable in the annals of Homœopathy.

From this meeting was formed the Central Homœopathic Union of Germany.

The Duke and Duchess of Anhalt-Coethen sent a gold snuff box having the letter "F" inlaid in brilliants, and a valuable antique drinking cup, also writing the following letters of congratulation:†

"HOFRATH HAHNEMANN.

Dear Doctor.—It affords me very great pleasure to be able to congratulate you on this your 50th anniversary as a practising physician. You have done so great and lasting a service to mankind by the discovery and founding of the system of Homœopathy now already extended to all parts of the world that I gladly include myself among the number of those admirers who have assembled this day to bring you the tribute of their gratitude.

"As your Sovereign I feel myself doubly called upon to give befitting recognition of your professional labors by means of which you have done so much good to my country and myself. Accept therefore my sincerest congratulations. I also send you the enclosed snuff-box with my initials set in diamonds, a present which you will please accept as a memorial of your festival

*"Kleine Medicinische Schriften."

†Stapf's *Archiv f. d. hom. Heilkunst*, Vol. viii.

and as a slight token of my best wishes, and of the highest estimation in which I hold your services.

"Your faithful friend,

"DUKE FERDINAND.

"*Coethen, August 10, 1829.*"

The good Duchess Julie sent her physician an antique drinking cup, and with it the following very kindly letter:

"HOFRATH HAHNEMANN.

"*Most Honored Sir:* On this, your festival day, when so many admirers of your highly meritorious services renew their acknowledgments of the same, I also shall not omit to tender you my sincerest congratulations. You have now reached the beautiful goal from which you can look back upon a long lapse of years busily spent in useful labors, and can see now ripening the most beautiful fruits of your many endeavors in the wide diffusion of Homœopathy; this new system of medicine so advantageous to the welfare of mankind.

"May you yet experience for a very long time and with no interruption this exalted joy, and be assured that I shall always be a participant of it. Accept also the enclosed souvenir as a token of my gratitude, and with it the repeated assurance of my high esteem and of my best wishes for your prosperity.

"Your faithful friend,

"DUCHESS JULIE.

"*Coethen, Aug. 10, 1829.*"

A Society of Naturalists in the far east of Altenberg sent him an honorary diploma of membership.

To him from that great scholar and ardent naturalist and propagator of Homœopathy, Dr. Constantin Hering, of Paramaribo, in far off Surinam, there came a kindly letter.

After this festal friendly greeting the guests assembled in the garden of Hahnemann's house and passed many hours in social intercourse.

Later in the day a meeting was held in the assembly room of the hotel, in which a banquet was spread. It was at this meeting decided to place the balance of the money remaining after the expenses of the celebration were paid, in the hands of Drs. Muhlenbein and Rummel, to be used as a nucleus for the establishment of a Homœopathic clinic at some suitable place to be hereafter decided upon. All pledged themselves to contribute to this.

Quite a considerable sum was realized for the forthcoming hospital, by the sale of Hahnemann's pictures. Hahnemann writing to Stapf on May 12, 1831, says: "The only object of my portrait is to provide funds for the Homœopathic Institute (*in spe*), so that the copies may be sold for its benefit, not for that of myself or my family."*

†A society was then formed under the name "Society for the Promotion and Development of Homœopathic Medicine." It was called later the Central Homœopathic Union, the name by which it is known to-day.

It was decided to hold the meeting of this Society on the 10th of August, annually, in future, as an act of honor to the Master. Dr. Moritz Muller was elected President, and Dr. Albrecht, Jr., of Dresden, Secretary.

At the conclusion of this meeting all sat down to a banquet, the company of physicians being augmented by many distinguished guests then staying at Coethen for Homœopathic treatment. Hahnemann could not take the head of the table, the chair was left unoccupied, no one deeming himself fit to occupy his place. Happiness and hilarity prevailed at the table. Toasts were drunk to the illustrious persons present.

Upon Hahnemann's invitation, all present resorted to his house in the evening and enjoyed the friendliness of his company.

During the year 1828 the Homœopathic physicians of Leipsic had held meetings. A small bi-monthly paper, called *Praktische Mittheilungen der correspondenden Gesellschaft homœopathischer Aerzte*, was published. No. 1 commenced on January, 1828. It was devoted to reports of Homœopathic cures. Six numbers were issued during the year 1828.

It may not be amiss to mention that at a special invitation from Dr. Haubold, he, Drs. Franz, Hartmann and Hornburg held a meeting about the beginning of the year 1829, at Leipsic, for the purpose of discussing the doctrines of Homœopathy.‡ These meetings were continued monthly until the festival of the 10th of August. The last one was held but a few days previously. In July Dr. Moritz Muller joined this little society, probably the first Homœopathic society in the world.

The thesis of Dr. Rummel at the Fest-Jubilee was delivered in Latin. It was afterwards published in a quarto pamphlet at

**Hom. World*, Vol. xxv., p. 258.

†*Brit. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. xxx., p. 464.

‡Hartmann in *N. W. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. iv., p. 236.

Merseberg; this pamphlet contains the names of those who contributed to this celebration. Stapf also published in the *Archiv* (Vol. viii., p. 2.) this thesis, Dr. Muhlenbein's address, the letters from the Duke and Duchess, Dr. Hering's letter from Surinam, and Dr. Albrecht's poem.

Rummel's thesis contains a biography of Hahnemann's life, a very complete bibliography of his writings, printed as foot-notes, the titles of many of the books of the time inimical to his system, the history of the discovery of the Law of Homœopathy and a number of deductions regarding its principles.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

LETTERS TO HERING, RUMMEL AND STAPF.

Albrecht says: "The foundation of the Homœopathic Society was confirmed by a diploma for every member now belonging to it or subsequently joining it. This diploma is tastefully adorned with the well-known symbols of medical science—the rising sun in an oak wreath, Æsculapius and Hygeia being represented as standing near an altar, over which a good genius is drinking from a saucer; beneath it the motto, 'Similia Similibus,' and immediately under the three words, 'Non nisi digno' (for the deserving only), with the prayer Q. D. B. V.

"In the centre of the document are the following words: 'Societas medicorum homœopathicorum condita Anhaltin Cothenis die x mensis Augusti MDCCCXXIX virum—in sociorum—numerus cooptavit idque his litteris sigillo suo firmatis declaravit.' Hahnemann was designated Perpetual President by his signature in lithography. At the end of the diploma are the words: 'Concordia res parvæ crescunt.'"*

Hahnemann answered Hering's letter received on the fete day very soon, as follows:†

"COETHEN, 16th August, 1829.

Dear Colleague:

"Your dear note was not the smallest gift which was made me upon the 10th of August. Oh, that I could only once before I leave this earth clasp you in my arms, to testify to you my joy

* "Biographical Monument to Hahnemann," Fischer's translation, p. 50.

† "Biographisches Denkmal," p. 64.

| "Annals Brit. Hom. Society," Vol. ii., p. 159.

at the unexampled zeal which you so efficiently bestow upon the restoration of the miserable, and the extension of the beneficent science with such high courage.

"I have succeeded in increasing the aids against that many-headed monster—psora, by the investigation of the action of *Kali*, *Causticum* (formerly called *tinct. acris sine Kali*), *Alumina*, *Conium maculatum* and purified salt—*Natrum muriaticum*; but unfortunately the fourth part of the 'Chronic Diseases' cannot yet be published, so as to enable me to communicate to you all the symptoms of those medicines in their completeness. I can only send you some of the medicines themselves.

"See how much you can begin with them; they are a great acquisition to the antipsoric materia medica. Accept the gift out of good-will. *Natrum muriaticum* will be of great use to your poor leprosy patient. Continue to prosecute your work as heretofore, until it be time to return again to Europe in good health, and hold dear,

"Your true friend,

"SAMUEL HAHNEMANN."

And a few days later Hahnemann writes to Dr. Rummel:*

"*Dear Colleague:*

"You have anticipated me, for I should first have thanked you for the inexpressible labour, trouble and devotion that you along with Stapf and the rest must have expended upon my fete in order to celebrate it in such a magnificent manner. I especially observed you to be so busy and zealous that I shall never forget it. It was a splendid festival, that astonished and greatly moved me.

"I beg you take upon yourself with *dulce decus columenque rerum* the management of the little endowment capital which is already a pretty good sum. A bountiful Providence seems to bestow a blessing on this honorable fund.

"A rich private merchant in L——, Mr. C. B. Sch——, a patient of mine, asked leave, when he heard about it, also to contribute something toward it. Has he done so? If not, I would suggest that you send to Dr. Franz a blank receipt from you without mentioning the sum, and the doctor will go to him and put him in mind of his promise, and if he gives a sum, as he certainly will do, it may be inserted in your receipt and then given to him. I think, indeed, it would be well to have pre-

**Brit. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. xi., p. 66.

pared a number of such receipts (it would be best to have them printed), in order to be able to give the donors this small remembrance of our acknowledgments.

"When you have collected a couple of thousand thalers you will do well, if Muhlenbein approves, to invest it in Prussian bonds, which will produce an interest of 80 thalers a year. Do not be in too great a hurry with your work for the repertory; I am obliged to wait for others who have much more time to spare, and I must have everything collected together before I begin to arrange.

"Things are with me very much as they are with you. Besides my ordinary business, that constantly goes on, I have to write such a number of letters of thanks besides those I have already written, that I know not when I shall get time for anything.

"But I shall soon be clear of all that, for I am quite active, and then I shall expect you (say in a fortnight hence) and our Stapf, and I trust Gross also (and Franz?), on a long visit; for we have many things to say to one another.

"When you write to Stapf pray tell him, as he intended to write a complete account of the 10th of August, that on that day the Natural History Society of the Osterland sent me a diploma of Honorary Member, accompanied by a courteous letter. (Piener's name was among the signatures.)

"I regret to say that there was such a commotion the other day that I was unable to carry out my intention of having your ears mesmerized by Dr. Siegrist, who is said to possess great power that way. I have been thinking over the matter, and consider it may be of great importance for you. We will say more about it when we meet. I must conclude for to-day.

"Yours most sincerely,

"SAMUEL HAHNEMANN.

"Coethen, 24th August, 1829."

Hahnemann was much gratified with the "*Kleine Medicinische Schriften*," edited by Stapf, and presented upon his Jubilee Day. In a letter dated September 28, 1829, he says: *

"*Dearest Friend:*

"You have rendered an immense service to me by your appropriate and necessary notes in the collection of my Lesser Medi-

* *Hom. World*, Vol. xxv., p. 111. "*Annals Brit. Hom. Society*," Vol. II.,

cal Writings, published under your editorship; I may even be so vain as to say that you have thereby rendered a service to the world.* But I think you have almost given too high an estimate of me in your beautiful preface. In short, I am very much beholden to you. Would you believe it? It is only within the last few days that, owing to an accumulation of work, I have been able, properly, to look through your well planned and well executed laborious undertaking.

"I do not know how I am still able to get through such a quantity of work. But what we do willingly only fatigues us till bedtime. In the morning, thank God, there is a complete return of strength.

"Your dear letter of the 6th of September gave me the pleasant expectation of seeing you soon here, and now your last letter, containing an almost absolute refusal to pay me a visit, has proportionately disappointed me. Do not serve me so. How do you know if next year, when the season is so far advanced that traveling becomes possible, I shall still be alive! That cannot be considered at all certain; and just consider for a moment how much we have to talk over! * * * *

"The prohibition of the Homœopathic treatment of acute diseases in Russia is so abominable that it must be of the greatest advantage to us. Every educated person sees that it is a contrivance of the dominant Allopathic sect, in order to divert the attention of the public from the remarkable superiority of Homœopathy in the treatment of acute pleurisy. But what would such a strabismic government do if a Homœopath were to cure a pneumonia or a pleurisy in a few hours? Would it condemn the Homœopathic doctor to have his head cut off? Hardly in our time, not even in Russia."

The Hahnemann who wrote this letter was then 75 years of age and so occupied with his work that for nearly two months after he had received Stapf's collection of his own writings he had not time to read the book!

And again we find him, not long after the Fest-Jubilee, expressing to Stapf the great happiness that the meeting had afforded him. He says:†

*This letter is translated by Dr. Dudgeon, and in a note he says: "Hahnemann's Lesser Writings, collected and translated by myself, and published in one volume by Headland in 1851, contains many more of Hahnemann's writings than are included in the two volumes edited by Stapf."

† *Hom. World*, Vol. xxv, p. 22. "Annals Brit. Hom. Society," Vol. iii., p. 160.

"Dear Colleagues

"I can bear much joy and grief, but I was hardly able to stand the surprise of so many, and such strong proofs of the kindness and affection of my disciples and friends with which I was overwhelmed on the 10th of August. Even now when I have regained my mental equilibrium and examine and reflect on all the tokens of cordial kindness with which I have been honored, I am lost in admiration over the handsome presents of tasteful and elegant design, and brought together with the best intention and with great labour. I have not deserved them: they are gifts of generosity, delicacy and excessive gratitude, whose value I fully appreciate. May those who thought of giving me this pleasant surprise live long and prosper. * * *

"As I am sending a packet to-day, I may as well enclose a copy of our local newspaper, which contains an account of our festival. I don't know where the editor got all his information, he did not get a particle from me."

CHAPTER XL.

HAHNEMANN AND THE *VIS MEDICATRIX NATURÆ*.

It has been said that Hahnemann denied the healing power of nature.

There has been considerable doubt even upon the part of the Homœopathic school regarding this matter. At a meeting of the Central Homœopathic Society at Magdeburg, in 1850, its members passed a resolution declaring "that they did not agree with Hahnemann in rejecting the *vis medicatrix naturæ*."

Certain passages in the "Organon" have been quoted to prove that the Master repudiated the possibility of any inherent medical power in the body.

The opponents of the Homœopathic school have many times used this argument against the system.

The passage in the "Organon" mentioned above is as follows:*

"But the more modern adherents of the old school do not wish it to be supposed, that in their treatment they aim at the expulsion of material morbid substances. They allege that

*Dudgeon's Translation of the "Organon," London, 1893, p. 16.

their multifarious evacuant processes are a mode of treatment by *derivation*, wherein they follow the example of nature which, in her efforts to assist the diseased organism, resolves fever by perspiration and diuresis, pleurisy by epistaxis, sweat and mucous expectoration—other diseases by vomiting, diarrhœa and bleeding from the anus, articular pains by suppurating ulcers on the legs, cynanche tonsillaris by salivation, etc., or removes them by metastases and abscesses which she develops in parts at a distance from the seat of the disease.

“Hence they thought the best thing to do was to imitate nature by also going to work in the treatment of most diseases in a circuitous manner like the diseased vital force when left to itself, and thus in an indirect manner, by means of stronger heterogeneous irritants applied to organs remote from the seat of disease, and totally dissimilar to the affected tissues, they produced evacuations, and generally kept them up, in order to *draw*, as it were, the disease thither.

“This derivation, as it was called, was and continues to be one of the principal modes of treatment of the old school of medicine.

“In this imitation of the self-aiding operation of nature, as some call it, they endeavor to excite, by force, new symptoms in the tissues that are least diseased and best able to bear the medicinal disease, which should draw away the primary disease under the semblance of crises and under the form of excretions, in order to admit of a gradual lysis by the curative powers of nature.

(In a note.) “It is only the slighter acute diseases that tend, when the natural period of their course has expired, to terminate quietly in resolution, as it is called, with or without the employment of not very aggressive Allopathic remedies; the vital force having regained its powers then gradually substitutes the normal condition for the derangement of the health that has now ceased to exist.

“But in severe, acute and in chronic diseases which constitute by far the greater portion of all human ailments, crude nature and the old school are equally powerless; in these neither the vital force with its self-aiding faculty, nor Allopathy in imitation of it can effect a lysis, but at the most a mere temporary truce during which the enemy fortifies himself in order, sooner or later, to recommence the attack with still greater violence.”

On page 19 of the same edition he says: “It is only by the destruction and sacrifice of a portion of the organism itself that unaided nature can save the patient in acute diseases, and if

death do not ensue, restore, though only slowly and imperfectly, the harmony of life—health.”

Hahnemann in other places alludes to “crude unaided nature,” and mentions its limited powers.

Ameke says in relation to this: * “Hahnemann's enemies had cast upon him the reproach—Your method of treatment is a direct contradiction of our great teacher, Nature. Open your eyes! A rush of blood to the head, a congestive headache, is healed by nature by a wholesome bleeding from the nose. We copy nature and draw blood when congestion is present. You fly in nature's face and reject bleeding. In a case of ophthalmia you see an eruption make its appearance in the contiguous parts of the face, and the inflammation is thereby diminished. We follow this hint of nature and excite an artificial eruption or inflammation by means of blisters, moxas, cauteries, setons, etc. Have you never seen the original malady relieved by metastases? Have you never seen a skin eruption disappear on the supervention of diarrhœa? At variance with nature you try to fulfil her requirements.

“Hahnemann was often assailed with such reproaches by his earlier opponents, and the passage cited by later opponents from the fourth edition of the ‘Organon’ was an answer to these attacks, as is clearly shown by the text.”

It certainly seems plain from his writings that he believed in the recuperative or healing power of nature. In the “Essay on a New Principle,” 1796, he says:† “In acute diseases, which, if we remove the obstacles to recovery for but a few days, nature will herself generally conquer.”

In 1797, he says in the “Obstacles to Certainty in Practical Medicine:” “I do not now allude to cures effected by dietetic rules alone, which, if simple, are not to be despised, and which are very serviceable in many cases. If it be necessary to make considerable changes in the diet and regimen, the ingenious physician will do well to mark what effect such changes will have on the disease before he prescribes the mildest medicine.”‡

In 1801 he says: “That kind nature and youth will, assisted by such an appropriate regimen (as food, pure air, &c.) and even by itself, cure diseases having far other producing causes than deficiency and excess of excitability, is a phenomenon daily witnessed by the unprejudiced observer.”

* “History of Homœopathy,” p. 296.

† “Lesser Writings,” New York, p. 261.

‡ “Lesser Writings,” New York, p. 312.

Again:* "According to him (Brown) we must not trust anything to the powers of nature; we must never rest with our medicines; we must always either stimulate or debilitate. What a calumny of nature. what a dangerous insinuation for the ordinary half-instructed practitioner, already too officious! What a ministration to his pride to be deemed the lord and master of nature!"

In the preface to the "Thesaurus," he says:† "Nature acts according to eternal laws, without asking your leave; she loves simplicity, and effects much with one remedy whilst you effect little with many. Seek to imitate nature."

In "Æsculapius in the Balance," 1805, he says:‡ "It were easy to run through a catalogue of similar acute diseases, and show that the restoration of persons who in the same disease were treated on wholly opposite principles could not be called cure, but a spontaneous recovery."

In 1808 he writes: "Do not the poor who take no medicine at all often recover much sooner from the same kind of disease than the well-to-do patient who has his shelves filled with large bottles of medicines?"

In "Allopathy," written in 1831, he says:|| "If they call this an efficacious sort of method, how can they reconcile it with the fact that of all that die in a year, a sixth part of the whole number dies under them (the Allopaths) of inflammatory affections, as their own tables prove! Not one-twelfth of these would have died had they not fallen into such sanguinary hands, *had they been but left to nature*, and kept away from that old pernicious art."

Griesselich, who visited Hahnemann in 1832, says:§ "Hahnemann has often been reproached for his contempt for the healing power of nature. I myself was led into this error by something in the "Organon." In conversing with Hahnemann I have never perceived anything tending to the denial of this healing power. It appears that the reformer must have given occasion to misunderstandings."

Hahnemann wrote a preface for a book published by a follower, one Dr. Kammerer, of Ulm, in 1834. In this book Dr.

*Ameke's "History of Homœopathy," p. 298.

† "Lesser Writings," New York, p. 350.

‡ "Lesser Writings," New York, p. 412.

|| "Lesser Writings," New York, p. 739.

§ "Ameke's History of Homœopathy," p. 299.

Kammerer frequently writes: "The healing power of nature often effects wonderful and rapid cures." "The severest illnesses often get rapidly well of themselves." "In chronic diseases the marvellous healing power of nature is seen." "Diseases are cured as rapidly, or more so, by the proper healing power of nature than by the best remedies."

Hahnemann endorsed everything in this book and thus concludes his preface: "Our dear Kammerer of Ulm, whose sensible treatise I have now great pleasure in introducing to the public."

From the above quotations it must be probable that Hahnemann *did* believe in the *vis medicatrix nature*.* That he also believed it to be limited in power seems equally certain. But as he believed, as do his followers, that it had been granted to him through the goodness of God to discover the true law or plan by means of which disease can most surely be cured, and by means of which the *vis medicatrix*, or inherent power of nature, can be rendered best able to act, his statements in the "Organon" are not in any way contradictory. He said over and over, that in a crude limited way nature had power to throw off certain types of disease, but that in order to be able to act most successfully her power must be developed by her own law of healing—Homœopathy.

In the following letter to a patient, Hahnemann advises him to leave things to his active vital force:†

"*Dear Baron:*

"As your sister lives according to Homœopathic rule, the best thing you can do in a general way is to follow her example, and hence be as sparing as possible in the use of wine, coffee, Chinese and other teas; avoid altogether distilled spirits, punch, acids, spices, especially vanilla, cinnamon, cloves, and all kinds of perfumes and tooth powders. One of the most important rules for getting well is what Confucius called the golden mean, and described in an excellent book the aurea mediocritas, *rien de trop!* In this golden means I would advise you to abide with respect to all allowed things. I would like you to walk every day in the open air, never to run, and only to ride or drive a little when necessary; to go to bed by ten o'clock; not

* A very interesting lecture on this subject by Dr. Leadam may be found in the *Brit. Jour. of Hom.*, Vol. xiii., p. 190.

† *Allg. Hom. Zeitung*, Vol. lxvii., p. 32. *Brit. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. xxi., p. 677. *Fliegende Blätter über Homœopathie*, Aug. 10, 1863.

to read yourself asleep in bed; not to undertake any mental labor after eight o'clock in the evening; to take your supper before eight P. M., and then to eat but sparingly, and never of meat or eggs; to have frequently one or two friends about you, but to shun large parties; not to over-exert yourself in any way, and to coolly dismiss all disagreeable subjects like a wise man.

* * * * *

"Arrange your time carefully, I pray you. Every hour wasted; *i. e.*, not spent for our own or other's good, is an irremediable loss, which a delicate conscience can never forgive.

"Nothing is of more importance than to watch and restrain our physical inclinations, those of the imagination included. The animal part of us requires to be constantly supervised and to be unindulgently kept within bounds as much as our reason will allow; our constant victory in this direction can alone make us happy by an elevating consciousness of having done our duty; we then feel that we rest in the friendship of the Only One.

"Would you like any other religion? There is no other. All else is miserable, degrading human invention, full of superstition, fraught with destruction to mankind.

"So then I would advise you to commence to live in a blessed manner—better late than never. And as your body is shattered by disease, take the small portion of medicine I trouble you with *uninterruptedly*, and write a *daily* account of what you experience while taking it.

"If you get a new symptom, I beg you will *underline* it, but nothing else in your report.

"You are to take every morning fasting one of these little powders moistened with a few drops of water, and drink nothing for an hour afterwards. Don't use any kind of baths; for the sake of cleanliness wash yourself rapidly down and dry yourself as rapidly, so that the whole operation shall only last a couple of minutes.

"If you can find a very good natured man among your people who has gained a reputation by his successful treatment of sprains and other injuries by manipulation, I would advise you to get him to give you, every other forenoon, a single pass, with both hands extended, slowly over the whole body, from the crown of the head along the arms (the hands the while resting on the knees), down to the tips of the toes, whilst you are seated in your ordinary clothing. Only you must not have on

any silk garment. He must not press upon you as he is in the habit of doing. He should merely try with the whole power of his will to do you good.

"The spirit I ought to communicate to you by my treatment would evaporate if conveyed by a third party. We employ no doctor to go between us nor do we need one. Should you at any time feel more than usually indisposed, then remain for a few days quietly at home, living as abstinently as possible, and leave it to your active vital force to bring you round according to the organic laws, which will assuredly take place.

"Let us go to work as simply as possible, otherwise our efforts to restore your health, *jam aut nunquam*, will be fruitless. When you have taken No. 6 write me about yourself.

"Yours, SAMUEL HAHNEMANN."

"Coethen, Oct. 16, 1830."

"Have you really read the 'Organon?'"

CHAPTER XLI.

DEATH OF FRAU DR. HAHNEMANN—FAMILY LIFE DESCRIBED—
LETTER TO STAPF ON THE SUBJECT OF THE LAST ILLNESS.

Hahnemann's wife died upon March 31, 1830. For forty-eight years she had been his faithful companion in all his wanderings, had shared his adversities, and in order that he might the more fully devote himself to his studies, had always taken upon her own shoulders the care of the family. She was, at the time of her decease, sixty-eight years of age.

Authentic and interesting particulars of the last illness may be found in the following letter written by the bereaved old man to his lifelong friend, Stapf:*

"*Dear Friend and Colleague:*

"My cordial thanks for your kind wishes at the advent of my seventy sixth year, and a reciprocity of many good wishes for the prosperity of yourself and your esteemed family at the hands of Him from whom all good things emanate to us in an unseen manner. In the moments that we can spare from our busy lives we should unceasingly thank the great Spirit from whom all blessings flow with our whole heart and all our undertakings worthy of Him, though in all eternity we can never thank Him too much for His goodness.

**Hom. World*, Vol. xxv., p. 209. "Annals Brit. Hom. Med. Society," Vol. ii., p. 335.

“Your welcome letter reached me when I was in the most extraordinary state in the world.

“My good wife, who for many years had been always very ailing, who three years ago had very nearly succumbed to an abscess of the liver that burst into the lungs, and who had always objected to take any medicine, trusting to her enormous vital powers, fell ill at the beginning of March, after taking a chill, when, as it seems, she was in a state of great mental irritation, with a very severe catarrh and cough, with much pain in various parts. The cough was attended by difficult expectoration, it increased and was accompanied by a well marked remittent fever, and she commenced to cough up pus, which was at first bloody and afterwards mixed with pure bile; then it became fetid, and at last extremely malodorous, just like an ulcer turning gangrenous.

“After great suffering, fever and pains, she at length (on the 31st of March, after midnight) gently fell asleep in our arms with the cheerfulest expression in the world, to wake up in eternity. The release was not to be regretted on her account.

“Several days before her decease a letter from Rummel gave me such an immense amount of vexation that I could speak to no one, and was unable to read or write a line. With difficulty I got out of bed several times a day to go to my dying wife (because she noticed my absence), but I took care not to show her that I was ill. *Staph.* and *Arsenic* several times in alternation set me right, so that I was recovering when she died.

“The worry caused to me by the pompous funeral (necessary in this place), the fetching hither of my two distant daughters, the division of the (considerable) maternal property, and in addition a relapse of my nervous fever which robbed me of all my strength for three or four days, and then the accumulation of unanswered patients' letters, the daily importunity of patients in this place, and so forth—while in this position, but thank God! quite recovered, I received your dear letter besides many others of felicitation. Is it a wonder that I could not answer you before to day?

“You have no doubt succeeded in keeping your good Mary Eylert alive, though the weather has been unfavourable. When you write me again (which I hope will be soon) tell me how she is now, and I will see if I cannot give you some friendly medical advice.

“If Yxkull will pay me a visit I hope you will accompany him.

You will find me as usual wrapped up in my mantle of God-given philosophy.

"Your true friend,

"SAM HAHNEMANN."

"*Coethen, April 24, 1830.*"

"Kindest regards from me and mine to your estimable family."

On the same morning in which Frau Dr. Hahnemann died Duchess Julie sent to her physician and dear friend the following kindly note of condolence: *

"I have learned with the greatest distress, my dear Hofrath, of the sad blow which has fallen on you this night. The news was all the greater shock to me since I had no suspicion of the illness of the departed.

"I beg you to be assured of my most hearty sympathy, and to grant my earnest request that, under this severe shock, you will not neglect your health, which is so necessary to the welfare of mankind.

"JULIE, DUCHESS OF ANHALT.

"*Coethen, March 31, 1830.*"

Eleven children were born to Frau Hahnemann two sons and nine daughters. A complete record of them may be found in the chapter of this book devoted to Hahnemann's family.

A great deal has been written in regard to Frau Dr. Hahnemann's disposition. With the exception of Von Brunnow who, in one place, says that she exercised an arbitrary influence upon Hahnemann, all the people who have written of his domestic life from observation, agree that it was a happy one.

Albrecht says:† "Hahnemann was happiest in his family circle, and displayed here as nowhere else a most amiable disposition to mirth and cheerfulness. He joked with his children in the intervals which he could devote to them, sang cradle songs to the little ones, composed little verses for them, and used every opportunity to instruct them. Although at first he had but little, he spent all he could upon their education and culture. Hahnemann paid attention, too, to the education of his daughters. They were thoroughly instructed in all domestic and feminine duties by their mother. Their mother had, indeed, greater influence than their father over them while they re-

* "Biographisches Denkmal," 1851. "Leben und Wirken." Amcke's "History of Homœopathy." p. 155.

† "Albrecht's Leben und Wirken." Amcke's "History of Homœopathy," p. 159.

mained at home. She was a remarkable woman, of an energetic character and educated above the ordinary standard. She was much beloved and respected by her husband and children. She also had a musical education and composed words to music written by herself. Hahnemann, too, was a great lover of music, and had a pleasant singing voice, but without knowing a note. He was fond of coming into the parlor when he took an interval of repose from his work, between nine and ten, and of getting his wife to play him something on the piano."

Seminary Director Albrecht was familiar with the family of Hahnemann from 1821 to 1835, and certainly would have known were there any unpleasantness between the husband and the wife. Throughout his book, the "Life and Works of Hahnemann," he constantly speaks of the accord existing between them.

Ameke says:* "All the authors who describe Hahnemann's family life from their own experience agree in bearing witness to the cordial relations between Hahnemann and his children. They acknowledge the worth of his first wife, of whom Hahnemann always spoke with love and esteem.

"Even if she were, as Brunnow says, fond of power and imperious, and Brunnow's writings bear the stamp of truth, yet she must have possessed excellent qualities which were highly valued by her husband. Her energy was, no doubt, often a support to him in his stormy life. The region of romance was far from her, she lived in realities."

CHAPTER XLII.

FRENCH BIOGRAPHY OF HAHNEMANN—TRUE PICTURES FROM THE LIFE OF FRAU HAHNEMANN.

†About the year 1862-3 a sketch of the life of Hahnemann was published in France in a book called "Biographie Universelle, ancienne et moderne." In this book the biographer, after speaking of Hahnemann's conscientious sacrifices in giving up his practice after he decided that the medical methods in vogue were wrong, says: "The miseries of his altered state were increased tenfold by the bitter reproaches of his wife and daugh-

* "History of Homœopathy," p. 159.

† *Brit. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. xxiii., p. 661.

ters at his having sacrificed the realities of life for dreams and chimeras."

The amiable charms of the second Madame Hahnemann were placed in marked contrast to this picture.

In 1865 there was published in Berlin a book entitled "True Pictures from the Life of the late Mrs. Johanna Henrietta Leopoldine Hahnemann, nee Kuchler, to serve to correct the unexampled perversion of history in the '*Biographie Universelle, ancienne et moderne*.'"^{*}

The author of the "True Pictures" says: "It is a sad spectacle when at the grave just closed of celebrated men the contention of parties is enkindled, and it is doubly sad when such contentions are kept alive for decades by a malignant party.

"But when the flames of this contention even enter into the sanctuary of a happy family life, so that its smoke envelops beloved, dear forms, in order that other less noble forms may be undeservedly transfigured, every true heart, every German heart is outraged, and feels obliged to scatter this spurious glory, and to win back their despoiled honor for those slandered noble persons.

"Such a contention also arose at the grave of that celebrated master of the healing art, Samuel Hahnemann. As is well known, he died July 3, 1843, far from his loved ones, in Paris, and in the same year still there appeared an article with respect to him which was afterwards published anew in pamphlet form, and in the most unpardonable manner attacked the first wife of the Master, the noble Johanna Henrietta Leopoldine, nee Kuchler, in her relation to her celebrated husband and in her whole character. Since that time ever and anon, there have appeared at longer or shorter intervals repeated articles which were either inspired by the same party or blindly accepting those false allegations sought to cloud the image of this genuine

^{*}"*Treue Bilder aus dem Leben der verewigten Frau Hofrath Johanne Henriette Leopoldine Hahnemann, geb. Kuchler, zur richtigen Geschichtsverdrehung in der Biographie Universelle (Michaud) ancienne et moderne. Paris, bei Madame C. Desplaces. Berlin, Ferd. Rob. Reichardt. 1865.*"

^{*}This is a very rare pamphlet. The compiler sought vainly in the book stores of Germany for a copy. It is due to the courtesy of Drs. Puhlmann, of Leipzig, and Suss-Hahnemann, of London, that he is able to give its contents. Both Drs. Puhlmann and Suss-Hahnemann placed copies at his disposal. It is probable they are the only two copies in existence. The translation was made by Rev. Mr. L. H. Tafel, of Urbana, O.

German woman before the eyes of her native land, yea, of the whole of Europe.

“We shall not notice these, however, but shall only occupy ourselves with the latest fabrication of French journalism, with the article concerning S. Hahnemann in Michaud’s ‘Biographie Universalle, ancienne et moderne,’ which will enable us most easily to find the source of all these false statements.” * * *

“At page 29 we quote from this same Biography: ‘On the 31st of March, 1830, Hahnemann lost his first wife, but then fame, plenty and peace had entered his house, and quite a while before her death she had had the leisure and opportunity to become freed from her prejudices as to the character and abilities of him with whom she had joined her fate.

“‘In the year 1835 a French woman, Mademoiselle d’Hervilly, distinguished by her mental charms and excellences and an expert in knowledge unusual for her sex, came to Coethen in order to consult Hahnemann. She esteemed and admired him, and by this admiration the train was laid to a marriage which brought an uninterrupted happiness to the last years of the aged man. Hahnemann had always loved France, he possessed indeed very much of the French wit and spirit (*beaucoup de l’esprit français*). He possessed above all things that flowing, clear, and at the same time decided and captivating style, which distinguishes his works, and which is one of the characteristic peculiarities of the French spirit, much more than the heavy, awkward German style. Hahnemann went to Paris, never again to leave it. Outside of the affections which drew him there he had been led to it by differences of view with respect to his teachings, which had arisen between him and some of his disciples. This contention was for him one of the most painful, and he was so much affected by it that he came to the determination to publish nothing more of the considerable amount of manuscript material he had in readiness.

“The arrival of Hahnemann in Paris was announced in all the journals and was an event in the scientific world. Truth compels us to say that patients flocked to him in troops and that he soon had one of the most crowded clinics in Paris. His rich clientage did not prevent his devoting his treatment and counsel also to the poor without remuneration. Nevertheless, his opponents endeavored to cause him the same difficulties which had so disquieted his career in Germany, and we gladly give here an anecdote which does honor to Guizot.

When Hahnemann settled in Paris Guizot was Minister of Public Instruction. Some persons crowded around him and went even so far as to claim an importance by pretending—no doubt without foundation—that they were members of the Academy, and they urged him to forbid the founder of Homœopathy to practice his art. 'Hahnemann is a scholar of great merit,' answered Guizot, 'science must be free for all. If Homœopathy is a chimera, or a system without any internal substance, it will fall of itself. But if it is an advance it will spread even despite our repressive measures, and this the Academy should wish above all others, for the Academy has the mission to forward science and to encourage its discoveries.'

Even to his last moment Hahnemann practiced his art without disturbance or obstruction, under the protection of French hospitality. He had finally entered into the harbor of his rest after a life tossed by many storms. Surrounded by the esteem of his adherents and disciples and encompassed by the intelligent love and affection of his wife, who not only comprehended him, but also participated in his labors and his studies; rich finally in the gain afforded him by his calling, he constantly to the last hour blessed the event that had brought him into our country. His vigorous age knew no bodily weakness nor mental debility, and he concluded his long career with a gentle death on the second of July, 1843, leaving Madame Hahnemann as the heiress of his teachings, precepts and observations which he had set down unremittingly in his numerous manuscripts. His teachings which he has left to science may be briefly summed up in a few comprehensive aphorisms: Diseases are healed by similar ones; *i. e.*, through medicaments which in the healthy man produce the characteristic symptoms of the disorder to be combatted. The strength and the effectiveness of medicaments are only discovered by experiments with the pure matter on the healthy body; its purity; *i. e.*, its unity is the indispensable condition of its efficacy. The motion which is communicated to the medicines at their preparation gives them a force which is multiplied through the division of their parts, whereby their spiritual qualities are developed, and by the similarity of their nature they can thus directly come to the aid of the suffering organs. The diseases with which men are afflicted are divided into three great classes: the acute, the epidemic and the chronic or psoric diseases. But the same medicaments cannot be used with each one of these three great classes of human diseases,

every disease is individual, the original element of disease modifies itself according to the bodily constitution, according to former processes in the body, and according to the mental and physical state of the subject.

“The Homœopath must therefore carefully search out the various symptoms which constitute the morbid state of the patient, and must seek out that medicament for its cure which in the healthy body causes symptoms which are as nearly as possible similar to those of the diseases to be treated. The Homœopathic medicaments are therefore in a certain degree individual like the accidents of disease. Nature has richly supplied man in the plants, the metals, and in the apparently dead matter, with the most effective and varied remedies, all that it needs is to discover them: but this can only be done through constant experimenting carried on for many years. The Homœopathic *Materia Medica* contains the enumeration of a great number of curative peculiarities and properties in the realm of Nature, but it has still before it a whole series of observations and discoveries immeasurable as Nature itself.

“It is not our intention to pass judgment respecting the merits of Hahnemann’s teachings: we would also be utterly incompetent for such a work. Our task must and does confine itself to state and explain his method. But we would not fulfil our duty as historians if we should not add that at this day his method is practiced in the whole world: that it has numerous and zealous apostles in France, the United States, and in all the civilized countries of the Orient and Occident, and that it seems to have won the supremacy in Germany through the importance and excellence of its representatives. If we still add, that it has to a certain degree stood the test of time, and that we may conceive the point of time to have come where it must draw on itself the undivided attention and the serious investigation of scientific bodies and of scientists who have made it their life’s work to alleviate the sufferings of humanity.

“A register giving the titles of the works either written or translated by Hahnemann will still more contribute to give a just idea of the extent of his labors and of his knowledge.”*

“Now the passages in this article to which we take exception are the following:

“After Hahnemann’s residence in Hettstadt, Dessau and Gom-

*In the French article here follows a list of the works; this list is omitted in the German book: “*Treue Bilder.*”

mern has been mentioned, we read: 'He here on December 1, 1782, married Henriette Kuchler, the daughter of a druggist in Dessau, by whom he had eleven children.'

'Shortly after this Hahnemann's grand intention, worthy of a hero, to give up his practice until he should discover a new curative method blessed for all mankind, instead of the old method which he recognized as unsatisfactory, is introduced by the words: 'He had already a practice of many years' standing, a good reputation, he was married and the head of a numerous family; to put the crown on his misfortune he was also exposed to the reproaches of his wife and his daughters. This mother, who was embittered on account of the privations laid upon his family and who could not understand the sentiments which animated her husband, piled upon him bitter reproaches for having bartered away his wealth for poverty, and for sacrificing the reality of life for empty dreams and chimeras.'

'We would only here insist upon it that there is not a word which would correspond with such views and reproaches: when Hahnemann moved from Coethen to Paris he himself in a letter to his neighbor, merchant Ulbricht, warmly commends both his daughters to his care.

'How this picture contrasts with the brilliant portrait of the second wife of the great man, Melanie d'Hervilly, in the same article, which is found in this work that places on its title page the proud name of 'Histoire.' 'She is distinguished by the charms and excellencies of her mind and an extent of knowledge unusual for her sex. She esteemed and admired him (H) and this admiration ended in a marriage which bestowed an uninterrupted happiness to the last years of the life of the aged man. By her he finally found his haven of rest after a life so traversed by storms. Surrounded by the respect of his adherents and of his disciples, encompassed by the intelligent affection of a wife who not only understood but even took part in his labors and in his studies, etc.'

'Even the most impartial reader will here notice the intention, and smile. While the bond of the most lovely marriage and the happiness of possessing eleven excellent children is in the coolest manner merely mentioned, the trumpets sound at the approach of the charming French woman. While the reproach of unkindness, hardness and narrowness of mind is hurled at the most faithful companion of his life, Madame Melanie appears as the angel of peace, who fans tranquility to the old man weary from cares.

“A German who knows the sacred nature of German marriage and at the same time knows how corroded and corrupt marital relations are in our neighboring country, in the land of gallantry, and where the *esprit* gaps at us and disgusts us, a German will consider it a matter of deep interest to protect a German woman, the noble companion of one of its greatest men, from the insults of French perversions of history, now once for all.

“Let us then first of all see what these two wives were to this great husband. Johanne Leopoldine sacrificed to him her whole property when he, as already mentioned, formed the great souled resolution of withdrawing altogether into the sanctuary of his creative mind, in order to devise ways and means to relieve mankind from the bodily sufferings afflicting it, after he had recognized the existing methods though a thousand years old, still not only insufficient but as causing unceasing new corruptions. That the thoughtful housewife, the faithful mother often must have been full of anxiety when she considered what would become of her numerous family if Hahnemann should not satisfactorily solve the difficult problem—who would wonder at this? Who, rather, would not wonder if the German woman had not under such circumstances frequently looked anxiously into the future, instead of contenting herself, with French frivolity, with the joys of an evening.

“Melanie, as was found out later, was not rich when she came to Coethen, and ensnared the venerable old man in French style, with her bonds of love, and she finally, as it were, carried him away with a considerable part of his possessions, all of which the deceased wife had held together with wise economy; thus she transferred him out of the circle of a happy home into the brilliant salons of the French capital.

“Johanne H. L. watched with tender care over the domestic happiness, the tranquil peace of the great master, so that he only felt happy in his house, in his family, and seldom left them; a care and a loving activity which her faithful, noble daughters after her death undertook and exercised. Who has not read with heartfelt sympathy the passage in the ‘Biography of Christian Friedrich Samuel Hahnemann,’ Leipzig, 1851, page 103, which describes this state, to attest the authenticity of which the author could find numerous still living witnesses in Coethen.

“Melanie who, after her marriage with Hahnemann, led a most brilliant life (compare the description of the celebration of

the 10th of August, 1836, in the *Frankfurter Journal*, No. 66), and who must have expended enormous sums which she made the old man of 80 years work for, by compelling him quite against his custom to establish a far extended clinic outside of his house (in Coethen he only visited his illustrious patron, the genial Duke Ferdinand), so that he daily drove about in the labyrinthine Paris to make calls on his patients. In a letter of the late Hahnemann, of April 17, 1842, to the Aulic Councillor, Dr. Lehmann, he wrote: 'Since I have been in Paris, no German physician has had any instruction from me, nor has anyone been allowed to visit patients in my name.' And in a former letter to Dr. Lehmann, he wrote: 'I have been able to restore some 1000 patients, and not one of them died, though it (the malignant grippe) has taken away many thousand men from the hands of others.'

"Was that the haven of rest, O noble old man, weary of laurels, into which your second wife, in her tender love, led you?"

"How often there may you have wished yourself back in your quiet asylum, which even to this day is protected by the faithful hands of your children, like a sanctuary? How often, when the noise of the Italian opera sounded around you, did you long in your spirit to be back in your undefiled family room, where after your quiet activity and the blessed work of the day you were delighted with the happiness and the love of your dear ones!"

"But the masterwork of the love of Melanie is the already cited testament of Hahnemann, which his grandson, the celebrated Dr. Suss-Hahnemann, in London, to the delight of all admirers of the family, has finally published in the before-mentioned journal.*

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

"THE HILL OF DIFFICULTY."

"Dr." Geo. W. Carey, who is "carrying the banner of Biochemistry up the hill of difficulty," the hill on the summit of which "Biochemistry bathes its lofty brow in the glad light of divine wisdom," was once pulled down in a very rude manner to the plane of every daylife.

**Brit. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. 22 p. 274.

There was a doctor out in Washington of the name of Whitney who became possessed with the notion that Carey and his bio-chemic outfit were, as he ungraciously put it, "advertising quacks." This rude Dr. Whitney looked on and saw "Dr." Carey start on his toilsome journey with the flag up the hill aforementioned; he saw Carey organize a college, saw him dean of that college, and saw him made an M. D. by that college; he saw all this, but failed to see that it was a part of the "hill of difficulty" up which "Dr." Carey was lugging his flag; to him it was "quackery."

Dr. Whitney is the owner of a horse who gees up to the name of John Saylor, and the same John Saylor is a gelding, which, as the esoteric know, means that John has been deprived of a certain portion of his generative apparatus.

Whitney read the advertisements of the "hill of difficulty" men and grew wroth. Then he wrote to each of them a letter from John Saylor, and sent it to them severally, and with it a bottle of John's water that had passed. Here is a copy of John's letter (as published in the *Medical World*, May, 1893):

Dear Doctor: I am troubled very much with weakness and I write to you for relief. I will state my case as plain as I can. Some few years ago I got into a tussle with some men and my privates were injured, since which time I have had no sexual desire, and I am tired and sleepy most all my time. I would not work if I could help it; in fact, I have to have myself whipped up to get any life in me. I think I am troubled with spermatorrhœa. I will send you a vial of my urine to analyze and see what is the matter. I would willingly give all I possess to feel again as I *once* did before my *injury*. I hope you can cure me. Please state price and time of treatment, and I will be your obedient servant.

JOHN SAYLOR.

This pitiful plea for help was nobly responded to by the "hill of difficulty" advertisers. One of them with the authority that the magical "M. D.," even if it be picked up on the Bio-chemic "hill of difficulty," confers, replied: "The trouble with you is as you suspect sexual weakness," which learned diagnosis he strengthened by the statement that "the loss in urine is so great that I would judge that you had been troubled for some time before you injured yourself in the tussle." The conclusion is that John can probably be cured if he will remit \$20.00 per month.

Another of the eminent M. D.'s replied in the following encouraging and cheerful strain:

Your favor and sample of urine at hand. We find that you are suffering

from nerve and tissue waste, complicated with spermatorrhœa, which is the cause of your debility and impotency. Your case can be cured. Can you come to the office for a more thorough examination? If it is impossible for you to come, we will send you all the remedies necessary for the home treatment of your case on receipt of \$40, for a course of two months' treatment, and \$10 per month after should further treatment be required.

Hoping that you will avail yourself of our services, we remain

Very respectfully yours,

John's next letter was from a pair of "Biochemists," who write in a vein easily recognized by anyone who has given attention to medical advertisements:

Your letter and urine received and a thorough analysis made, both chemical and microscopical. You are troubled with spermatorrhœa in what we call the second stage. The prostate gland is also affected, which may simply be sympathetic from the other. Now cases like yours with care and proper attention take usually about four months to cure. We guarantee all our cures, furnish all medicine, &c., &c., the cost to you will be \$125.00. We can refer you to numerous patients cured who were suffering like yourself. Let us hear from you again.

DRS. ——— & ———.

The next "Biochemist" to take the case is one to whom all inquirers can look up to as being second only to the Dean himself, one who has surely ascended the Hill of Difficulty so far that the petty things of the lower plane are beneath him and he speaks as one fresh from nature. Hear him:

SPOKANE, March 16, 1893.

MR. JOHN SAYLOR: I received the urin and examend it and find it semnal weakness complicated with cystites Spermatorœa I can cure you in a vary short Time you will have To weare a Truss or at Least a suport I will send you one and send you a Linament to rub youre Testicals you must not Let them hang Down will Give you full directions how to Doctor your self and They will be No Troble youre Sexual Troble will come back to you but you must not abouse it for at Least one month I think I can cure you for Sixty Dolars \$60.00 and furnish the medisens and supports and aplyences with full directions will send you six weeks Treatment on receipt of \$20.00 and the balance you can Pay when you are cured and will give you a writen garentee to return your money if you are no beter in 10 days and Leave it to your Self this is a vary good offer to atend to in at once hoping to here from you Imeditly I am yours respectfully

———, M. D.

Lastly comes the reply of the "College President," "Dean," "M. D.," etc. And what more could John Saylor ask? "The terms are reasonable and the cure *certain*"—*certain* not in Romans, but in *Italics*. When this letter was written the weary pilgrim must have surmounted the Hill of Difficulty. Here is the letter:

Northwestern College of Biochemistry.

Dr. Geo. W. Carey, President.

JOHN SAYLOR.

SPOKANE, WASH., Mar. 16, 1893.

Dear Sir: Yours at hand—Have examined the urine. You can be cured entirely. The urine contains albumen and fibrine indicating that muscular tissue and probably bone tissue has been bruised or injured in some way. The bubbles in the urine show a lack of the inorganic salts that equalizes water in the tissue. (Nat. mur.) is very deficient in your blood, which causes weakness, lack of energy, etc., etc. A man cannot be strong without a proper balance in his tissue—You need four of the phosphates found in fluid blood and two chlorides. The phosphates are calcarea, kali, natrum and ferrum. The chlorides are sodium and kali. I will prepare and send as per "open letter" herewith. The terms are reasonable and the cure *certain*. I do not want "all you have" to cure you, but only what is just and fair. Cordiality. GEO. W. CAREY, M. D.

Box 1663.

Reflect on that, ye doctors, who study for years and then will not "guarantee" a "*certain*" cure. "Dr." Carey brings his learning to bear on the urine of a castrated horse, and then assures the man that he can certainly cure him. He writes a book, "The Biochemic System of Medicine," with the same ease that he secured his degree of M. D. or diagnosed a man's ailment from a horse's urine, which his St. Louis publisher advertises as the "acme of scientific investigation."

BARYTA CARBONICA IN INTERMITTENT FEVER.

By A. W. K. Choudbury, Bengal, India.

Patient—Mother Lutifar Rahman Khan Choudbury, one of my relations, mother of one child yet at the breast, widow, color fair, age not surpassing 20 years.

Disease—Intermittent Fever, to-day being the fifth day of her illness.

9-12-'93, 10 A. M. · Characters of:

Type—Duotidian.

Time—Evening, about 6 P. M.

Prodrome—Aching of limbs and head; cold hands and feet.

Chill—Predominant, *no thirst*; lasting about three hours; aching of limbs and head; cold hands and feet; *horripilation*.

Heat—*No thirst*, lasting about two hours; aching of limbs and head.

Sweat—No (as mentioned by patient).

Apirexia—Clear.

Bowels opened day before yesterday; no stool yesterday; taste insipid. Tongue coated brownish-red; no sleep last night; yesterday during daytime thirst and drunk twice (it was in apyrexia); yesterday daytime at about noon, chilliness for short time and then heat, though not regular fever-paroxysm, with cold feet.

Treatment—*Bar. c. 3* (trit.) about one-half grain dose, two doses daily; one dose two or three hours before the expected paroxysm, and the other dose just after the paroxysm is over, and if there be no paroxysm after the use of the first dose the second dose to be taken to-morrow two or three hours before the expected paroxysm, two (2) doses given.

Diet—*Khoi** and sugar-candy.

10-12-'93. 2 P. M.—Had fever yesterday at the usual time, but chill was less severe; no stool; tongue rather clean.

Treatment: *Bar. c. 3* (trit.) as above, two doses given.

11-12-'93. 10 A. M.—No fever yesterday and last night and up to yet; one normal stool yesterday afternoon. One dose of the above two doses used, and the other dose to be used as yesterday at about 3 P. M.; pulse normal yet; tongue almost clean, slightly coated and covered posteriorly.

Continue medicine and diet as above.

9 P. M.—No fever this evening and up to yet; is well.

13-12-'93. 9 P. M.—No fever yesterday and no fever to-day; taken rice yesterday and to-day. Medicine stopped since yesterday.

15-12-'93.—No more fevers. She recovered.

Thanks to Dr. H. C. Allen that I derive much assistance from his "Therapeutics" every moment of time used in the treatment of intermittent fevers in this hotbed of malarious fevers. The following analysis of the symptoms of the case was formed from his work, which unmistakably indicated the exact remedy:

ANALYSIS.

Chill—Horripilation,	-	-	<i>Æth.</i>	<i>Bar.</i>	<i>Merc.</i>	<i>Psor.</i>	<i>Sars.</i>
" No thirst,	-	-	"	"	"	"	"
Heat—No thirst,	-	-	"	"	"	"	"
Time—Evening,	-	-	"	"	"	"	"

*This is prepared in the following manner: An earthen vessel is placed on a burning fire, then paddy is put in it. This paddy placed on heat bursts together with the rice in it. This swollen and burst rice is called the *Khoi* in Bengali, and *Lāja* in Sanscrit. This is always used as an article of diet. It is easily digestible, laxative and nutritious.

This analysis shows that *Baryta carb.* is the remedy and so it was selected, and it produced the desired effect in a satisfactory manner.

Remark.—Four doses of the medicine cured her; two doses taken on the 9th, one dose on the 10th and the fourth dose on the 11th day of the month. Is it not an easy cut both for the patient suffering under intermittent fever and his physician?

BAR. C. IN OPHTHALMIA.

24-5-'90. Patient, my oilman, a Hindu male adult, of this place.

Description of the disease.—Chronic; photophobia; pain in eyes; slight swelling of eyelids; burning, etc.

Treatment.—*Bar. c.* 3. To be taken thrice daily. Six doses given.

3-6-'90. On the 30th of May, 1890, the patient was seen fully recovered; no redness of eyes; no photophobia, etc., remaining. Recovered.

NOTES FROM THE WORLD'S CONGRESS TRANSACTIONS.

The "Transactions of the World's Congress of Homœopathic Physicians and Surgeons" makes a book of 1109 pages. President Bonney said, in opening address: "Homœopathy represents in the medical world that which may be designated—borrowing and slightly paraphrasing a phrase from the new movement in literature in our kindred republic of France—as the spiritualization of thought in the world of medicine."

Dr. J. H. McClelland: "I noticed in that imperial dome, which this wonderful people have erected in that white city by the lake, inscribed the names of such medical heroes as Hippocrates and Galen and Harvey and Hunter and so on, but the name most worthy to occupy a conspicuous place in that line of worthies was that of Samuel Hahnemann; and, my friends, the time is ripe when suitable memorials should be erected to his memory."

Dr. Julia Holmes Smith: "I am very doubtful, indeed, whether a woman can succeed as a physician, as a surgeon, as a chemist, if she rocks the cradle with her foot while she studies her anatomy. When you go into a medical school you must write yourself a doctor."

Dr. J. Cavendish Molson: "Of all the discoveries potent for good, of all our philanthropic institutions is there one; yea I think I may throw down the gauntlet and challenge every man and woman here to mention one discovery which can be put on a par with the marvellous discovery of Samuel Hahnemann."

Dr. P. C. Majumdar: "I am pained and grieved to see in some of the countries in Europe and here that there is a mixture of Homœopathy with Allopathy; but that thing cannot happen in our country. If we go to practice a little bit of Allopathy, we are discredited that we do not know anything about Homœopathy. The people have great belief in the system of Homœopathy, so when they require their treatment to be Homœopathic they want pure and true Hahnemann from beginning to end."

Rev. T. G. Milstead: "How great is the power of the press! The newspapers can make and unmake a great deal, but I very much doubt, Mr. Chairman, whether even the newspapers can make a first-class physician."

Dr. J. S. Mitchell: "But we are obliged to cling with tenacity to our organization, both to maintain our existence and to extend our views among people of every land. Our position as a sect was forced upon us by opponents. We are only battling for the enthronement of the principles of our own faith. * * * We care not, as Homœopaths, what rigid scientific investigation may lop off—for much that is called Homœopathy has little relation to its main truth. We stand serene in the face of any test that may be applied, in the light of the experience of the master and his thousands of followers who have, all these years, patiently delved in the mine whose golden depths he first laid open. The iconoclasm of the nineteenth century, which so ruthlessly tears down one after another of our cherished idols, has thus far only served to place Homœopathy on more solid ground."

Dr. Wm. Tod Helmuth: "The Homœopaths will never receive appointments in the army and navy until sufficient proficiency in surgery is acknowledged. It is to these facts I desire to call the attention of this Congress. There is something more to be studied in the Homœopathic School than *Materia Medica* and *Therapeutics*. There are other branches of medical science to be considered by our great National and State organizations, for Homœopathy can be carried into everything; into Surgery, into Obstetrics, into Pædology; and the surgeon who amputates a limb and prescribes Homœopathically for the pain, or sets a fracture and prescribes *Calc. phosphor.* to assist in the formation

of callus, or administers *Silicea* for a felon, or *Hamamelis* for hæmorrhage, or *Conium* for cancer, must hold at least as high a rank among upholders of the system of Hahnemann as the symptomatologist, the *Materia Medica* man or the therapistist."

Dr. Richard Hughes: "The student can read the narratives of proving, poisoning and experiment contained in the *Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesis* with as much confidence and as lively interest as if they were cases of idiopathic disease; and the practitioner can, with firm reliance, utilize them in his practice."

Dr. T. F. Allen: "I believe, as an humble follower of Hahnemann, that he did the best thing for Homœopathy, and that if he had not put his *Materia Medica* into this schematic form it would have almost died in its birth."

Dr. Hawkes: "He incurs a very heavy responsibility who excludes from our *Materia Medica* certain medicines, because they have not been so fully used."

Dr. Conrad Wesselhoeft: "A word more about Bœnnighausen's *Repertory*. People say to me often, 'What do you think of it?' I have known it ever since I was a boy. It has been in our family long before I studied medicine. I value it as highly as I ever did, and I value it all the more because I now understand it. I see its uses and its faults. The faults are, as Dr. Allen has told you, in the imperfections of the *Materia Medica*; not in the principles upon which the book was composed and written. I think the principle underlying the method of arrangement of the book is one of the best, if not the best in our Homœopathic literature. He gives generalities. He leaves out details, as Dr. Allen has told you, and as you know by the book—as you are acquainted with it. He gives you conditions and aggravations; the time, place, condition, under which aggravations take place. Those are very important things. Those are the very things which come intuitively in our selection of a remedy, and which if taken into consideration allow us to make rapid prescription."

Dr. Conrad Wesselhoeft: "To-day the great question comes up, What is the cause of cholera? We have all supposed it was the cholera bacillus, just as the bacillus of consumption produces consumption, etc.; but it is beginning to be understood more and more that something besides the bacillus and its chemical products is necessary to produce any disease, and that the thing which is necessary is a predisposition, without which no bacillus can have any decided effect."

Dr. P. C. Majumdar: "People are convinced of the superiority of Homœopathic methods of cure in India through the exertion of lay medical practitioners; no qualified medical man at an early date deemed it worth while to study and practice it. It was a significant fact in the history of Homœopathy in India that one Dr. Honigberger, a German gentleman, came here to treat one of the princes of this country whose case was declared hopeless by his physicians. I understand Honigberger gave juice of Dulcamara to the prince, and he was much improved. This is the first drop of Homœopathic medicine administered to our countrymen."

Dr. Martha A. Canfield: "Our literature is a stupendous growth. It embraces whole libraries of volumes which it would require a lifetime to peruse—not only exhaustive treatises upon our therapeutics, but elaborate discussions of every phase of medical science, even dipping deeply into psychology and spiced with poetry. See Holcombe's, Raue's and Buck's classical works and Crawford's *Kalevala* and Bushrod James's *Alaskana*. Bradford's *Bibliography*, itself a notable book, chronicles the long list of authors too numerous for me to mention."

Dr. T. L. MacDonald: "In post-operative shock we can find a place for our Homœopathic remedies, and while I never omit the general measures deemed necessary or at least essential, I have acquired an immense amount of faith in *Camphora* (low, of course). I would give more for this drug than for all the rest of our *Materia Medica*." Dr. Nielson, of Michigan: "What shall we do with that large and growing class of people who object to alcoholic stimulants in any shape or form." Dr. MacDonald: "From my acquaintance with the members of this Congress I think we should have to go outside of it to find them."

Dr. E. H. Linnell: "We can contrast the ordinary treatment of eye-disease, as recommended in recent Old-School treatises, with the Homœopathic treatment outlined in the latest and best work on the subject—Dr. Norton's *Ophthalmic Diseases and Therapeutics*."

Dr. J. H. Buffam: "As Homœopathic ophthalmologists, we should carry our Homœopathy into our practice, not only as followers of the wisdom and philosophy which emanated from Hahnemann, who gave us a universal law of cure, but also because we owe it to our clients who confide their cases to us and expect to be cured homœopathically, primarily, and secondarily

only, when we have failed from a want of knowledge of our *Materia Medica Pura*."

Dr. O. S. Runnels: "I think I am safe in claiming that in the practice of Homœopathic gynæcologists fully one-half the cases which, under Old-School treatment, would remain uncured or be subjected to surgical operation and cured by Homœopathic treatment."

Dr. Howard Crucher: "One thing has been steadily, persistently and systematically ignored by the medical profession for three thousand years—and that is the patient; and it has been done systematically, and I might say, maliciously, since the dawn of earliest history. Nowhere in medical history is the patient mentioned as the factor until the time of Samuel Hahnemann."

J. H. Henry, M. D.: "Some forty years ago, when a student in the Homœopathic College in Philadelphia, under Hering and Kitchen and Matthews and others, I was taught what I considered the true principles of Homœopathy. We had no such a thing as Hydrolinæ. We were confined to the great law *Similia similibus curantur*, and under that law Homœopathists were sent out as missionaries over the country. We met yellow fever, cholera, scarlet fever, pneumonia, and we were the victors. We were the victors because we dealt not in medicines that were made from fluid extracts. We dealt in pure Homœopathic remedies, and we treated diseases with them. Take, for instance, *Aconite*. We have no such thing in this country as a good Homœopathic preparation of *Aconite*, unless it comes from the pharmacies of Germany. In the treatment of fever with the present *Aconite* we are not favored with the pure drug used by Homœopathic physicians twenty years ago. Take *Belladonna* and all our old standard remedies that were handed down to us by the earlier Homœopaths. We went forth with our little cases in our pockets, treated patients, and were successful. Now I write to my pharmacist to get *Aconite*, and I get a muddy, dirty tincture. I write for *Bryonia* and I get a dark tincture. I get no longer the beautiful yellow tincture. The fault is not always so much in the prescriber as it is in the impurity of our drugs. Unless we pay more attention to the purity of our drugs, the destiny of Homœopathy is sealed.

DR. SCHÜSSLER AND JULIUS HENSEL.

Translated from Monatsblatter, by W. A. Dewey, M. D.
170 W. 54th st., New York.

It is now just twenty years since Dr. Schüssler, of Oldenburg, issued from the Schultz Publishing House, in Oldenburg, a *brochure* of sixteen pages with the title: "Eine Abgekürzte Therapie," founded upon Histology and Cellular Pathology. In 1893 the 20th edition of this work appeared.

Dr. Schüssler has continually protested that his method of treatment had anything further to do with Homœopathy than the form of administering the remedies in small doses, prepared according to Homœopathic methods. This protest he specially expressed in a work which appeared in 1887, entitled "Allopathy, Biochemistry and Homœopathy." However, Dr. Schüssler's remedies are employed almost exclusively by Homœopathic physicians, because it is found that only Homœopathic physicians take the trouble to examine into everything (else they would never have become Homœopaths). Here, also, should be mentioned the American book already noticed by us, "The Twelve Tissue Remedies" of Schüssler, which introduced them into the Homœopathic Materia Medica. The authors of this work, Dr. William Boericke and Dr. W. A. Dewey, demand, however, a careful Homœopathic proving of those tissue remedies not yet proved.

The similiarity and Homœopathy is brought clearly out in the first edition of the "Abgekürzte Therapie." Under *Ferrum phosphoricum* we find: "If *Ferrum* in large doses causes in the prover's hyperæmia (increase of the amount of blood in the vessels of an organ) then this is brought about in consequence of the too violent irritation which the large doses exerts upon the circular fibres, a relaxation of the same takes place. * * * A small dose of *Ferrum* will, through an irritation of a different kind, be able to restore these relaxed muscular fibres to their normal condition."

Under *Kali phosphoricum* we find: "That *Kali phos.* in large doses acts depressingly on the nerve activity, and coagulates the blood. Homœopathically, it is suitable for nervous weakness, for nerve pains and cramps which accompany this so called nervous weakness."

Of *Calcarea phosphoricum* Dr. Schüssler says: "It is recom-

mended by Homœopathic veterinary doctors for softness and brittleness of bones."

Further we find in this little work: "*Natrum sulphuricum* in large doses causes an increased secretion of bile and water. In small doses it corresponds first, to an irritable condition of biliary duct, and second, to watery diarrhœas, diuresis or œdematous conditions."

The fact appears from this little work that Schüssler learned the special field of action of his Tissue Remedies chiefly from the Hahnemann provings, or theoretically took the provings of two remedies and placed them together; for example, Schüssler compared the action of *Kali carbonicum* and *Sulphur*, making *Kali sulphuricum*. And for *Magnesia phosphorica* there served him the results of the Hahnemannian provings of *Magnesia carbonica*, *Magnesia muriatica* and *Magnesia sulphurica* as the groundwork of his presentation.

The later editions contain evidently more complete examples of the field of action of the different remedies. This is especially found under *Natrum phosphoricum*. In the first edition only three and one half lines are given up to its action, while in the last edition a whole page is devoted to this remedy. Now it is principally advised for diseases which originate in a superfluity of *Lactic acid* in the system or a faulty excretion of *Uric acid* from the blood.

In all editions (the last contains 61 pages) Dr. Schüssler utters his conviction that "The Twelve Tissue Remedies" are able to cure all curable diseases. Here Dr. Schüssler is plainly in error, and his zealous pupil, Dr. Quesse, has come to this conclusion. Those who have read the works of Dr. Burnett, of London, and who have had experience in the treatment of the sick, can only agree with him that in deep-seated changes, such as cancer and beginning tuberculosis, neither Schüssler's nor pure Hahnemannian treatment will have good results, but that high potencies of the isopathic remedy are absolutely necessary thereto.

Be that as it may, Dr. Schüssler has rendered suffering humanity a great service, and his "Abgekürzte Therapie" is quite proper to direct assiduous Allopathic physicians to the right path.

We hope to see a similar work in the German language from Dr. Schüssler's pen, such a work as the English language possesses in "The Twelve Tissue Remedies!"

As a fitting supplement to the above, be it known that recently Julius Hensel, a chemist, well-known by his various works, has still further simplified Schüssler's idea: "That diseases are to be cured by those mineral salts whose lack caused the disease," and he offers the public a *bread* which contains all the materials which are found in the human body. The difference between Schüssler and Hensel is that Schüssler only uses one remedy, because according to his theory it is mostly the lack of a single salt in certain parts of the body or regions which causes the disease, while Hensel asserts that in order to prevent disease or to properly cure the same the results should be obtained by means of judicious nutriment to produce healthy blood.

It is known that Schüssler gives his remedies in the 6th or 12th decimal trituration, and endeavors through this attenuation of the medicinal molecules to reach the suffering—from lack of same—regions of the body. Consequently Schüssler takes no account of the existing relations of his tissue salts in the human body.

Hensel, on the contrary, therefore, brings forward a baking powder which he calls physiological baking powder, which corresponds to the material elements, composed of *Potassium oxide* (105 parts), *Natrum oxide* (390), *Calcium oxide* (583), *Magnesium oxide* (29), *Iron oxide* (40), *Manganese oxide* (2), *Fluorine* (2), *Phosphoric acid* (70), *Sulphuric acid* (130), *Muriatic acid* (455), *Silicic acid*, (780) and *Carbonic acid* (390 parts). These combined and added to the bread should serve as a natural substitute for the materials now in use.

Hensel gives the following recipe: One kilo wheat flour and 30 grammes of baking powder are stirred up with 30 grammes of yeast and a cup of milk, and enough water added to the dough to make the required loaves, which the baker can bake.

Experience will prove in how far Hensel is right!

SOME EXPERIENCES AT THE BEDSIDE.

Translated for the HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

E. S., student at the university, is afflicted with soughing and roaring in the ears, coming on in the evening, lasting all night, and interfering with sleep. There is pain in the occiput, especially after mental strain. Pain also in the region of the kidneys; the pain is dull, same as the headache. The complaint

began two years ago and was much benefited by *Belladonna* and *Nux vom.*, prescribed by Dr. Eberle, of Nuremburg, but the good effect ceased and the remedies seemed to lose their effectiveness. Patient doubts his being able to continue his studies. I prescribed *Coccus cacti*, 2d trit., on April 22d, and headache and noises in the ears diminished with the first dose. The improvement still continues, and I am in hopes of accomplishing a perfect cure.

C. S., barber, finds that for the last nine months he has to urinate quite frequently and he experiences a pain in the urethra whenever he drinks a glass of beer. The sensation is pressing, burning and invariably returns on cause above stated. I prescribed *Nux vom.* 30, three drops in one ounce of water, and, to judge of the effect, told him to drink some beer every day. Five days later he reported that micturition became normal as to frequency, but that the pressure in the urethra still persisted. *Thuja* 30. A week after patient states that the pains have ceased, and that beer drinking has no special influence on his urinary organs. He added that he felt better and in better spirits than for a long time before.

R., tailor, æt. 25, complained of a small induration in the skin of the neck which existed since over a year, but which began to emit excessive ray-like pains. It is situated on the left side of the neck about midways; it is the size of a hempseed, somewhat redder than the surrounding skin and firmly imbedded in it. *Belladonna* 3. Three days after patient reported that he experienced excessive pains directly on taking the medicine but that these had now subsided. The induration had increased in size to that of a bean, there seems to be no inflammation and the burning pains are experienced chiefly in the forenoon. I was apprehensive of having to do with a malignant cancerous growth. As *Belladonna* did not seem to be indicated any more I prescribed *Arsenicum* 6, six drops to be taken every day. The pain ceased at once and the swelling steadily decreased, so that it is now scarce the size of a millet seed. The remedy is still taken regularly.

Miss K., æt. 46, suffers much from headache, which has increased in intensity of late. The pain begins in the occiput or neck, and draws then into the right eye; there is great sensitiveness to light and noise, as well as pains in the abdomen and chest, all symptoms getting better toward evening while at rest. There is also constipation. On June 29th I gave her *Sanguina-*

ria 30, and on July 14th I was informed of her rapid recovery: the pain has not returned and she feels much better than before.

Karl K., æt. 2 years, was brought to me because of great excitability which especially came on at night; it had been observed since his birth. In such cases I saw frequently splendid success from *Silicea* 30th, which did not disappoint me in this case. On June 11th it received the last dose of the medicine, and is much quieter in his demeanor and sleeps now quite well. In cases of transient excitability, accompanied by sleeplessness, I find especially useful *Aconite*, *Belladonna*, *Chamomilla*, *Hyoscyamus* and *Ignatia*.

J. M., æt. 25, noticed that for fifteen months some blood was voided with the stools, but this became aggravated during the last four weeks to such an extent as to seriously debilitate him. An Allopathic physician prescribed *Sulphur* and suppositories but while the hæmorrhages decreased he evinced violent drawing pains on the left side of the abdomen, they are especially aggravated on lying down at nights. He sleeps poorly; there is some nightsweat. Appetite is fair, tongue slightly coated. Feels much depressed. On April 17th I gave him *Belladonna* 3d; by the 27th the pains had ceased, general condition improved, but the hæmorrhages continued. *Phosphor.* 30th diminished the hæmorrhages, but he has now severe lumbago. *Nux* 30th effected complete cessation of the loss of blood, so that by July no trace was left. *China* soon relieved the remaining weakness, and patient is quite well since then.

A vintager, æt. 56, was taken in February with a violent nocturnal cough, with copious purulent expectoration. All remedies which proved efficacious in a former attack, for which I treated him, failed. Patient sat up for whole nights in bed with this harrassing tickling cough, and finally gave way to an alarming dejection and disgust of life. His symptoms, although easily accounted for as an effect of his bodily ailment, induced me to give him *Conium* 30, a few pellets dry on his tongue. This one dose ameliorated the cough and his whole condition in a surprising manner. In truth the peculiarity of the cough might have induced the selection of this remedy, but as a cough remedy *Conium* is but little used. I noted one peculiarity, that cramps in the calf of the leg, with which patient was troubled before he took to bed and which had ceased during this spell of sickness, now reappeared as he was getting better.—*Dr. Schlegel, of Tübingen, in Hom. Monatsblätter.*

CONTRIBUTIONS TO PHARMACODYNAMICS.

By the late Dr. Lobethal.

Translated for the HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

Arsenicum.

Arsenicum has a widely extended sphere of action in Homœopathy, and it would be quite a task to enumerate all the diseases in which *Arsenicum* can be put to use. I myself have found it especially useful in the following diseases:

The atrophy of children in its most inveterate form, with the greatest degree of emaciation, eyes sunk in and profuse diarrhœa. We have no substitute for *Arsenic* in such cases, and this will effect a cure if this is at all yet possible. The 30th potency for this purpose, and indeed, in all cases where I found *Arsenicum* indicated, has proved sufficient, though Griesselich mentions a case where he restored a case of complete atrophy in a child by several doses of *Arsenicum* $\frac{1}{100}$.

Adults who suffer of *tabes nervosa* without any *labes organorum* and who are often tormented with palpitation, night sweats and great debility often feel remarkably improved, even after one dose (see my communications in "Praktische Beitræge im Gebiete der Homœopathie," Vol. III, p. 185).

Most quartan fevers as well as all protracted cases of chills and fever, find in *Arsenicum* their most efficient remedy. I remember especially one case where by a dose of *Arsenicum* 30th I perfectly cured a case of quartan chills and fever that had lasted three fourths of a year. *Arsenicum* either very highly diluted, or again in the lower potencies shows itself especially efficacious in those cases of intermittent fever which show a burning heat, a great debility during apyrexia, and a tendency to pass over into dropsy; these may be either quotidian or quartan fevers with young persons, who usually rather suffer from the rebellious fever in the whole nervous system than in the organs of the abdomen.

Many asthmatic disorders, especially if they have their foundation either in a purely nervous or in a hydrothoracic disposition often find a radical cure, or at least an essential alleviation in the use of *Arsenicum*. Only in clearly developed hydrothorax it is a very delusive remedy. Such patients who have for a long time been anxiously gasping for breath, are often at once enabled to breathe freely, but then while all

around them, and also the physician indulge in delusive hopes, all at once they die without any further complaint. It sometimes seemed to me as if a repetition of *Arsenicum* in such cases destroyed the good effect of the first dose.

In profuse diarrhœas, especially of a watery nature, and where the strength has already much declined, *Arsenicum* is often the most efficacious remedy. In the colliquative diarrhœas of consumptives, however, it can have as little lasting effect as the other remedies.

In cancer and phagedanic ulcers, especially in cutaneous cancer, as cancer of the nose and of the cheeks, *Arsenicum* frequently repeated is an excellent curative.

I have cured an old woman of 71 years with a cancerous ulcer in the face by *Arsenicum* 30th internally, and an ointment of lard and *Arsenicum* 30th applied externally, so far that its carcinomatous character entirely disappeared, and *Silicea* afterwards applied internally and externally could continue the cure.

I have almost always used *Arsenicum* in the 30th dilution, and in almost all cases I found it necessary to repeat the dose frequently.

Asafœtida.

This is a very successful remedy in many asthmatic complaints. I once observed a success in its use with a man of 30 years, who was the pheasant hunter of a neighboring count, and who from his early childhood had been more or less afflicted with scrofulous disorders, and had a generally impressed scrofulous habit of body; this caused his asthmatic troubles, and from the fruitlessness of various treatments tried at different periods of time he had already quite despaired of any possibility of cure. The attacks appeared at the time when he sought my help, almost daily; he sought me because I had successfully treated a friend of his afflicted with chronic asthma. Every bodily exertion, every coition, but especially every rich meal, even every meal of which he partook to satiety, brought on his asthma. After many remedies had been tried in vain, *Asafœtida* 9 first repeated twice, then four, five to seven times a day finally freed him completely from his attacks. A year later in consequence of several dietetic errors a moderate relapse occurred, but I succeeded in removing it by the same remedy. In the 'Journal,' by von Graefe and von Walther, Vol. xxiv, No. 3, p. 506, Michaelis speaks glowingly of the internal use of small doses of *Asafœtida* in palpitation of the heart, as well in palpi-

tion which takes place in heart diseases as in palpitations arising from erethism of the nerves, and he considers the remedy as an excellent palliative in all *diseases of the heart*.

In rachitic disorders of the bones, I have seen less success from *Asajetida* than from *Acid phosphor.* and from *Calcareo carb.*

Aurum Metallicum.

"True as gold," is the title of an article on this most noble metal in *Pierer's Allgemeine Medizinische Zeitung*, 1837, No. 3, and it is indisputable that nature has stored up the greatest medicinal virtues in this most precious gift of earth, as in the gems and pearls, which we see so frequently used in the luxurious Orient in the form of essence for the preservation and prolongation of life. The pure and excellent virtue of gold is found in the *regulus* of the metal itself. Every chemical process essentially changes not only the chemical form, but assuredly also the dynamic significance of the remedy, especially as it needs such strong means before gold condescends to a combination with any other substance.

Aurum is an excellent remedy in the hypochondriasis without any anatomical basis, but in all other hypochondriases it is without effect. Hysterical anxiety and satiety of life, are much more rarely cured by *Aurum*; here *Aurum* and *Platinum* are counterparts with regard to the two sexes. A Polish Count told me that in Russian-Poland several years ago a man (after many youthful excesses), had suffered from the most violent pains in the bones, for which the help of the most intelligent physicians near and far, had been invoked in vain; and that after the ineffective use of the most various remedies, and when the patient in his despair was near putting an end to his life, a so-called worker of miraculous cures, cured him of his pains in the following manner: He laid three (gold) ducats one on top of the other, and while reciting many magic formulas, which I do not know, and which may have been *Abracadabra* or something else, he stroked (with them) along the diseased leg for almost a whole hour, until the patient declared that he felt a remission of his violent pains. This proceeding was repeated for several days with the same cabbalistic formulas, and the patient according to the assurance of this most credible witness has enjoyed since that time an undisturbed state of health. This was the effect of gold as an antidote of the mercury which had been misused in his case.

According to my experience, this effect of gold is more manifest in the diseases caused by mercury in the jaws, the palate and the bones of the skull, than in the effects of the abuse of mercury as manifested in the other bones of the body. In affections of the above mentioned organs *Aurum* acts wonderfully, yea, much more quickly than when these affections appear independently in those parts.

Aurum is furthermore an excellent remedy in those forms of gout, which have in great part arisen from sexual excesses and the abuse of mercury, and especially in the metastases of gout to the vessels near the heart. When palpitation, suffocative anguish, and constriction of the chest arise from these causes, *Aurum* affords a sudden relief. I have, indeed, seen the desired effect from *Aurum* 30th in many cases, yet lately I have used with much better effect the 2d or 3d trituration.

Gold, and especially muriate of gold, is also a very valuable remedy in obstinate forms of abdominal dropsy when this is complicated with general dropsy, and is found combined with functional disturbances of important abdominal organs. He who has learned at sick-beds the obstinate nature of such forms of dropsy, will certainly thankfully receive a remedy, which even in the most desperate cases, gives a considerable alleviation to the patient. For this purpose I use 2 or 3 grains of the first trituration of *Aurum oxy muriaticum* (hydrochloride of gold) in several ounces of water, and give a spoonful daily.

As *Aurum* is able to especially affect the reproductive sphere of the human organism, there follows thence its excellent efficiency in the most advanced forms of scrofulosis. Scrofulous inflammations of the eyes, swollen noses and the ozæna of scrofulous children, but especially the mesenteric *Tabes* often find an excellent remedy in *Aurum*; but in the *Tabes* it is altogether secondary to *Calcaria carb.*, *Arsenicum* and also to *Iodine*.

With a little girl of seven years, afflicted with scrofulous ophthalmia and severe photophobia, I effected a speedy cure by the internal use of *Aurum* 3, one grain, and the external application of a lotion for the eye, containing three grains of *Aurum* 1 in water.

EXPERIENCE WITH DR. BURNETT'S BACILLINUM.

After perusing Dr. Burnett's little work on "The New Cure for Consumption," which I procured over one year ago, I resolved to put the treatment to a practical test at the first opportunity. I have always doubted the validity the theory of curing by means of pathological products as being strictly according to Homœopathic tenets, but rather coming under the Isopathic theory. I am inclined to believe, however, that whatever therapeutic virtue may be contained in such remedies is in accordance with their Homœopathic relationship to the conditions for which they are prescribed. If *Bacillinum*, or *Tuberculinum*, or any other pathological product, have the power of producing morbid changes in the healthy, why should they not have the power of curing similar morbid conditions in the sick according to the Hahnemannian doctrine?

If, as Dr. Burnett claims, his *Bacillinum* is "the thing itself," instead of the product of the bacilli, his preparation should be preferred by Homœopathic physicians. We certainly need no provings of *Bacillinum*, for we have many opportunities of studying the effects of the tubercular bacilli in every case of tuberculosis we see.

The case I present is a lady, aged thirty-two, married, and is so characteristic and typical of tuberculosis, and had arrived at such a critical stage, the improvement so marked and undoubted, that while I cannot pronounce a cure at this writing I must say it speaks loudly for Dr. Burnett's *Bacillinum*. There is a tubercular family history on her mother's side. Tubercular history dates back eight years; has been under constant Homœopathic medication, with alternating improvement and decline, with more or less cough night and morning; expectoration varying of yellowish sputa, much emaciation, hollow chest, shoulders thrown forward, sore spot in right lung about middle lobe which reveals a pus cavity, considerable pain in this spot. In March, 1893, had La Grippe which was followed by rapid decline; increased the cough terribly; pus cavity enlarged and expectoration much increased, night sweats, emaciation much increased, throat becomes involved, all of the above symptoms increasing up to September, 1893, a period of six months. I commenced treatment September 5 with *Bacillinum* 200 (B. & T.,) one dose every eight days. No other treatment except alcohol baths for a few nights for night sweats. After second dose cough was

greatly relieved, could sleep all night without coughing, which she had not done for six months; night sweats ceased entirely, feels stronger, and what is most noticeable at this time, September 25, was the mental change from great despondency and foreboding about her condition to a very happy state of mind, a bright countenance and renewed ambition. The improvement has steadily continued till the present time, May 20, 1894. Her cough almost entirely gone, scarcely any expectoration, suffers no pain in her lung, weight increased sixteen pounds, the pus cavity seems to be nearly healed but some trace still remaining. She feels perfectly well, wants to resume her household duties; and, in fact, it looks as though she would certainly regain her health entirely. I am indeed gratified at the change thus far, and can give credit only to the *Bacillinum*.

I will be glad to report further progress of this case in a future issue. I look for great things for *Bacillinum*. Every Homœopathic physician should purchase a copy of Dr. Burnett's little work, *The New Cure for Consumption*.

F. E. STOAKS, M. D.

Le Roy, O., May 22, 1894.

ALCOHOL, PASSIFLORA AND MULLEIN OIL.

On reading the RECORDER for May I saw an article from the pen of Oliver Lovejoy, of Haverhill, Mass., relating to the use of *Alcohol* in diphtheria. (His attention was called to it by an article by Dr. Guernsey in or about the year 1887.) My attention was called to its beneficial effects by Dr. W. E. Reikenbrod, of this city, sometime, I think, in 1890. He had at that time used the remedy with grand results. Since 1890 I have used *Alcohol* diluted with equal parts of water in scores of cases with the best of results.

If I happened to have two or more cases on hand at the same time I would use *Alcohol* in one of the cases and the remainder with the indicated remedy alone. Invariably, when *Alcohol* was used, convalescence set in earlier, and the patient made a quicker and better recovery than those who were treated with the indicated remedy alone. I have been in the habit of alternating the *Alcohol* with the indicated remedy. I have also treated several cases (and some of them severe ones) with *Alcohol* alone, giving it internally and using it as a gargle. Every one of these cases made a good recovery. I would like to hear from others on the subject.

I can freely endorse all that was said in regard to *Passiflora* in convulsions of infants and children. January 20 I confined Mrs. B. Labor normal; an unusually easy labor at full term. Child well developed, cried lustily at birth and to all appearances was perfectly healthy. The mother was rather thin and of a nervous temperament. Was exceedingly glad her baby looked so healthy, for she said her other two babies died in convulsions shortly after birth. I told her I did not anticipate any trouble with this healthy looking boy, and, after seeing it properly cared for, I took my leave to attend another case. In about two hours a messenger came for me stating the baby was in convulsions and had been most of the time for an hour. I could not leave my patient, but sent some medicine and told him I would come as soon as possible. At the end of another hour labor was concluded, and I hastened to my former patient; found the infant in convulsions, and was told by the nurse that the child had not been free of them for more than five minutes at a time since they first commenced. She had given the medicine as directed when the infant could swallow and followed other directions given, but still the convulsions continued. I then put fifteen drops of the tincture of *Passiflora* in one-half glass of water and gave the infant one-half teaspoonful as soon as the convulsions ended. I left directions to have the dose repeated after every convulsion. A messenger was to let me know in one hour how the baby was. After each visit I returned to my office, but no messenger came. At the end of the second hour I drove around to see if the baby was dead or why I had not heard from it. I found the little fellow sleeping soundly, and one would never have suspected what that little fellow had endured. The next day convulsions returned. The child received another dose, and from that day to this it has not received a drop of medicine and has not needed any. It is at this writing a large, strong baby. I have used it many times in the past few years and always with the best results.

I cured a chronic case of otorrhœa of three years' standing, accompanied with a terrible itching eczema of the canal and external ear, in two months, with *Mullein oil* alone. The patient had paid one (Allopath) specialist \$175.00 for treatment and received no benefit.

Fraternally yours,

C. E. HOUSE, M. D.

Canton, O., May 26, 1894.

NO UNCERTAIN VOICE.

MEMPHIS, TENN., May 21, 1894

W. A. DEWEY, M. D., NEW YORK.

Dear Doctor: I am the happy (?) possessor of a copy of the much vaunted, much advertised, piratical, metamorphosed plagiarism and transposition of one Casey.

He has doubtless resolved to be a Dr. Blowhard, or die in the attempt.

I stand in wondering admiration of the astuteness of his cunning, and sympathetically suggest one of his tissue remedies for the removal of his superabundance of gall—yea, and even his inspissated gall (bile)—the *Kali sulph.*

You were entirely too tame in your remarks in the RECORDER concerning part 3 of the Carey transposition, for, indeed, what else can it be called.

It is an attempted copy of the B. & D. book (which is excellent), and is a *verbatim et literatim* copy in some parts, but in others a transposition—like some of our *Materia Medica*—which renders it neither Biochemic, Homœopathic or anything else than a misleading and useless guide for the use of the tissue remedies.

It is a whited sepulchre full of rottenness and dead men's bones.

You can use this letter as you please.

Sincerely yours,

E. LIPPINCOTT, M. D.

BOOK NOTICES.

The Bee Line Repertory. By Stacy Jones, M. D. 210 pages. Flexible leather \$1.00; by mail, \$1.03.

The *Bee Line Repertory* is bound in red flexible leather, has gilt edges, round corners, and is of a size to be convenient to slip in the coat pocket, hip pocket or satchel. As its name indicates, it sends the inquirer in a "bee line" to a remedy for almost any ailment or condition with which he may be confronted. Nearly all the other repertories gives the choice between anywhere from three or four up to thirty or forty remedies for a given condition; the "Bee Line" at the outside rarely goes above three or four

remedies and qualifies these; in addition other aids are noted outside of the indicated remedy. As a random example open at "Earache." The indicated remedy is "*Pul.*," in addition you find "*Cocaine mur.*, 4 per cent. on cotton in the ear," also "*Mullein oil*, several drops in the ear," and are also referred to "*Aconite.*" "Poultice" and "pain," under each of which headings will be found other things to do in a case of "earache." The "Bee Line Repertory" is certainly original in design, and while some may not agree on the desirability of certain prescriptions every one who examines the little book must admit that its design is a most excellent one; the best, in fact, for the "busy practitioner" ever designed.

Although the book is small—5¾ in. by 4 in.—the type is good sized, and there is room for many marginal notes and interpolations to fit the experience of the prescriber, and we do not know of a better book in which one may condense his own experience.

In addition to the indicated remedy proper the book includes such headings as "*Borax*," "*Bismuth*," "*Chloroform*," "*Ether*," "*Eucalyptus*," and many other remedies of that nature, and under each is to be found their uses in practice.

As for potency, Dr. Jones ranges from teaspoonful doses of the tincture up the 200th, including many of the intermediate potencies, 1x, 2x, 6x, 15th, 30th.

The price of the book is quite low for its style of binding and finish, and we believe that no one will be altogether disappointed who buys a copy, while many will appreciate it highly and make it their constant companion.

The Science of Homœopathy; or a Critical and Synthetical Exposition of the Doctrines of the Homœopathic School. By Charles J. Hempel, M. D. Third Edition. 180 pp., 8vo. Cloth, \$1.40 net; by mail, \$1.50. Philadelphia: Boericke & Tafel, 1894.

A third edition of Hempel's well known "Science of Homœopathy" has been printed, a very neat and tasty volume. The book is so well known as to call for no particular comments, unless it be on one point; *i. e.*, Hahnemann's *Chronic Diseases*. Dr. Hempel writes under the impression that the discovery of the itch mite was made after Hahnemann wrote the "Chronic Disease," and that by that discovery modern science totally dis-

proves the theory on which that book is based. In this Dr. Hempel is decidedly in error, as the readers of Dr. Bradford's "Life of Hahnemann," now running in the *RECORDER*, know. The itch insect was discovered as early as 1683, was known to Hahnemann, and even if he had not known of its existence that fact would not have had any weight against his theory of chronic diseases. By the way, Dr. Bradford is doing a work of inestimable value to Homœopathy in the "Life of Hahnemann;" for when that work is completed, then for the first time will the world have fair access to a clearly written and connected life of Hahnemann and, properly speaking, history of early Homœopathy, for the former involves the latter.

The third edition of Dr. Hempel's *Science of Homœopathy* contains a steel plate portrait of the author. The book is printed on a fine paper and very neatly bound.

An International System of Electro-Therapeutics: For Students, General Practitioners and Specialists. By Horatio R. Bigelow, M. D., and thirty-eight associate editors. Thoroughly illustrated. Philadelphia: F. A. Davis Company, 1894.

We have not figured out how many pages there are in this book, but would estimate the number to be somewhere about nine hundred, octavo in size. The departments begin with A. and close with S; the index and each department is paged independently of the others. A contains five papers by different contributors and runs to page 185. The contributors hail from the United States, Canada, England and France, and among them must cover the field of Electro-Therapeutics in a very thorough manner and give the reader the latest that is known of this method of treating disease. The table and contents shows that thirty-five distinct subjects are treated, and an index of twenty-one pages, in small type, will guide the inquirer to what he seeks.

Essentials of Nervous Diseases and Insanity: Their Symptoms and Treatment. By John C. Shaw, M. D. Second edition. Revised and enlarged. Pp. 194. Cloth, \$1.00. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders, 1894.

What is not known about insanity and nerves would probably

make what is known kick the beam, with emphasis. The essentials of what is known together with the orthodox treatment may be found in this book. The treatment, needless to say, could be vastly bettered if one skilled in the law of similars could take it in hand. Aside from this the book is up to date as a quiz on the subject.

DR. H. N. KEENER, recommending Hull's "Jahr," (Snelling.) says that the prefaces are remarkably full and explicit and the style charming and clear as that of a novel. One feels on reading it that they tell you all they knew of it. When three such scholarly, solid and eminent Homœopaths have given up all their treasures of information as are to be found in this volume, then the student has no just cause for complaint. . . It is contended by many that this is too laborious a way to study; life is too short to do it. May we not here give the answer to the oft-repeated inquiry, why are not the Homœopaths of to-day as successful as those who studied this way? Is it any harder for the medical student to follow this plan than the literary student to sit, dictionary in hand, digging out the Latin and Greek roots?—*American Homœopaths notes on Missouri Institute Meeting.*

"FARRINGTON'S *Clinical Materia Medica* is substantially Dr. Hering's teachings interpreted and extended by an able, young and enthusiastic editor. Happy it is for Homœopathy that he lived and taught and wrote!"

"Dr. Carroll Dunham performed a similar office for his teacher, von Bœnninghausen, besides much original work. His *Homœopathy, the Science of Therapeutics*, is one of our 'sacred books.'"

"*The Pocket Repertories*, both of Jahr and of Bryant, quite diverse in plan, and now nearly or quite out of print, were exceedingly useful. Jahr's *Clinical Guide*, so-called, is founded upon the former, edited by Dr. S. Lilienthal."

"Lilienthal's *Clinical Therapeutics* is an extension of the *Guide*, so far as concerns the detail of *known* drug indications, in particular diseases, is thus well suited to recent converts, and to beginners generally."—*Dr. J. C. Morgan, Philadelphia World's Homœopathic Congress.*

(A new edition of Bryant's work, *A Pocket Manual*, or Re-

petory of Homœopathic medicine, alphabetically and nosologically arranged, was printed in 1893; also Jahr's *Clinical Guide*.)

THE *Pacific Coast Journal of Homœopathy* makes the following comments on the recently published *Essentials of Homœopathic Materia Medica*:

Dewey's long expected book has at length arrived, and is heartily welcome. There is about it little pretense, but a great big lot of valuable information, which will make it a companion and helper to nearly every Homœopathic student in the country. It really is a wonder that the book was not written fifty years ago; had it been, a vast amount of worry would have been saved to the men and women taking their first lessons at college.

The only pretentious thing about the book is the title, and that is by no means inappropriate; yet, we wish Dewey had simply labeled it "A Syllabus;" for such it is and was intended to be by the author. And the sales? Why they will be enormous; for every student will buy, and should buy, the little volume, which practically is the only quiz compend prepared for their use.

"This book [Homœopathic Bibliography] has been compiled because it has seemed fitting that a permanent record should be made of the Homœopathic books and institutions, past and present, of the United States.

"With every year it is becoming more difficult to obtain reliable facts concerning the early history of Homœopathy in America."

The foregoing lines are quoted from the opening paragraph of the preface of this book, and concisely state the motive of the author.

Our readers will remember an announcement of the forthcoming issue of this work months ago. The book in nowise falls below the promises of the announcement. It is a most valuable addition to Homœopathic literature because it is a history of Homœopæteic literature and institutions.

It is divided into two parts: Part I, list of Homœopathic books and pamphlets in alphabetical order, list of books against Homœopathy, magazines, directories, Homœopathic publishers, libraries and previous American Bibliography. Part II, condensed histories, data, and bibliography of Homœopathic societies, colleges, hospitals, asylums, homes, sanitariums, asylums for the insane, dispensaries, pharmacies, life insurance legislation, etc. Thus the reader will gain an idea of how very comprehensive is its scope.

Dr. Bradford certainly deserves the thanks of every Homœopathic physician for such a labor of love. May he have a substantial token of the appreciation of the profession by an early exhaustion of the edition.—*W. M. J., in Homœopathic Physician*

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HAND-CUT VS. MACHINE-CUT CORKS.

As all physicians are more or less interested in corks, the following information on the difference between hand-cut and machine-cut corks will be of interest to them. We condense it from a paper in the *New York Sun* :

“There is probably no other business in the world in which there is as much difference between hand work and machine work as there is in the cork trade. Do you think that any machine can cut as good a cork as a man can with a knife? You make a great mistake if you do. The machine-cut cork is more even and symmetrical, but it has not the staying quality, which is everything in a cork. You cannot understand the vast difference between the two kinds without knowing something about the process of handling cork. Of course you know that nearly all our cork comes from Spain and Portugal, principally from Spain. I need not go into the process of stripping the bark from the trees, for that has been described a thousand times, and everybody understands it. But when the cork goes into the hands of the manufacturers it is in slabs like broad planks, and several inches thick. These slabs, of course, retain the rounded form of the tree, and to flatten them they are heated and put under heavy pressure on a flat surface. The slight charring they thus receive closes the pores, and gives the cork what we call ‘nerve.’

“The slabs are then cut into strips and squares of the size and thickness desired, and the hand-cork cutter goes to work at them with a short, broad knife. The cutter learns to give his wrist a dexterous twist which rounds the cork, pushing the knife always away from him, holding the cork in his left hand

and resting its end against the work bench. The knife must be kept constantly as sharp as a razor, and for this purpose the cutter keeps beside him a board coated with emory powder, over which he rubs the knife after each cork is finished.

"But the process is very different with machine-cut corks. Instead of being charred, the slabs are steamed, one steaming following another until all the elasticity of the material is gone. You can readily tell the difference by comparing two corks. Take one of the little machine-cut corks out of a medicine bottle, and you find it is as hard as a bit of wood, with no spring to it, no life. It is dead, as we say. Then take a cork from a bottle of good champagne, and you find it almost as soft as a sponge, and velvety to the touch. It is full of life, because the elasticity has not been steamed out of it. The process is much faster and cheaper than hand-cutting, because dozens of corks are cut with a single revolution of the machine, but they are comparatively worthless. After the machine has cut as many corks as possible from the slab, leaving it like a sheet of metal in the mint after the coins have been cut out, what is left is ground up fine and sold to the makers of life-preservers. All the scraps from hand-cut corks are utilized in the same way.

"The hand-cut cork, in short, sticks to the bottle like a piece of india-rubber, always ready to expand if half a chance is given it. The machine cork, on the contrary, is dead before it reaches the bottle, and is always ready to shrink as its moisture evaporates.

"The science of corking is well understood in this country and in England and France and Germany, and dealers do not take any risks with bad corks for good liquors. But you soon learn the importance of the cork when you go into some other countries. A barrel of good ale, for instance, is brought here from England, and is bottled here and the bottles properly corked, and you find it an excellent drink. A barrel of the same ale is sent to some foreign country, particularly the East or West Indies, and is bottled there, and you find that it is not fit to drink. The whole difference is in the corking. In out-of-the-way places, where nobody knows anything about corks, one kind is supposed to be as good as another, a second-hand one quite as good as a new one, short ones as good as long. The liquor soon shows the difference.

"You will find, as I say, that the cork is an invariable indication of the quality of the liquor. Bottlers do not buy the best

corks for cheap liquors, nor risk the loss of good liquor by using poor corks. After you have squeezed two or three different kinds of corks in your fingers you can tell the difference in a second. If the cork is soft and springy it is cut by hand, and the stuff in the bottle is thought to be worth preserving. If it is hard and dead, it is a machine-cut cork, and you may be sure the bottle contains cheap liquor."

The Homœopathic pharmacies of Boericke & Tafel have for years made a specialty of importing the finest hand-cut corks obtainable.

THE REASON WHY.

A publisher's circular before us contains the following :

The reason why cyclopædias and "systems" quickly become obsolete should be *self-evident*. Any cyclopædia or "system" of practice published in a *series* of volumes running through a *succession* of years must necessarily, for the most part, become *passé*, because by the time of its completion the earlier volumes practically fail to indicate the advances made in discovery and treatment of *to-day*.

Hence, any "system" in serial form which incompletely indicates *advanced* views is essentially useless, and is a tax upon the resources of the practitioner, because, *first*, the progressive physician is compelled to supplement his "system" by purchasing later books on special subjects; and *secondly*, as a material part of a physician's library requires to be renewed about every five years—the period, it may be, when payments on a costly "system" or a cyclopædia have just been completed—he is obliged to incur additional expense or forego the pleasure of valuable reference-books.

Therefore, a physician's library, the accretion of which is by one and two-volume "text-books" written by authoritative specialists, with the gradual elimination of "out-of-date" works, not only presents the ideal of medical literature, but its renewal also becomes comparatively easy.

This argument cuts the "system" or "Cyclopædia" that is issued complete quite as badly as it does one that is issued in instalments. Your complete "system" is to day bright and shining in its newness and to-morrow it is "passé." Is it not a mistake to call this constantly shifting and changing thing a "science?" And is to-day's treatment any better than yesterday's? Notwithstanding all the up to date sciences cholera at Hamburg was quite as deadly as it was in the dark ages. Surgery, being largely mechanical, undoubtedly makes vast improvements, but what of medicine? There is better nursing, better sanitary arrangements, better hospitals, but how much better is curative medicine?

After reading such a circular or "Publisher's Announcement," one realizes what a debt the world owes to Hahnemann and Homœopathy. The *Materia Medica Pura*, the *Chronic Diseases*, Jahr's books, and all the others founded on *real* scientific medicine are never "out of date" or "passé." They are built on truth and truth is the same forever.

A problem in geometry once solved cannot be changed, improved upon or brought "up to date."

THE paper by Dr. F. E. Stokes, of Le Roy, O., on *Bacillivum*, and that by Dr. C. E. House, of Canton, O., on the use of *Alcohol* in diphtheria and on *Passiflora* and *Mullein oil*, will, we feel assured, be read with interest, and will prove to be of undoubted use to the medical profession generally. We hope that these two gentlemen and others will favor the RECORDER with further communications.

THE publishers of the RECORDER, Messrs. Boericke & Tafel, have collected into a neat octavo pamphlet of 60 pages all that is known of many remedies, such as *Passiflora*, *Mullein oil*, *Blatta or.*, *Avena*, etc., which may be obtained free by physicians, on application. None of the remedies are proprietary or secret, and the collection was made simply to oblige the many physicians who write from time to time for information on certain remedies that have not yet found a place in the *Materia Medica*.

"ONE might at first suppose the successful M. D. would soon be recognized in a higher sphere of practice, but this is not so, for the mediocre or general public know little or nothing of the true nature of disease; and they are the ones who employ and pay the physician, and if the old doctor tells them it is typhoid they believe it. Let me say here, it is not the wisest men always who live in brown stone fronts; nor the greatest doctor who signs his name with the greatest number of F. R. S. S.'s, A. M.'s and Ph.'s, that can diagnose and treat a case according to reason."—*Dr. Layton, Solomon City, Kan., in Cal. Med. Journal.*

SOME of our so-called Homœopathic pharmacies are in the market with their combinations of several drugs condensed in tablet form and good for everything from cough to consumption. Whither are we drifting, and will we not certainly strand upon

the rocks of mongrelism? And the good ship—is it not loaded with Homœopathic physicians? Is it not time to cry halt to this debasing and unhomœopathic poly-pharmacy?—*John Miller, M. D., Minneapolis, in American Homœopathist.*

DR. LIZZIE GRAY GUTHERZ says of babies that: "Many a case of weak ankles, curvature of the spine, softening of bones, etc., has been cured by the *Calcareas*, *Silicea*, *Sulphur* and kindred remedies without steel, buckle and strap, or the inevitable plaster-jacket."

CASE I. Scald head in an infant three weeks old. The child cries day and night, cannot be quieted even by being carried about. It drives the parents wild, and they want to know if something cannot be done for the poor thing. Having treated the father several years ago for gonorrhœa and knowing his outs. I at once prescribed *Medorrhinum* 2^o, which, to my great surprise, gave decided relief. I followed this with *Calc. Sulph.* 30 as an intercurrent remedy with good success.

CASE II. In this case both father and mother had been subjects of gonorrhœa. The child screams day and night. It cries itself to sleep and awakens crying; cannot be pacified at all; hands clinched and striking against its head. After nursing throws up its milk, which is sour and curdled. Prescribed *Medorrhinum* 2^o. The child was quieted at once by the remedy and my faith in it was much stronger.

CASE III. I will give still another case of twin girl babies, who commenced to cry as soon as they were born into the world. I at once gave them a few pellets of *Medorrhinum* 2^o, as I knew the father and mother were old subjects of gonorrhœa, and I had no hesitancy in prescribing the remedy.—*Dr. F. O. Lyford Trans., of Maine Hom. Society.*

BURNETT's *New Cure for Consumption*. "Although Koch is now under a reactionary cloud, his great work will yet vindicate him, and his theory which is correct, will come to be universally recognized, the only difference being that it will be applied on Homœopathic principles. The author is a clear, strong thinker, and a most fascinating writer. His arguments are very convincing, and if upon almost anything but a medical topic, would seem to be final. Binding substantial and print excellent."—*The Medical Gleaner*, April, 1892.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

An Oregon Senator has introduced a bill which, if passed, will send all hypnotists and mesmerists to the gallows who ply their vocation thereafter.

Dr. D. Duncan has removed to Central Music Hall, Chicago, Ill.

Theodore Engelbach, the New Orleans Homœopathic pharmacist, now writes M. D. after his name; Tulare University.

Dr. N. A. Mossman has removed to 10 E. 47th St., New York.

Dr. Wood's *Text-Book of Gynecology* has been adopted as the text-book on this subject by the State University of Iowa.

Dr. Geo. M. Dillow has removed to "The Rutland," 57th and Broadway, New York.

"This legislation business has run mad. It has passed the line of common sense and has reached the period of imbecility in its race."—*Medical Current*, on medical legislation.

Dr. R. Alice Jaffa, formerly of California, has opened an office at 345 34th St., New York.

Dr. Rita Dunlevy has removed to 172 W. 54th St., New York.

Dr. F. E. Stoaks has removed from Akron to Le Roy, O.

"The doctor must pay one hundred every time, or go down deeper than any McGinty ever read about in song or story,"—Address to graduating class, Rocky Mountain University.

Dr. L. B. Parkhurst has removed from Allston to Waltham, Mass.

Dr. Solon Abbott has removed from Biddeford, Me., to Franklin, Mass.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson has removed from Dennison to Sherman, Texas, succeeding Dr. H. C. Morrow, who has removed to Austin, Texas.

The razor-toed shoe hides not the vast expanse of leather behind it from any save the wearer.

"There is plenty of room at the top," but it must be lonesome up there.

If you want to drive a keen lance into unbelief of Homœopathy send in Holcombe's "Truth about Homœopathy."

Dr. Wood's "Text-Book of Gynecology" is one of the medical book successes of the period.

O, go to Denver!

If every Homœopathic physician were to join his State society and the American Institute, Homœopathy would become a decided power in things public.

Take a "bee line" to the remedy. Dr. Jones's new repertory points the way. It is a neat and useful little pocket companion.

Lessen the danger from the *bariküs billet de banque* by sending a *billet de banque* (\$1.00) for a year's subscription to the HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

Dr. Bradford gives his readers a treat in this number of the RECORDER—22 pages.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

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(Copyright applied for.)

THE LIFE OF HAHNEMANN.

By Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.

[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER XLIII.

"TRUE PICTURES" CONTINUED.

Hahnemann's will is now quoted in full. It will be given later on in the present volume. The author of the "True Pictures," whose name is nowhere given, then continues in regard to this will as follows:

"Yes, noble spirit, this testament is not your work, you knew your loved ones too well to presuppose any such sentiments in them. As you yourself did good, as long as you were free, so your daughter and grandchildren have only done good as long as they lived, and those who are still alive are still doing good. And how could you have threatened the children of your Leopoldine, who faithfully shared with you storm and sunshine; how could you have threatened them, when you were compelled to always think gratefully of this noble wife, who not only gave you these children, but also gave them the heritage of her love for you.

"To the psychologist this authorship may be no secret, but sound common sense will see the secret wires at work which put in motion the powers which originated this testament.

"But we have not the duty of a psychologist but that of a historian before us, and shall now also walk in the historical pathway, although a German man and a German woman would be contented with this simple parallel for the formation of a sure judgment as to the character of the two wives of the great man.

"Let us then conduct the historical demonstration, in which we need not complain that, as a matter of course, we have only a few official documents with respect to the domestic circle of activity, of the noble housewife. For these few will suffice to free her memory from these slanders.

"The most important proof is given by Hahnemann himself, in his autobiography (published in 'Chr. Fr. Sam. Hahnemann, Biographisches Denkmal,' Leipzig, 1851), which he wrote only for his own use, in his quiet privacy, and which was composed at the very time when he was involved in the most severe scientific and material conflicts, in the year 1791. The passages bearing on the subject are:

"Yet I then (in Gommern) first began to enjoy somewhat more fully the innocent joys of domestic life, together with the sweetness of employment, in the company of the companion of my life, whom I married immediately on entering on my office, namely, Henriette Kuchler, etc.'

"And, lastly, concerning his stay in Leipsic: 'Four daughters and one son, together with my wife, constitute the spice of my life.'

"Ernst von Brunnow, the author of the first French translation of Hahnemann's 'Organon of Medicine,' who had a long acquaintance with Hahnemann and his family, wrote, according to his own confession, free from all partisan spirit: 'Ein Blick auf Hahnemann und die Homœopathie.'

"In this work he says, on page 30: 'The family of Hahnemann really offered a model of the old German discipline of children. But not only obedience, but also really the most sincere love of the children towards their parents could be seen there. In the midst of the amusement-loving and elegant Leipsic his daughters took no part in any public amusement, went dressed simply, like the daughters of a mechanic, and attended to the most menial employments of the household with cheerfulness.'

"We further call particular attention to the fact that Hahnemann, in 1789, gave up his medical practice (see Argenti, above) and wrote down his acknowledgment, given above, on the 30th of August, 1791, thus just during the time (see Autobiography) when his wife and children are said to have set the crown on the misfortunes of the great thinker. How do you feel, Herr Biographer, as these facts are compared?

"What historian of even moderately honest intentions and scientific spirit can, after these testimonies, put any confidence in the communications of the 'Biographie Universalle'?"

“And yet, let us bring some further documents from Hahnemann’s own family. When Melanie had prepossessed the good father against the whole family, his daughter, Frau Dr. Louise Mossdorf, *nee* Hahnemann, equally distinguished for her intelligence and her heart, wrote a letter to her father on November 10, 1834, which is in our possession in a well attested copy, and which contains a panegyric on her deceased mother that must move every impartial reader to tears. It is as follows:

“ ‘My ardently beloved father, do listen to me!

“ ‘In recalling my blessed mother and her incomparable traits of character and her virtues, my heart breaks! All the virtues of her mind and heart will make her ever memorable to you.

“ ‘That the blessed departed for nearly forty-eight years clung to you with unchanging fidelity, brought up with you ten children, and this under the most crushing surroundings, roamed over a great part of the world with you, and, indeed, pursued by the most dreadful persecutions of the enemies of Homœopathy, of all kinds and in thousandfold distresses, want and care; that she always willingly and gladly sacrificed the last penny of her fortune as well as her most valuable jewelry, bedding, clothing, etc., in order to relieve you and the children from all want, and to drive away hunger and anxiety; that she in every condition gave you her faithful assistance comforted you and helped you to bear innumerable sufferings and pains; in the most deadly diseases offered you and the children her unswerving aid, and bore the most terrible persecutions with dignity; ever inspired the children with the greatest esteem due to you, and impressed upon them to consider what love and gratitude they owed to you; how she ever admonished the children to everything right and good and to every virtue.

“ ‘We owe her never ending thanks, and once more loudly declare it! Never ending thanks to her! All honor to her! The most fervent love, affection and true reverence to the dear departed! Would that all wives and mothers might faithfully follow her example!

“ ‘Fantastic and romantic notions she eschewed. She lived only in the reality, till she at the end stretched out to us her dear hand with the most impressive maternal admonitions, and several times yet stretched out her faithful hand to you, which had assisted in guiding you happily through your life agitated by a thousand storms, and with tears clung to you with her loving, blessing gaze, and in consequence of her unexampled

fidelity found it so hard to part from you. What a touching scene. While we yet love on earth and have our complete consciousness, every thought of it must deeply move us and stir us and can never, never be extinguished from our thankful heart, if we belong to God and hope to be received into His fatherly arms.

“Written November 10, 1834, for a memorial of the dear departed one.

“LOUISE.”

“According to this letter the departed one was quite the true woman whom we have characterized above. When on the centenary of Hahnemann’s birthday, in the year 1855, his statue was unveiled at Coethen, the daughters, grandchildren and great-grandchildren dedicated a poem to the mother, which, being composed by the daughter Louise, may here find a place.

“For the celebration of the one hundredth birthday of Samuel Hahnemann and the unveiling of his statue in the garden of the Clinic of Sanitary Councillor, Dr. Lutze, on the 10th of April, 1855, the same festive day the remaining daughters, grandchildren and great-grandchildren sing humbly with truly childlike love and affection to their mother and grandmother and great-grandmother, Johanne Henriette Leopoldine Hahnemann, *nee* Kuchler, the following song:”

Here follows the song.

* * * * *

“So strong was the band of love with which Johanne had enfolded her family that the children did not think it right to celebrate the centenary of their father without proclaiming at the same time to their mother, twenty-five years after her death, these touching words of undying love.

“We have numberless other proofs, but we do not use them for fear that these family testimonials might be suspected of partiality, although we are so much convinced of their genuine character that we would be glad to vouch for them with our word.”

* The music of this composition is placed as an appendix to the book, “*Treue Bilder*,” the full and complete score being written.

CHAPTER XLIV.

“TRUE PICTURES” CONCLUDED—ALBRECHT UPON THE MATTER
—HAHNEMANN’S LETTER TO ELISE.

“We will yet adduce another outside testimonial for the happy family life of Hahnemann’s first marriage, that of Dr. Argenti, in Pesth, as we find it in Dr. Lutze’s *Fliegende Blätter ueber die Homœopathie*, Year 7, No. 20, p. 163. We there read: ‘So four years passed in Dresden and its environs in a very agreeable manner in the circle of his increasing family, for he then already had four daughters and one son, who, together with his wife, embellished his life.’

“Dr. Argenti rests as to this statement, evidently, and with the highest scientific propriety, on the already adduced passages of Hahnemann’s autobiography.

“Just as important passages we might extract from the letters of numerous young physicians (especially that of Dr. Hartlaub), some of whom lived for a considerable time in Hahnemann’s house, and were here obliged to become acquainted with his family life.

“They all praise the familiar, loving, harmonious life of his family in the most indubitable terms; the beloved, honored lady counsellor, the friendly, modest daughters. Especially we must make mention of the lately deceased daughter, Charlotte, who was distinguished for her kindly heart. She was the most constant assistant of her father in preparing and potentizing the medicines; she had much perseverance, was extremely punctual and conscientious, most resembled her father and was much loved by him. She composed verses and drew very prettily, and was especially useful in the housekeeping department.

“It is true, indeed, that a few of those physicians, and especially such as were largely aided in a material way by Hahnemann, afterwards sought to slander his family. But also this contradiction is easily solved. For who of our readers does not know how easily parasitical plants wind around a vigorous, thrifty, proud tree, to waste in slothful idleness that which genius in the wild storm of the contest and with manifold privations has gathered together. The child-like, pure spirit of Hahnemann, his (I am sorry to say, frequently abused) good nature, his mind ever pursuing the ideal, likely made him fre-

quently forget that even the greatest genius cannot do without the firm soil of the solid earth so long as he lives here below with his own

"We do not wish to introduce any individual case of this parasitical tribe, but shall only adduce an example of his liberal disposition in financial affairs. Hahnemann had offered a celebrated and rich publishing house in Leipsic the manuscript of a book about Allopathy, and he had entered into a contract securing him twenty thalers. Later on the publishing house complained of the bad times and he voluntarily reduced his demands to ten thalers. In a letter of July 16, 1831, the publisher accepted the present with the words: 'We accept your kindness in this present very depressed state of business and transmit to you enclosed ten thalers, Pruss. Cour.' And these ten thalers he at once donated to a charitable institution, while the same publishers afterwards printed abusive articles about Homœopathy in a journal appearing with their imprint.

"The arranging, penetrating mind of the first partner of his life, which instinctively separated the good from the evil (the enviable heritage of noble-minded women) no doubt always discovered such pretended admirers of her great husband and also made them harmless—*et hinc illæ lachrimæ!* On the other hand, the worthy Johanne H. L., like her daughters, showed her charity to innumerable worthy, deserving poor, as her admirers in Coethen will testify; and even thirty-four years after her death grateful friends visit the grave of the blessed departed.

"Her household always bore the impress of the well-to-do citizen, equally far removed from the foolish, extravagant luxury of the *haute volée* of Paris as from the meanness of the filthy avarice which would have been unworthy of the world-renowned founder of a new era in the field of medicine.

"We conclude our series of quotations from the before-mentioned Biography of Hahnemann (Leipsic, 1851, its author a friend and admirer of Hahnemann of many years standing), with the following, concerning his family life: 'He had lived in a very happy marriage from which had sprung nine daughters and two sons. His wife (Johanne H. L.) had been, in the noblest and highest sense of the word, the treasure of his life. A whole souled woman, a whole-souled wife, housekeeper and mother, living only for her circle, resigning every worldly pleasure, she accompanied her husband through life with the most faithful affection. Lifted up by the pinions of her own

spirit, she assisted in enabling him to soar up to the height of fame. Therefore he felt impelled, after having entered into the haven of external calm in Coethen, to say in his happiest hour to the loving companion of his life: 'Yes, mother, that is true, how could I have helped succumbing to the manifold persecutions which passed over me, without your support? How could I have been able to pass with such courage and such strength through the storms of life which drove us through half the world if you had not so friendly stood at my side?'

"Such an (musical) enjoyment in his own house gave to his spirit the wished for relaxation, refreshed his heart and unveiled the depths of his heart. 'How would I have been able,' he exclaimed in such a moment, seizing the hand of his wife and looking into her eye with the fire of love: 'how would I have been able, my beloved, to have persevered in the many distressing relations of life without you; how could I have carried through my intention despite of all difficulties, how fight all my enemies with undiminished strength? If you remain by my side, I hope to gain the most complete victory and to raise up my system despite of all opponents, to be everywhere and alone acknowledged.'

"Impartiality is not a pleasant virtue, says a celebrated historian, just as it is not a pleasant duty to give sentence; it must almost always give with the one hand and take with the other. And yet we acknowledge that we have enjoyed exercising it in this case. For either this biographer of Hahnemann worked with a nonchalance inexcusable in so comprehensive a work, which carelessness did not even think it worth while to look through most important sources for this work, or he had his private interests, which are incompatible with the dignity of science.

"We are free to acknowledge that we are inclined to believe the latter, and to suppose that that treatise intends an apotheosis of Melanie at the expense of Hahnemann's own family. So that writer sought to find a motive for Hahnemann's leaving Coethen in this, that his ungrateful fellow-citizens persecuted their benefactor. He was insulted here, as he says, in a gross manner by the mob. Cries were uttered under his windows, and his window panes were broken with stones, etc. In the original we read: 'Il y fut outrage par la populace. Des cris furent poussés sous ses fenestres et ses vitres furent brisées à coup de pierres.' Despite the remarkable success of his cures, he was none the less

the object of the manifestations mentioned by us and of the grossest insults. In the original we read: 'Ce succes remarquable ne l'empêcha pas d'être en butte pendant huit ans aux manifestations et aux outrages dont nous avons parlé.' Who does not recognize the French author who sees before him the 'Canaille de Paris' with its 'à bas Guizot! Lampions! Lampions!'

"The good people of Coethen are supposed to have been capable of raising a tumult against a celebrated fellow-citizen who is even at this day, after a separation of thirty years, loved and honored by them; a tumult which we could only find in the most ill-famed of the Faubourgs of Paris. From eye-witnesses and members of the family it is established to the contrary that all these manifestations are to be reduced to the one fact, that once a boy, who besides was regarded in the city as idiotic, made a slip while playing with his cross bow on the street and shot a pebble into a window pane of Hahnemann's house. 'Sic crescunt minimæ res,' etc., in the hands a French journalist!

"If the 'Biographie' further relates that Hahnemann was induced to his transfer to Paris by the differences of opinion as to his teachings, which had developed between him and some of his pupils, and that he was so affected by this most painful of all disputes that he was considering the resolution not to publish any more of the considerable amount of his writings which he had prepared; this assertion is also refuted by the fact which is well known to all German Homœopaths of that time, that Hahnemann in the year 1835 at the parting banquet which he gave to his disciples in the Hotel de Pologne in Leipsic, offered to leave to them the royalty of the last book he had written in Germany for a memorial, and that his disciples, though they did not need it, promised to receive it thankfully as a loving legacy of their master.

"Why, finally, the 'Biographie' does not, with a word, mention his funeral, unworthy of a great man, and also by this invites the reproach of a particular tendency, will best appear from the passage of the above printed article from Meyer's *Homœopathische Zeitung*.

"We would only, finally, request the reader to carefully compare the sketch in 'Michaud's Biographie universelle ancienne et moderne' with the testament of Hahnemann. Even the reader, who is least influenced by prejudice, will not fail to notice a certain relation of affinity between the two documents, and he

will not then consider our supposition as to the tendency of the former to be frivolous.

"But thou, noble Johanne Henriette Leopoldine, slumber quietly under the wreaths of love and reverence with which thy husband, thy children and thy friends have so richly decked thy grave; yes, and still adore it to this day. Thy spirit, now raised above the tumultuous conflicts of this lowly life on earth, enjoys gladly the reunion with the beloved husband and the children who have followed thee in those higher regions, while here below, in the remembrance of a grateful posterity, a second immortality is found for thee.

"Whilst thou above walk in the light of the eternal truth, shades of falsehood, malignity and ignorance often yet cloud thy image; but the truth will finally conquer also here, and will glorify and protect thy memory for all times!"

It needs no printed name to the above vindication of the memory of Frau Hahnemann to indicate that the pamphlet was the work of one of Hahnemann's daughters. It has been given just as it was published. That Frau Hahnemann was a good wife and mother, faithful amid trials and always loyal, all evidence decides.*

Albrecht, the author of the "Biographisches Denkmal," says that in order to understand Hahnemann's character one must realize fully his relations to his family and friends. He then illustrates his kindly feeling towards his wife by quoting the following letter, written to her upon their wedding day. He uses the familiar name of endearment, *Elise*, as was often his custom. "He usually called her Elise, because he was very fond of that name."†

"On the day of my union with my beloved Johanne Henriette Leopoldine Kuchlerin (born at Dessau, December 1, 1763).

"Elise!

"What solemn stillness is in the world around me!

"Presentiments of higher feelings pulse gently through all the nerves of my expanding senses. Never did the sun rise more solemnly for me, never flowed the warm blood more uniformly in my veins, never did my heart beat more harmoniously and significantly than to-day, when it beats for thee, Elise, for thee!

*A portrait of Frau Hahnemann was published in Dr. Puhlmann's *Leipziger Populäre Zeitschrift für Homöopathie*, July 1, 1893.

†"Biographisches Denkmal," p. 110.

"Feel here, how warm, how sincere! It beats not thus in the bosom of the effeminate or unfeeling! Here, faithful friend, shalt thou rest!

"Here shalt thou await whatever blessings may flow softly over thee from my hand! Here mayest thou listen to the grateful sharer of thy virtues as he tells thee of the world and ensures to thy virtue the reward ever bestowed upon the good, as experience has so often proved; here thou mayest enliven thy mournful hours, and wisely confirm the wavering heart on which thou reposest so trustfully.

"There, take forever the hand which will with joy smooth the roughness of thy pilgrimage! Take the heart which never ruined the innocent, never refused consolation, and sometimes—rejoice to think of it—has done good, which, in a word, is proud to have selected thee.

"If you deem it of any value, take it. I praise thee not, I only know thee; admire thee not, only love thee; and, wilt thou believe me? so calmly, so judiciously, that I am satisfied that after many years, if possible, that I shall feel still more for thee, if at least the closest of all happy ties can be enduringly interwoven by Providence.

"Let us then, Elise, entwined in each other's love, seize the happy moments and string them as pearls on our common thread of life, regardless that an irresistible something may rend our God-like cord, revenging the greater happiness, should this fail, in the pleasant memory of bygone enjoyments.

"Darling! I go to encounter the battles, the weary burden of life! but I shall also encounter thy animated, innocent embraces, the encouragement of thy example, the trustful nature of thy full heart which beats for me. Would that I had a thousand times greater strength to imitate thy diligence, unswervingly to follow the example of thy virtues, to respond with fuller power to all thou dost for me and to all thou feelest for me. Dearest friend, be happy!

"The soaring power of all my youthful nerves filled with the spirit of life, as well as the cooling warmth of the blood which soon will become chilled in my dying heart, belong to thee, Elise, to thee!"

After the death of Frau Hahnemann the household was conducted by the two daughters, and the domestic life went on in the usual quiet, scholarly fashion. Albrecht says:*

* "*Leben und Wirken*," p. 73.

the same stately, vigorous old man, whose regular manner of life went on as in the lifetime of his wife."

CHAPTER XLV.

CURE OF DR. AEGIDI.

It was during the year 1830 that Hahnemann made a wonderful cure, which conclusively proved that his new doctrine regarding the cause and cure of chronic diseases was correct. His distinguished patient was one Dr. Julius Aegidi, a prominent Allopathic physician and army surgeon. As a result he became a believer in Homœopathy, which method he practised until his death.*

In a Leipsic Homœopathic journal Dr. Aegidi published an article giving his reasons for examining and believing in Homœopathy, as follows:†

"In the autumn of 1830 I was thrown from a vehicle, severely injured my shoulder and also took a violent cold. By local bloodletting and the usual antiphlogistic treatment the most distressing of my symptoms were removed in the course of a few days; still a paralytic heaviness of the arm remained, and in the course of a few weeks very severe periodical pains set in, which shot from the shoulder to the elbow; and gradually I lost the use of the arm more and more, while the sensation of palsy and heaviness increased daily; every, even the slightest, pressure upon the diseased part, caused the most insupportable pains; the suffering limb commenced to waste away, while the shoulder and elbow joints began to swell.

"After exhausting my own medical knowledge, I placed myself under the care of several of my most worthy colleagues; but after the lapse of a year the above mentioned symptoms still continued, with even more than their former severity; all motion of the arm was suspended; the shoulder hung one inch and a half lower than the sound one; the anterior surface of the shoulder joint and the articular surfaces of the elbow joint were much enlarged; the elbow stood about four inches off from the body, and every attempt to approximate it to the side occasioned

* Dr. Aegidi died at Freienwalde, Germany, on May 11, 1874, in his 79th year.

† *Hom. Examiner*, Vol. ii., June, 1841. *Northwest Jour. Hom.*, Vol. ii., p. 142. *Allg. Hom. Zeit.*, Vol. vii.

the most intense pains: the left shoulder blade was drawn strongly outwards and to one side; the coracoid process was situated about half an inch below the collar bone; the supraspinatus muscle had diminished perceptibly in size.

"The pains, which were increased to an insupportable degree by the slightest external pressure, were always very intensely aggravated at night, so that any rest and sleep was out of the question. My whole body, but the affected side in particular, became much emaciated; the emaciation even extended to the left half of the face. My pulse was slow; skin pale; I suffered much from coldness of the whole body, and my digestion was much impaired. On account of an hereditary predisposition to gout, anti-arthritic treatment was now instituted by my medical advisers, and two large issues were opened, one upon the arm, the other upon the shoulder blade.

"After the continued use of these means for about four months, without any improvement, the issues were allowed to dry up, and two setons were inserted in their places. As no essential improvement took place in the course of several months, the actual cauterization was applied to the shoulder joint; and in consequence I enjoyed comparative freedom from pain for about one month, during which period of time I also recovered the use of my arm in some measure, and even began to flatter myself with the hope of a perfect restoration.

"But my joy did not last long; for when the burnt places began to heal slight returns of my former pains set in and concentrated themselves about the elbow joint, which began to swell, while the shoulder joint diminished in size in the same ratio; so that in the course of several months the elbow joint had become the seat of the same disease that had formerly affected the shoulder joint. To complete my misery, enlargements of other bones, viz.: the clavicles, the sacrum, etc., took place and rendered every position that I assumed in bed extremely painful. In utter despair of any relief from the use of Allopathic remedies I desisted entirely from all medical treatment, and my condition grew worse from day to day.

"At length I concluded to consult Hahnemann. I wrote him a statement of my case, and begged for advice and assistance. He answered me, among other remarks: 'Your disease is of far older date than you have any idea of. You must have had the itch at some time, or some other eruptive disease which was improperly cured. Your disease is constitutional, and however

scientifically the issues, setons, and the hot irons may have been applied, their action, of course, could only be local. You thought if free suppuration could be brought about, your shoulder would be cured and your whole body would remain fresh and sound. But how miserably were all your hopes disappointed—how rapidly did your disease extend itself. How foolish are such gross ideas of disease, and what cruelty attends their application in the attempt to cure disease. But a ray of truth must soon penetrate into this Egyptian darkness; the dawn of better things approaches.’

“No words can express my astonishment at the positiveness with which Hahnemann asserted that I must have been afflicted with some eruptive disease which had been suppressed, but not cured. Five years before, while I was officiating as assistant surgeon in the Berlin Hospital, I had pricked my finger with a lancet with which I had just opened an abscess in the person of a patient who was at the time affected with the itch. I thought nothing about it at the time, but on the following day a small pustule formed on the finger and occasioned an intense itching and burning. I applied caustic to it, and a small sore remained for several days, to which I applied an ointment.

“About this time I received an appointment as an army surgeon and traveled by mail to join my division; but on the second day of my journey the wound in my finger became inflamed, and not only my hand, but the whole arm, as far as the shoulder joint, became so swollen and painful that I was obliged to discontinue my journey. Rest and warm fomentations soon relieved me, but several months elapsed before I succeeded in healing the wound on my finger. Soon after it had entirely healed, I was attacked with acute rheumatism on my left shoulder, that lasted for several weeks, but I did not dream that there was any connection between it and my former affection of the hand. With the exception of transient twinges and darts of pain about the shoulder joint, I had considered myself perfectly well up to the time that I was thrown from my vehicle.

“Convinced that Hahnemann had formed a correct opinion of my case, I commenced taking the powders he had sent me, and indulged in the highest hopes of a speedy recovery. But my patience was destined to be sorely tried; I had received nine powders, of which one was to be taken every fifth day. During the course of the first week several new symptoms arose, but no amelioration of my suffering took place. Soon after.

however, a slight improvement commenced and gradually progressed until towards the end of the fifth week, when I could lift my arm with comparative ease, and could bend and extend my elbow; the swelling of the joint had disappeared entirely and all pain had left me; and from that time to the present (eight years) I have never had the slightest return of my former complaint.

"After so brilliant a confirmation in my own person of the value of Homœopathy, I applied myself with zeal to the study and practice of it, and have been abundantly rewarded in frequently witnessing the most rapid and permanent cures of the most dangerous and deep-rooted diseases."

Dr. Dudgeon, in speaking of Aegidi, says:* "Dr. Aegidi, of Freienwalde on the Oder, though an ardent disciple of Hahnemann, went very near to ruin the system. He began to make experiments along with Bœnninghausen, of Munster, in 1832, with respect to the administration of mixtures of Homœopathic medicines, and Hahnemann was so taken with the idea that he proposed inserting a paragraph in the fifth edition of the 'Organon' (1833), recommending such mixtures. He was, however, induced not to do this by the protests of the Central Society of Homœopathic Physicians, and Aegidi, himself becoming convinced of the dangers of such a practice, joined in persuading Hahnemann to abandon his project. Lutze, of Coethen, as is well known, published an edition of the 'Organon' in 1865, with the suppressed paragraph recommending medicinal mixtures."

The matter will be more fully mentioned in the chapter on the rival Organons.

After Aegidi's conversion he became physician, through Hahnemann's recommendation, to the Princess Frederika of Prussia. Hahnemann mentions him thus to Stapf:† "Enclosed I return you Aegidi's letter. I felt it incumbent on me to communicate it to the Princess, and I did well, for the Prince has already found a vacant post of regimental surgeon in a hussar regiment, and has begged the General Staff Surgeon von Wiebel to appoint Dr. Aegidi to the post. This I have already announced to Dr. Aegidi. I am happy to have been able to procure this good fortune for the excellent Aegidi, and in addition to the pay attached to the post, he can freely and frankly prac-

**Hom. World*, Vol. xxv., p. 113.

†*Hom. World*, Vol. xxv., p. 254.

tice Homœopathy in a populous town under the protection of the ruler of the land, and may even prepare his own medicines and dispense them unhindered to all his patients. If this is not a real piece of Homœopathic good luck, then I don't know what is. I have also received for him the patronage of the Princess, which he will retain, though at the same time I remain her chief physician." (Dated February 3, 1831.)

In a letter dated May 12, 1831, he continues:* "If you mention in the *Archiv* the good fortune that has befallen Cammerer, do not forget to set forth, as a pendant to this, that Dr. Aegidi has been summoned from Tilsit to assume the post of Homœopathic physician-in-ordinary to the Princess Frederika of Prussia in Dusseldorf, with a salary of six hundred thalers per annum, traveling expenses, free post, and a written permission from the authorities to enable him to prepare and dispense his Homœopathic medicines, and that he has already entered upon his duties. Aegidi has now gone to fetch his family.

"He writes me word on his way thither from Berlin that Bœnninghausen, during his absence, will attend to the Princess' health, and that he has converted to Homœopathy an eminent Allopathic physician in Alberfeld, Dr. Regenstecher—a very remarkable story. He winds up with this true remark: 'The greatest Allopathic thinkers, if they only possess hearts and heads, will by and by become the most zealous adherents to the truth.'"

CHAPTER XLVI.

REPORT OF CASES BY HAHNEMANN—ESSAY ON PHTHISIS—PITCH-PLASTER RECOMMENDED BY HAHNEMANN.

The first part of the third edition of the "*Materia Medica Pura*" was published by Arnold, of Leipsic, in 1830. A curious omission is mentioned by Hahnemann in a letter to Stapf, dated February 15, 1830:† "It is a pity that in the new third edition of the first volume of the '*Materia Medica Pura*,' which is now being printed, I have forgotten to mention in the prefatory note to *Nux vomica* that even in persons of mild disposition a want of resolution (hesitancy) makes the patient a suitable subject for

* *Hom. World*, Vol. xxv., p. 258.

† *Hom. World*, Vol. xxv., p. 115.

the employment of *Nuxvomica* if it is indicated by the other symptoms. I beg you to communicate this to others."

The second volume of this edition appeared in 1833. In the preface the reports of two cases treated by Hahnemann in 1815 may be found. These cases had appeared in the first edition of 1816, but much explanatory matter is printed in this edition that did not appear in the two earlier editions. In this preface he gives his reasons for his decided aversion to publishing cases. Hahnemann never published but these two cases. He says:

"The request of many of my half-converted friends to give them specimens of my cures is difficult to do and of little use when done. Each case of disease that is cured shows how that particular case has been treated. The prosecution of the cure rests always on the same principles which are already known. In such case they cannot well be shown in the concrete, nor can they, by the mention of a few cures, become more distinct than by the exhibition of the principle."

These cases were published as a preface to the second volume of the "*Materia Medica Pura*," third edition, 1833. They may be found in Dudgeon's edition of the *Materia Medica*, also in the *Lesser Writings* and in the *British Journal of Homœopathy*.† They were also published in Hempel's edition of the *Materia Medica*.

Two cases were communicated by Hahnemann, from his notebook, to Bœnninghausen, in 1843, and were by him published in Stapf's *Neues Archiv*, vol. 1, 1844. They also may be found in the *Lesser Writings*. With these exceptions, Hahnemann did not give to his followers any account of his cures. As an illustration of his reasons may be cited the story of the cure of Dr. Fleischmann, of Vienna.‡ He had for a long time been suffering with the rheumatic gout and had tried many remedies. In despair he wrote, stating his symptoms, to Hahnemann. Hahnemann returned for answer a package of powders with directions. Improvement followed, and soon after the receipt of more powders, complete cure. Fleischmann wrote asking what had cured him. Hahnemann replied: "No; read the '*Materia Medica Pura*,' and you will find out. If the medicines were suited to any other case they would be found characterized there; if not, it is not necessary for you to know more."

* "*Reine Arzneimittellehre*," 1833, Vol. ii.

† *Hom. Times*, London, Vol. i., p. 9. *Brit. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. i., p. 178.

‡ *Brit. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. i., p. 178. Vol. xxxi., p. 386.

Dr. Fleischmann did study the *Materia Medica* and, impressed with that great book, finally became one of the most distinguished Homœopathic physicians in Germany.

Only the first and second volumes of this third edition of the "*Materia Medica Pura*" were ever published. Hering once, in scoring some of the fault finders, said:* "We never got the third edition of any of the other four volumes because the anti-Hahnemannians, by their boasting and their braying, brought it into such a discredit that the second edition of the '*Chronic Diseases*,' 1837 to 1839, became like the most of the *Materia Medica*, waste paper."

Hering says that in the first and second editions of the *Materia Medica* Hahnemann kept his own symptoms separately from those of his fellow-provers. But in the '*Chronic diseases*' and in the third edition of the *Materia Medica* he allowed his own symptoms with those of his provers, and such as were obtained from books of the old school, to be brought into one arrangement.

The "*Materia Medica Pura*" was translated into Italian by Dr. Romani and published in Naples in 1825-28; in 1826 it was translated into Latin by Drs. Stapf, Gross and Von Brunnow, and published by Arnold at Leipsic. Dr. Bigel translated it into French in 1828; and Dr. Jourdan issued another French translation in 1834 at Paris; in 1877 Dr. Leon Simon again made a translation into the French. Dr. Hempel, in 1846, made a translation which was published by Radde, of New York. In England, in 1880, it was translated by Dr. Dudgeon and issued in London by the Homœopathic Publishing Co. in two volumes. In 1873 Dr. Dadea rendered it into Italian, publishing it in parts in Turin, Italy.†

In an article published in Stapf's *Archiv.*, Dr. Moritz Muller had already pointed out the existence of two factions in the ranks of the Homœopaths, whom he called the purists and the liberals. But the most cordial relations yet existed between them.‡

The Central Homœopathic Union, founded at Coethen in 1829, met on August 10, 1830, at Leipsic. Everything passed off pleasantly and there was no lack of friendly feeling on the part of all present.

Hahnemann sent by the hand of Stapf an essay upon the

* *N. Am. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. xxii., p. 102.

† See Bibliography at end of this book.

treatment of chronic local diseases and particularly of phthisis, accompanied by the following letter:*

"COETHEN, Aug. 5, 1830,

"*Dear Friend and Colleague :*

"Enclosed is the communication which I would like to make to the meeting of the 10th of August. Let the sheet be slowly read aloud, and if you are going to give a report of the Congress in the *Archiv*, and include in the report this sheet as having been read before the Congress, you are at liberty to do so.

"If after it has been read, and after other business, you should communicate to the meeting the enclosed anonymous article as though it was by some other person, you would do well. There are probably some among you who will understand its meaning and act accordingly. But to be serious, the Homœopathic physician must eventually resolve that he shall no longer give sham medicines, but only the active remedy when and where it is necessary. In this way he will evade all so called prohibitory laws against dispensing our own medicines, and no criminal law court will be able to say a word.

"Yours very truly,

"SAM. HAHNEMANN."

"Bear in mind that any one who undertakes the treatment of a chronic disease must always have the Allopathic prescriptions previously used before him: so that in his treatment he may avoid giving those medicines which the Allopath has already given before in large doses; *e. g.*, *Sulphur*, when *Sulphur* has previously been given to excess; *Natrium* when much Selters-water has already been drunk, and *Murias magnesica*, when the patient has already taken too many sea baths."

As this essay contains a recommendation for the use of an external application, and as it has been quite freely mentioned on this account, it is given here.

The whole essay was published in Stapf's *Archiv*.† It is not published in the "Lesser Writings."

After speaking of the psoric theory and of the relation between internal and skin diseases, he recommends the use of a plaster under the following conditions:

"Now in order to diminish the morbid projection of the psoric

**Hom. World*, Vol. xxv., p. 210. "Annals Brit. Hom. Society," Vol. iii., p. 254.

†*Brit. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. xi., p. 34. Stapf's *Archiv für die hom. Heilkunst*, Vol. ix., part 3, p. 72.

affection upon the smaller and nobler organs, and to procure for this effort of the vital force to keep the internal dyscrasia in abeyance a more extensive surface on which it may expend its virulence, we must apply to the back something that shall at once check the cutaneous transpiration and at the same time be slightly irritant.

"This may be accomplished by means of a plaster composed of six parts of Burgundy pitch to one of turpentine mixed together over a charcoal fire, spread upon soft chamois leather, and applied warm by a uniform close pressure to the skin. It usually happens that a fine rash accompanied by considerable itching is soon produced thereby on the surface of the back.

"If in the course of time the itching should become excessive, the plaster may be removed for a few days but then again applied and continued. When this artificially produced psoric affection of a large extent of skin is in full operation, we shall observe a great diminution in the morbid state of the small, noble organ, and the local disease will thereby be rendered more curable by the internal antipsoric medicine." This was sent to Stapf in the letter of August 5, 1830.

He afterwards, in the fifth edition of the "Organon," 1833, retracted this advice in the following words:* "Homœopathy is a perfectly simple system of medicine, remaining always fixed in its principles as in its practice, which, like the doctrine whereon it is based, if rightly apprehended, will be found to be so exclusive (and only in that way serviceable) that as the doctrine must be accepted in its purity so it must be purely practiced, and all backward straying to the pernicious routine of the old school (whose opposite it is as, as day to night) is totally inadmissible, otherwise it ceases to deserve the honorable name of Homœopathy.

"I am, therefore, sorry that I once gave the advice, savoring of Allopathy, to apply to the back in psoric diseases a resinous plaster to cause itching, and to employ the finest electrical sparks in paralytic affections. For as both these appliances have seldom proved of service, and have furnished the mongrel Homœopaths with an excuse for their Allopathic transgressions, I am grieved I should ever have proposed them, and *I hereby solemnly retract them*—for this reason also, that, since then, our Homœopathic system has advanced so near to perfection that they are *now no longer* required."

*Dudgeon's translation of the "Organon," London, 1893.

CHAPTER XLVII.

RIGHT OF THE PHYSICIAN TO BE WELL PAID—"ALLOPATHY"—
CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS.

On the 14th of May, 1831, Hahnemann writes to Rummel as follows in regard to the right of the physician to speedy and generous payment for his services²—

"Dear Friend and Colleague: Your kind visit on the 10th of April must, on account of its shortness, be regarded more as a compliment to me than as a full visit. Ah, how much we might and would have said to one another had we not been disturbed by strangers and had you not been obliged to return so soon. In order to make up for this there is nothing for it but that I must have the pleasure of seeing you again soon, for a longer visit, and I will let you fix your own time, for any time will be agreeable to me.

—Doubtless such a title as that of medical counselor has now this advantage, that it enables the physician to obtain better fees; and it is particularly useful to the Homœopath, as it serves to humiliate the enemies of his art; but even were it not so, it is advisable for the plain Homœopathic doctor to attach so much value to his infinitely better mode of treatment that even without any title he should demand larger fees; at all events he should make patients affected with chronic diseases pay (before-hand) a monthly honorarium, and take from poorer persons at each consultation (and dispensing of medicines) some payment (were it only a few pence, he should take payment at each visit—*accipe dum dolet*).

—In this way only is it possible for the medical man never to go unremunerated, and it keeps him in good humor when he gets ready money for his trouble. Even these small fees, if they are paid at every visit and never neglected, accumulate unobservedly to a considerable sum, and the patient who pays every time scarcely misses them from his purse, because he only parts with them gradually; and when he is cured or leaves off before he ought to, we are done with him; he has no claim on us nor we on him, and he takes leave of us, if not with contentment and gratitude, at all events without unwillingness, the sums he has

²*Brit. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. xi., p. 68. *Allg. hom. Zeit.*, Vol. xlv., p. 14.

gradually parted with are forgotten by him, and the doctor has what was justly his, and the money collects in the doctor's purse without any regret on the part of the patient.

"On the other hand, how disagreeable is it for the physician who has to send in his account at the last when the patient has quite forgotten his gradual recovery and the great trouble the doctor has had, *ut fieri solet*.

"Since I have commenced my successful mode of treatment, I have never sent in a demand after the treatment was over, but always done as above stated. Whenever the payment at each visit of the poorer classes, and the monthly payments of the richer ones, shall be generally introduced, and patients not know any other method of payment, then every one will bring his money with him as a matter of course, or will send it every month by the post, and then business will go on without grumbling.

"If the doctor himself is a good economist he may, if he is a skillful Homœopathist, be able to earn and lay by something.

"When Gross was here last I put him up to this plan, and he cannot think enough of the good effect it has had on his practice during the last half year; he has become quite another man.

"I could convince you of all this much more effectually by word of mouth. He who does not know how to take payment for the assistance he dispenses is unable to form a proper estimation of himself and of his art.

"In his last letter written a few days ago Stapf denies having got from you the article, 'On Natural Labor.' This *varians lectio* no doubt is owing to the circumstance that he had forgotten to read it and seeks to excuse himself. I should like to have it again, for others wish to see it. If you are writing to him beg him to mention in the *Archiv* with especial commendation the exemption of the Brunswick Homœopathists from the necessity of prescribing from the apothecary's shop—as he told Gross of Juterbogk—in order to induce others to follow this example. Farewell till we meet again, which I trust will be soon, and believe me,

"Yours most sincerely,

"SAM. HAHNEMANN."

In the earlier part of 1831 Hahnemann wrote a pamphlet entitled: "Allopathy; A Word of Warning to all Sick Persons."*

* Lesser Writings, New York, p. 736.

It was published in Leipsic, by Baumgartner. This was an arraignment of the prejudiced and irrational methods of the Allopathic school. The compiler of this has an original letter of Hahnemann's written regarding the publication of this pamphlet, and which plainly shows the jealous spirit with which Hahnemann was watched by the Allopathic authorities at that time. It is as follows:

"Most Honorable, the Prizy Counselor and Favourer!"

"I accept the conditions offered me by your bookstore without reserve, and only beg for the last correction if I can possibly get it.

"But as this book reveals to the ordinary physicians extremely unwelcome truths, I take the liberty to ask your personal especial protection for it, that the printing may not be hindered by the Allopathic physicians. Therefore I put the MSS. in your hands first, and do not address it simply to your bookstore." •

"Your obedient,

"SAM. HAHNEMANN."

"Coethen, 19th June, 1831."

In this essay Hahnemann caricatures and turns the Allopathic system into ridicule. He says in regard to the plan of putting from two to a dozen medicines in one prescription: "According to that old, so-called art of medicine, so repugnant to common sense, there should be more than two, at least three, different things in an artistical prescription; apparently, in order that the physician who prescribes *lege artis* from the use of such prescriptions for diseases may be deprived of all chance of ascertaining which of the different ingredients was useful or which did harm, and may also never see or be taught by experience what particular effects each of the several ingredients of the prescription, each simple medicinal substance therein, produces on the human health in order to be able to employ it with certainty in diseases!"

"This, therefore, is an art the professors of which have and wish to have no knowledge of all their tools! Among the very meanest of arts there does not exist one such as this. The medical art of the old school alone gives an unheard of example of the kind!

"And yet these gentlemen boast so loudly, notwithstanding their incredible irrationality, of being the only rational physicians.

"Of this stamp, dear sick people, are all the ordinary physi-

cians. Of such alone do the medical authorities of all civilized lands consist. These alone sit on the medical judgment seat and condemn all that is better, which, whatever advantage it may be of to mankind, is opposed to their antiquated system!

"These alone are the superintendents and directors of the countless hospitals and infirmaries filled with hundreds and thousands of patients pining in vain for health! Of such alone are the body physicians of princes and ministers of state! Of such only are the ordinary professors of medicine in all universities!

"With such routine practitioners alone, of great and small degree, do our towns swarm; from the celebrities who use up two pairs of horses daily in swift-rolling gilded chariots in order to pay visits of a couple of minutes' duration to sixty, eighty or more patients down to the crowd of low practitioners who, in worn out clothes, must exert their legs to pester their patients with frequent visits and numerous prescriptions."

The whole essay is a rare example of delightful satire.

At this time there was a censorship of the press, and the Allopathic physicians used every means to prevent the publication of Homœopathic literature. Hahnemann was, as may be seen by the above letter, obliged to use great caution in printing his books and pamphlets.

As a sample of this unfair and bigoted censorship it may be stated that in 1831 an Allopathic physician in Coethen published in the *Cothener Zeitung*, the village paper, a bitter attack upon Hahnemann and his treatment of the cholera. When Hahnemann, desiring to respond, sent an article to the same paper it was refused because the censor of the press was a personal friend of the Allopathic doctor. Hahnemann then published his defence in Magdeburg.

Hahnemann sent his treatment of Cholera to the *Preussische Staats Zeitung*, but the Berlin censor would not permit it to be inserted. Dr. Kiesselbach, of Hanau, wished an account of the Homœopathic treatment of croup to be published in a Kassel paper, but this was vetoed by the censor. In Raab, in Hungary, while the cholera was raging, certain of the people who had heard of the Homœopathic success in the disease wished to insert a notice in the paper asking Homœopathic physicians to go there, but it was not permitted.* Every effort possible was made to keep the facts of Homœopathy from the people.

* Ameke's "History of Homœopathy," p. 251.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

CHOLERA IN 1831-32—HAHNEMANN'S OPINION OF BLEEDING—
HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT OF CHOLERA.

In 1831 the cholera appeared in Russia, coming over the border the latter part of July. Of course the medical profession were busy inventing new remedies for the scourge. Among those recommended were *Aurum muriaticum*, oxygen gas, charcoal, *Quinine*. Ameke says:* Then there were the absorbents "to absorb the poison out of the primæ viæ;" "the absorbents are coming into favor." People read with terror that "in the corpses of those who died of cholera vessels gorged with blood were to be found in the right ventricle of the heart and the vena cava, also in the lungs, liver, etc." We say they read "with terror," for where blood was thus found congested in the corpses, on scientific principles the patients must be bled during life. But "Science" could surely hardly go as far as to bleed in cases of cholera.

Doubt did not last long on this point, for soon after the notices from Russia appeared we read: "A vein is at once and without delay to be opened and as much blood taken from the patient as seems suitable to his condition." This remedy was useful in nearly all cases. *Calomel* and *Opium* were to be given. In another article blood-letting, leeches, cupping, mustard plasters were recommended. Emetics were mentioned. One Dr. Meyer suggested that as *Belladonna* was prophylactic for scarlet fever it might also be for cholera.

Among other articles recommended were prohibition from anything to drink; the use of *Zinc*, *Bismuth*, *Musk* with *Camphor*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Valerian*, *Sal volatile*, *Hartshorn*, *Natron carben*, *Menth.*, *Piperit.*, *Arnica*, *Colombo*, *Cascarilla* with *Naphtha*, and *Opium*, *Tinct. Aromatica*, *Calam.*, *Arom.*, cold douches, leeches, emetics and *Cinchona*.

Then followed a pamphlet war upon the various pathological fancies advocated by the professors and the doctors. More than three hundred pamphlets and some books were written upon the subject, and in the most of them the free, continued and persistent practice of venesection was advocated. It was bleed, bleed.

*Ameke's "History of Homœopathy," p. 235.

open a vein freely; bleed, leech, ad nauseam. This was a period of very scientific insanity. In the meantime the poor victims persisted in dying.

One of the Leipsic Faculty of Medicine, a Dr. Moritz Hasper, in *Hufeland's Journal* for September, 1831, said that small bleedings were of no use, that "a large opening must be made in a vein in order that the blood may flow out in a free stream, if the patient is to be freely relieved." "Bleed freely" is repeated at least ten times in this truly scientific pamphlet. Leeches, bleeding, even the application of a red hot iron to the stomach is recommended.*

As early as the year 1784, Hahnemann in the "Guide to the Cure of Old Sores," denounced blood-letting. In the translation of Cullen in 1790, he attacks the habit of bleeding.

Early in 1792, the Emperor Leopold of Austria, who had reigned since 1790, and who by his love for peace had greatly endeared himself to his subjects, unexpectedly died. Hahnemann at that time lived in Gotha, where the newspaper *Der Anzeiger* was published. The editor, Dr. Becker, as has been stated, was an acquaintance of Hahnemann. In this paper, Nos. 137, 138, (1792,) appeared an account of the post mortem upon the Emperor, in which it was stated that a "semi-purulent exudation of about a pound weight was found in the left pleura.

In the *Anzeiger* for March 31, 1792, Hahnemann thus criticises the treatment of this great man. He says: "The report states 'his physician, Lagusius, observed high fever and swelling of the abdomen early on February 28,' he combatted the malady by venesection, and as this produced no amelioration, three more venesections were performed without relief. Science must ask why a second venesection was ordered when the first had produced no amelioration? How could he order a third, and, good heavens, how a fourth! when there had been no amelioration after the preceding ones? How could he tap the vital fluid four times in twenty-four hours, always without relief, from a debilitated man who had been worn out by anxiety of mind and long-continued diarrhœa? Science is aghast!"†

Hahnemann continues: "The clinical record of the physician in ordinary, Lagusius, says: 'The monarch was on the 28th of February attacked with rheumatic fever (what symptoms of a rheumatic character had he?) and a chest affection (which of the

*Ameke's "History of Homœopathy," p. 239.

†Ameke's "History of Homœopathy," p. 88.

numerous chest affections, very few of which are able to stand bleeding; let us note that he does not say it was pleurisy, which he would have done to excuse the copious venesections if he had been convinced that it was this affection), and we immediately tried to mitigate the violence of the malady by bleeding and other needful remedies (Germany, Europe, has a right to ask, which?).

"On the 29th the fever increased (after the bleeding! and yet) three more venesections were effected, whereupon some (other reports say distinctly *no*) improvement followed, but the ensuing night was very restless and weakened the monarch (just think! it was the night and not the four bleedings which so weakened the monarch, and Herr Lagusius was able to assert this positively), who on the 1st of March began to vomit with violent retching and threw up all he took (nevertheless his doctors left him so that no one was present at his death, and indeed after this one of them pronounced him out of danger). At 3:30 in the afternoon he expired, while vomiting, in presence of the empress."

This violent attack resulted in a discussion upon the case among the German physicians, in which the course of Hahnemann was very generally condemned.

After this time Hahnemann protested in his writings against bloodletting, which practice was still continued. He was even denounced as a murderer because he denied his patients the "benefits" of bleeding.

His attitude also lost him the friendship of several of his professional friends. In 1809 he says:* "The principal manœuvre of the humoral school consisted in the evacuation of bad blood (bleeding mania) and in the expulsion of the impure fluids by the mouth and anus. How? Did they pretend to let out the impure blood only? What magician's wand could separate, as through a sieve, the depraved from the good blood within the blood vessels, so that only the bad could be drawn off and the good remain? What head is so rudely organized as to believe that they could effect this? Sufficient for them that streams of blood were spilt—of that vital fluid for which even Moses showed so much respect, and that justly. The more refined humorists, in addition to the impurities in the blood, alleged, besides, the existence of a pretended, almost universal, plethora, as an excuse for their frightful, merciless bloodlettings; they also

* "Lesser Writings," New York, p. 537.

gave out that these acted derivatively, depressed the tone, and ascribed many other subtle scientific effects to them."

All his life he continued the bitter enemy to bleeding, and whatever may be presented to the contrary, it is most certainly due to his influence that bleeding is abolished in the ranks of the medical profession.

Of course Hahnemann opposed this method of bloodletting in the cholera.

The Homœopathic physicians began to treat this terrible cholera according to the principles of their system. Dr. Petersen, of Pensa, treated from July 9th to 30th 68 cases, of whom 14 died. He used *Ipecac* 20th, *Chamomilla* and *Arsenicum* 30th dilution. Dr. Arnold, of Russia, was also successful. Dr. Schubert, of Leipsic, in 1830 recommended *Veratrum*, *Ipecac*, *Arsenic*, *Chamomilla*. Dr. Preu, of Nuremberg, spoke of *Arsenic* and *Veratrum*.

Dr. Bakody, a Homœopathist of Raab, in Hungary, was much more successful than the Allopaths. Of 1501 patients treated Allopathically 640 died. Dr. Bakody treated 154 cases of real cholera and lost but six cases.*

The inhabitants wished to appeal through the papers for more Homœopathic physicians. The Protomedicus of Hungary, Dr. Lenhoscek, did not think this appeal suitable for publication, and, as censor, refused to permit its publication in the newspapers! After the epidemic was over Bakody told a colleague, Dr. Ant. Schmit, of the treatment and its results, and he, against Dr. Bakody's wish, sent an article to the *Allgemeine Anzeiger* on the subject. The county physicus, Dr. Joseph v. Balogh, and the town physicus, Dr. Ant. Karpff, replied, stating in words of most insolent denunciation that Dr. Bakody basely lied, calling him all sorts of pretty names. Bakody produced in answer 112 legally attested certificates relating to the 154 cholera patients he had treated, of whom but six died. And his witnesses were from the most reliable and influential citizens of the town.†

Dr. Seider, in Russia, treated 109 Homœopathically and lost but twenty-three. Of ninety-three treated Allopathically, sixty-nine died. The percentage in Vienna of deaths was: Allopathic, thirty-one per cent.; Homœopathic, only eight.‡

Letters and reports came from every quarter to Coethen with

* Ameke, p. 249. *Brit. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. i., p. 58.

† Ameke, p. 250.

‡ *Brit. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. I., p. 58.

the glad message: "Homœopathy has triumphed over the cholera." Thomas Count Nadasky presented a full report (17th September, 1831) from Daka, in Hungary, beginning with these words: "When the cholera broke out in Daka no medical aid could be obtained from Papa, on account of the prevalence of cholera at that place; being unwilling to see my subjects die without making an effort to save them I tried the experiment of curing the disease with spirits of camphor, recommended by Dr. Hahnemann, and by the blessing of Providence my efforts were crowned with perfect success. Of 161 cholera patients at Daka, to whom spirits of camphor were administered, only fourteen died; namely, eight who solicited assistance in the last stage of the disease, and seven who, by improper living after three or four relapses, could not be saved. This statement can be proved by more than seventy sworn witnesses."*

In Asterwettingen, near Magdeburg, out of 800 inhabitants eighty were attacked. Without a physician, they treated each other with *Camphor* and cold water, according to Hahnemann's instructions, and sixty of the patients recovered."

There was no propounding of ridiculous scientific (?) pathology, no recommending of marvellous compounds on the part of the Homœopaths.

Independently the one of the other, judging by the symptoms of the disease and their knowledge of the action of medicines upon the well, the four or five medicines each thought about and used were the same. The principle that Hahnemann taught was proven and found not wanting. His followers, knowing the drugs that would produce similar symptoms to those of the cholera, applied those drugs when the cholera came with success. It was not guesswork; just the application of a law! *Arsenic*, *Veratrum*, *Ipecac*, *Camphor*, *Cuprum*—the same remedies that have since also proven themselves in other cholera epidemics when given in accord with this law.

CHAPTER XLIX.

HAHNEMANN'S ADVICE FOR TREATMENT OF CHOLERA.

The cholera advent seemed to restore Hahnemann to the freshness and vigor of life of a young man. It was with wonderful acuteness that he described the symptoms and phenomena of this disease. His marvellous knowledge of the effects of drugs

* Fischer. Trans., "Biographisches Denkmal," p. 56.

on the human body enabled him to determine according to the Homœopathic principle those that would be of service in this terrible scourge.

This is the more remarkable, as at this time he had never had an opportunity of personally examining any actual cases.

In this connection the following story well illustrates this knowledge of his materia medica:* "A gentleman consulted him about one of his family, suffering from very severe illness, with certain very marked symptoms. Hahnemann heard him to the end: 'the patient is suffering from a medicinal disease,' and he named the drug. The gentleman was certain that the patient was not so suffering, and had made no use of that drug. But Hahnemann was right, as was proved upon inquiry."

Hahnemann soon began to take an active part in advising his disciples. He published articles in the papers, and issued pamphlets. The following letter, written to Dr. Stapf, December 27, 1830, well shows his feelings upon the Allopathic treatment of the epidemic. He says:†

"It certainly looks ill that the many indubitable reports in the papers about the marvelous curative powers of Homœopathy (and of *Veratrum*) in cholera have not yet reached the ears of Nicholas in particular, but it can hardly be doubted that they will eventually do so. The great, infinitely good Spirit who cares for the fate of every mite will also with mighty hand silently bring about the establishment of that great affair which is so intimately connected with the well being of sick mankind hitherto so neglected, though it may not be perceived how all is ordained.

"Traditional medicine and surgery is a much too shamefully cruel business. Just read, for example, how Hasper, Kreuzing of Leipsic's nephew, in the face of the Homœopathists, teaches how to mistreat cholera and make it fatal with bloodletting to 30 ounces, quantities of leeches, and *Calomel* to the extent of three or four drachms, on a false theory and after the example, as he says, of *the best physicians in the world—the English*. Is that not enough to rouse the anger of the Homœopathists? I would that Attomyr were the man to raise his voice against the Allopathic murderers, for the reviews of Allopathic pamphlets as they have hitherto appeared in your *Archiv*, written in a mild,

* *Hom. Times*, London, Vol. ii., p. 335.

† *Hom. World*, Vol. xxv., p. 212. "Annals Brit. Hom. Society," Vol. iii., p. 254.

deferential, gentle manner, do not appear to me calculated to stir up the deaf, infamous rogues. The cautious, timid comments of our Homœopathic reviewers are of no use; they have no more effect on them than so many flea bites. Can anything worse befall us than that we should be deprived of all our civil and natural rights if we were to proclaim aloud their injustice, give them literary blows, and make war to the knife on the murderous gang?

"They must be taught to fear our assaults, which should give the death blow to their false art. They must be made to tremble before us, otherwise we shall make no way and our immense superiority will never be acknowledged; we shall never gain any honor, nor induce the public to regard them with well-merited horror and disgust.

"I entreat our fellow-workers to bestir themselves and do their utmost to demonstrate the superiority of our divine art by stout resistance and attack, and to expose the miserable nakedness of these destroyers of mankind. If I were thirty years younger I would undertake to do this unaided, and none would escape my death-dealing blows; they would no longer write in their wretched journals; they would be reduced to silence. But now I may fairly expect that I might relinquish this duty to my vigorous disciples. But I see that I am mistaken. But now I am near the completion of my seventy-sixth year, I can no longer wield the controversial club; I have, at least I think I have, with great labor built up my art on irrefragable pillars.

"But to drive the rascally, conceited rogues out of the temple of Æsculapius with scorpion-whips—nothing else will do—is a task which ought not to be imposed on me.

"Would to God! some man would arise among us with head, heart and mighty arm who would devote his life to this second urgently needful work as I have mine to the first, the foundation of Homœopathy."

Again, writing to Stapf, in a letter dated August 5, 1831, Hahnemann says:* "Preu of Nurnberg pleases me much. I thank you for sending me his essay † As long as the Allopaths represented to us (without giving any trustworthy picture of the disease) that cholera is a compound of vomiting and purging.

* *Hom. World*, Vol. xxv., p. 477; "Annals Brit. Hom. Society," Vol. in., p. 71.

† "What Have We to Fear From Cholera Morbus?" He recommends Arsenic in this.

so long we poor Homœopaths at a distance had to regard *Veratrum* and *Arsenic* as the specific remedies for it. But the faithful description by a Homœopath has taught us that its character is quite different. It is a tonic, spasmodic diathesis of all the systems, spheres and tissues of the organism, which only towards the end of life passes into convulsions and paralysis, and then there follows watery vomiting and diarrhœa, and that only in some cases: nothing of the sort is to be seen in most cases, but only rapid death.

"Such being the case neither *Veratrum* nor *Arsenic* can be of much use. Schreter writes me from Lemberg, where he arrived on the 15th of July, that he was able to do some, but not much, good with *Veratrum*, and when it did no good then *Camphor* was successful (when he wrote he had just received my essay on *Camphor*).

"Two days ago I was told by an eye witness from Prague that when the cholera raged in Odessa, some months since, and the doctors were unable to do anything serviceable, they only rubbed the patients with *Camphor*, which restored them to health: he himself had assisted to rub nine of the cases, and all the nine recovered. Do we need any further testimony.

"My pamphlet,* which you are familiar with, has been refused insertion in the public papers by the medical authorities of Vienna and Berlin. In Berlin a bookseller is about to print it with Stuber's preface. I have sent to Stuber (as he has written a great deal about the malicious comments upon the large doses of *Camphor*) the enclosed explanation to be added to his preface, which I beg you to read aloud at the meeting on the tenth of August in place of my usual communication.

"I have been asked by a Leipsic publisher for an enlargement of this essay.† It will appear in a few days, published by Gluck. I did it not long ago. The price he will sell it at will be a groschen. I have put in it everything useful for the public to know, but I have left out the scientific matter.

The pamphlet which Hahnemann mentions in the above letter was entitled "Cure and Prevention of the Asiatic Cholera." It was originally published in the *Archiv der hom. Heilkunst*, vol. xi., part 1, page 122. It was dated "Coethen, Sept. 10. 1831," and is signed "Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, Hofrath." It may also be found translated in the Lesser Writings.

* "Cure and Prevention of Asiatic Cholera."

† "Appeal to Thinking Philanthropists Respecting the Mode of Propagation of Asiatic Cholera." See "Lesser Writings."

In this he recommends *Camphor* as the principal remedy, but says it must be used in the first stage and as a household remedy before there is time to summon a physician and while awaiting his arrival. He says: "In the first stage, accordingly, the patient must get as often as possible (at least every five minutes) a drop of *Camphor* (made with one ounce of *Camphor* to twelve of alcohol) on a lump of sugar or in a spoonful of water. Some spirit of *Camphor* must be taken in the hollow of the hand and rubbed into the skin of the arms, legs and chest of the patient; he must also get a clyster of half a pint of warm water mingled with two full teaspoonfuls of spirit of *Camphor*, and from time to time some *Camphor* may be allowed to evaporate on a hot iron so that if the mouth should be closed by trismus, and he can swallow nothing, he may draw in enough of *Camphor* vapor with the breath."

It will be seen that he gives the *Camphor* in quite large doses, and because he was criticised for it he wrote an explanation, of which he speaks in the previous letter as there enclosing to Stapf. Stapf published this in the *Archiv*, vol. xi., part 1, p. 100. Hahnemann says that the reason he gave *Camphor* in large doses is that the effect to be produced is an Allopathic and not a Homœopathic one. A palliative action must be at once produced or the patient will die before the Homœopathic medicine has time to act.

Dr. Bœnninghausen, in September, 1831, published at Munster this article in a small pamphlet, and with it another letter addressed to him by Hahnemann and dated September 18, 1831. He also makes some original suggestions. This is really another edition of the Hahnemann pamphlet. He says in the preface:

"The account given in No. 210 of the Westphalian *Mercury* about the remedy discovered by Dr. Hahnemann for Asiatic Cholera, was copied from No. 235 of the Prussian *States Gazette*, because I had not at hand then the Gotha *German General Advertiser*, which, under date of 20th August, contains the ungarbled essay of this indefatigable investigator.

"I have just received an original essay of the date of September 10, and, therefore, I presume still more complete, and accompanying it was a letter from the Hofrath himself. Said letter was dated September 18th, and it contained much additional valuable information respecting this frightful disease. So I deem it my duty to publish both of them.

"C. V. BÖNNINGHAUSEN."

"Munster, Sept. 23, 1831."

Hahnemann's article was also published in the form of a tract and freely distributed in Vienna, Hungary, Berlin, Magdeburg, and other places where the cholera was active.

Hahnemann in a letter addressed to Dr. Schreter in Lemburg, thus speaks of the cholera:*

“COETHEN, 19TH DEC., 1831.

“*Dear Colleague:*

“I have had no opportunity of treating fully developed cholera myself, but have often, by advice and directions, been enabled to stifle it in the bud. At least 30,000 copies of my directions have been circulated among the inhabitants of Vienna, Hungary, Berlin and Magdeburg, and many thousands have been saved, when each, the instant he was attacked with cholera, had administered to him by his friend a drop of spirit of *Camphor* every five minutes, and was well washed over head, neck and chest with a solution of *Camphor* (1 to 12) by means of the hand, and in less than an hour he was quite well, without secondary sufferings, as if nothing had happened to him.

“By this means as I said, according to the accounts I have received, many thousands have been saved in secret without the knowledge of a physician or of the neighbors in the house. Now, as by my experience, *Camphor* vapor is the only trustworthy means of annihilating the probable animated miasma of cholera, it is easy to understand how the cholera was so rapidly extinguished by its means in Vienna, Berlin and Magdeburg. This extinction of cholera in the first quarter of an hour by *Camphor* is available only in the acute attacks of cholera, and as I have said only in the first hour in which the aid of a physician cannot be obtained, and the disease is still in its stage of tonic cramp; when, however, this, as is soon the case, passes into the stage of relaxation and of clonic cramps, then the Homœopathic physician can still do good, though with difficulty enough, with *Veratrum*, *Cuprum*, etc.

“Much more troublesome are those (not acute) gradual diseases which arise from cholerine (as Father Veith, in Vienna, calls these insidious cases), when the inhabitants of a town, owing to the widely diffused and hence more diluted miasmatic vapor (the focus of which are the dead bodies of those who die under Allopathic treatment), get only a few symptoms of the

**Brit. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. vi., p. 413; also *Hom. Times*, London, Vol. i., p. 84; Kirby's *Am. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. iii., p. 87; Stapf's *Archiv.*, 1848, Vol. iii., part 3.

cholera, which pass off in the case of robust individuals, but in weak persons turn gradually into vomiting, but principally into painless but very debilitating diarrhœas, with much flatulence, and which [if not well treated] end in tetanic convulsions, delirium, and death. In these insidiously occurring affections the employment of *Camphor* is inadmissible; it would only hasten the patient's death. *Phosphoric acid*, as Father Veith found, has proved specific in these colloquative diarrhœas accompanied with rumbling in the bowels, which exhaust the vital powers; and I, too, have found it the same in patients affected in this way in Magdeburg.

"When the cholera actually attacks, if those seized by it should be immediately treated by their friends with *Camphor* spirit, there would then be no fully developed cholera; or such cases would at least be much more rare, and still more rare fatal cases; and hence also no spreading of the miasmatic vapor through the town, consequently also no cholérine, nor any of that lingering kind of cholera, which I consider the most dangerous of all.

"As regards the controversy upon the contagiousness of cholera, I beg you will read at your leisure my little pamphlet, entitled: 'Appeal to Philanthropists Respecting the Mode in Which Cholera is Infectious. With an Appendix by Anthony Schmit,' published by Charles Berger; and thereafter Schnitzer's 'Cholera Contagiosa,' Breslau." * * *

In a letter to Stapf, September 23, 1831, he says:* "I have already sent Schweickert two different articles on the treatment of cholera; he has not answered me, and I don't know if they have been printed. I have also offered him the situation, and he has not given me any answer upon that subject. Has the man whom I considered my friend anything against me?

"Many thanks to your Provincial Counselor for having inserted my paper in the local newspaper, and still more thanks to you for having got him to print and distribute separate impressions of it. Schmit has had some thousand copies of it made in writing (it is not allowed to be printed in Austria because I am the author) and widely circulated. The indefatigable man! If Attomyr should refuse the appointment to England I will offer it to Schmit.

"I am afraid lest our letters containing medicine should be

* *Hom. World*, Vol. xxv., p. 419. "Annals Brit. Hom. Med. Society," Vol. ii., p. 356.

cut through and fumigated, and thereby spoiled. We might employ thin glass tubes, such as you once sent me with *Iodine*, filled with the larger sort of globule, so that they lie one above the other, and not side by side.

"The glass *tubes* might be inserted into a quill corked up and placed at the side of the letter, with directions to take the top-most globule first, and so on. By this plan the globules would escape the fumigation. * * * *

"Our Rummel has also issued a paper of directions for the treatment of cholera, in which he recommends *Cuprum* and *Camphor*. It is only Homœopaths that can act thus. The remedies recommended by the blind Allopaths, everyone advising a different medicine, are almost uncountable. One of the last is a stomach plaster, which is much bepudded and distributed by the Duke of Bernburg. A just Providence has sent cholera to serve as a sort of pillory for the Allopaths, in which the uncertain and pitiful character of their treatment is exposed: then all the world can see their nakedness. * * *

"What do you say to this, that Schmit assures me of, namely, that Metternich has taken globules of *Cuprum* as a prophylactic, and that his wife is partial to Homœopathy? And here is another piece of important intelligence communicated to me by another friend from Prague. Father Veith, of Vienna (a practical friend of Homœopathy), when the cholera broke out in Vienna cured several persons who were suffering from cholera with *Camphor* according to my directions (he was previously doctor of medicine and director of the Veterinary College in Vienna). He is preaching in the Cathedral of St. Stephen, and he preached a sermon before the Imperial Court in this church on 'The Cholera in the Light of Providence,' in which he says (the sermon is now printed): 'It is a remarkable provision of Providence that in the same part of the earth which was the birthplace of cholera its most powerful remedy (*Camphor*) is also to be found.' Everyone, says my correspondent, was delighted and in ecstasies at this.

"Dr. Schmidt, of Königsberg, writes that though he had had no opportunities of seeing and treating cases of cholera he had to treat a boy who had been suffering for twenty-four hours from cholera and was extremely ill with vomiting and purging, and yet he cured him with *Camphor*, given according to my method (spirits of *Camphor* diluted with hot water). First the diarrhœa and finally the vomiting yielded. The people there, he says,

firmly believe (and rightly too, alas!) that the doctors administer poisons. Do you think the anecdote about Father Veith suitable for the *Allg. Anz. d. Deutschen*?

"I enclose a cutting from the *Journal des Debats* which will do for the *Archiv* or Schweickert's periodical, or the *Allg. Anz. d. Deutschen*. When you are done with it, please return it to me. What about the *Edinburgh Review*?

"Yours truly,

"SAM. HAHNEMANN."

Dudgeon, in a note to this long letter, says: "Doubtless Hahnemann had just heard of the article on his system that was published in the *Edinburgh Review* of January, 1830."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

GAULTHERIA.*

Its Use in Inflammatory Rheumatism.

Since the few lines written for the last issue of RECORDER on *Gaultheria* in treatment of neuralgia, I have been asked to write my experience with it in inflammatory rheumatism.

It has never failed me in this terrible disease to give relief. My experience with it dates back to the fall of 1884, in Ross county, Ohio, where I was called to treat a very stubborn case, then under the treatment of one of my old school friends. The patient, a lady about fifty years old, had suffered with two previous attacks, lasting about three months each time. At the time I was called to treat her she had been confined to bed about four weeks. She was suffering intensely, the joints of upper and lower limbs being swollen and extremely tender; in fact, so sensitive that one could scarcely walk about the bed without causing great suffering; temperature, 103; pulse weak and intermittent. At my first visit, 2:30 P. M., I ordered all of the joints to be wrapped with cotton, to exclude all air. I then gave her *Bry*. On my return, next day, I did not find much improvement, excepting the nausea, which was due to heroic drugging she had been subject to. Continued *Bry*. The next day the appetite some better, but joints still very tender; temperature and pulse about the same; some difficulty in respiration. I then re-

* At the suggestion of Dr. Lang (see p. 215 RECORDER) Messrs. Boericke & Tafel have prepared tablets containing one and two drops of the pure oil of *Gaultheria*. The price is \$1.00 and \$1.25 per 1,000.

solved to try *Gaultheria*. I left one drachm vial of the remedy and ordered the same to be divided in two equal doses, one-half at one o'clock P. M., the balance at five o'clock P. M.

At about 7:30 of the same evening a messenger came into town in great haste, saying my patient was failing very fast, and requested me to come out as soon as possible. On my arrival at the home I found my patient sitting by the fire. The husband informed me that he thought she was losing her mind. I asked her why she was out of bed; she said she saw no reason for staying in bed after a patient was well, and further said that about one hour after taking the first dose she began to move easily, and after taking second dose all of the soreness and swelling left the joints. She also said she was all right; that we need not feel alarmed about her. I made only one visit after: continued the same remedy; there were no relapses.

No. 2. A prominent woman in Nebraska had been under treatment for ten days with free old-line medication, Dover's powders and *Morphia* as palliatives. Husband consulted me to know whether anything could be given to relieve her suffering. I called and found her with temperature 102, pulse 105, left (hand) fingers and elbow joints swollen, very sensitive to touch or movement. I at once assured her that I thought she would get relief without any more *Morphia*. Gave her one-half drachm *Gaultheria* and requested her to take twenty drops in two hours if pain and soreness was not relieved. This was about four P. M. I met her husband next morning on street on my way to visit her again, and he said "that he hardly thought it necessary, as his wife was relieved in about one hour after taking first dose and felt no pain after second, and that she was up dressing her hair when he left home." She had a slight return on account of over-work, but remedy always gave relief and made firm patrons of one of our best families for me. I always advise patients to wrap the joints with cotton to exclude air and advise them to keep quiet.

No. 3. Young man, twenty-eight; had two attacks before, one lasting three months the second ten weeks. This was the worst case that I have ever treated. As the heart was very weak, pulse intermittent, I put him on the remedy, *Gaultheria*, with almost immediate relief, but second day there was relapse, which again responded immediately to treatment by same remedy; with this, or in connection with this remedy, I used some *Bry. 3* and *Rhus tox. 3*. I dismissed him in ten days, more

than pleased, as we were always able to control the pain immediately without any other remedy than *Gaultheria*.

I cite these cases among the many that I have had, and have never failed to get good results in any; will say that I give any other remedy after soreness and swelling are removed that may be indicated, always taking the necessary precaution to exclude all air from parts affected and to keep them warm. About three hours apart is as often as I give remedy, and always careful to give it on sugar and remove it from room with *spoon used*.

NO. 4. Since my article on neuralgia I had a quite severe case of sciatica that had taxed the skill of one of my worthy competitors for nearly two months without any good results; he was about to go to Hot Springs for some relief. Meeting me on the street, wanted to know if I thought any of my "little pills or drops would give any relief." I assured him that I was quite positive that I could. He could hardly move about, and suffered very much if he did; he came and got a prescription and found relief to his great astonishment almost immediately; has had it refilled twice and has worked every day; he takes the remedy morning and night; there is no pain or soreness, nor has there been any after first day, only if he sneezes or gets the leg cramped there seems to be slight contraction of nerve, but the remedy has done most satisfactory work in this case and gained a valuable family.

I hope these few cases may be of some benefit to the readers of the RECORDER. 1. Be careful to observe the rule that if remedy should nauseate cease giving for twelve or twenty-four hours. 2. Always give on sugar. 3. Remove it immediately from room. 4. Cover joints to exclude air and keep warm. 5. Give any other indicated remedy.

BENJ. F. LANG, M. D.

York, Neb., June 4, '94.

PASSIFLORA IN HYSTERIA.

A married girl of fifteen was attacked with hysteria. Though under the treatment of an eminent Homœopath of the town her spasms did not abate even after thirty-six hours from the attack, and a resort to well-selected Homœopathic medicines and to some doses of chloral and other sleeping draughts failed to produce any good result.

I was then called on to attend her, when I found her suffering from violent spasms continually, with scarcely any remission during the whole period of attack. Forty drops of *Passiflora* in an ounce of water were then prescribed, the medicine having to be forced down her throat owing to lockjaw and spasms. Half the dose was repeated after half an hour, which brought sleep on her within a few minutes. On awakening, after six hours' sound sleep, she was again visited with an attack of hysteric fits and spasms, though this time less violent and distressing. Thirty drops of *Passiflora* relieved her and caused her to sleep, on awakening from which she recovered her full sense. The attack repeated itself after a fortnight, when the same medicine set her right. This time the medicine was continued in drop doses for some time, even after the cessation of her fits. Since then she has had no relapse. In two other similar cases I met with like success with the same medicine. These trials have convinced me that *Passiflora* is an efficient remedy for allaying hysteric fits, especially those of spasmodic character. The continuance of the remedy for some time, in small doses, even after the cessation of the fits, makes the possibility of relapse less.

K. L. SAHA,

Homœopathic Practitioner.

Pabna, Bengal, India.

JACARANDA GUALANDAI.

You know that I have the Therapeutics of Lilienthal, Baehr, Hughes, Hale, etc. I have studied them, and I read frequently the works of Farrington, Allen, Cowperthwaite, Gentry, etc.

I have had more than fifteen years practice. I tell you this because I am not known in your country, and I desire that the readers of THE RECORDER do not forget that the *Jacaranda* [†] is a very useful remedy in acute sore throat or pharyngitis when the deglutition is very difficult and there is no swelling in the tonsils, but the throat is red and hot, the deglutition is very painful and there are many little vesicles in the pharynx.

I have employed the *Jacaranda* [†] *intus et extra* after *Acon.*, *Bell.*, *Merc.*, and *Phytolacca* have failed, and I assure you that the mother tincture (3 gtt. every two hours) is the best remedy for that disease.

I have used it several times with very good success in leucorrhœal catarrhs, when after having employed the remedies

indicated by Eggert in his book on "Uterine and Vaginal Discharges." I have had no success.

I give to the patient a decimal solution in water for injections every twelve hours and 3 gtt. for every spoonful of water at the same intervals.

It is a very innocent remedy; but the 3d dilution is better for the ophthalmic catarrhs with hypersecretion of the membranous glands.

J. F. CONYERS, M. D.

Bogota, Columbia, S. A., May 25, 1894.

BACILLINUM CASES.

CASE I. I. B., colored, aged fourteen; brought to my office July 3, 1893.

History.—Family scrofulous. Last fall he had an attack of bronchitis, which lasted several weeks. Was apparently cured, but has never seemed well since. A younger brother had bronchitis at the same time with fatal result. Two weeks ago his mother became alarmed on account of a swelling of the abdomen and went to a drug store and purchased a bottle of squills. This was given without effect, the swelling in fact increasing. The boy has lost considerable flesh, has no appetite and does not sleep well. There is a hacking cough.

Physical Examination.—The tongue is covered with a thick yellowish-white coating; temperature in the evening 102°. The abdomen was enormously swollen, and proved on examination to be dropsical. The lower lobe of the right lung was found *completely* consolidated. Percussion showed marked dullness in the supra- and infra-clavicular regions of both lungs, and auscultation gave bronchial breathing in the same regions. In fact, only a small portion of the left lung seemed entirely unaffected.

The case was deemed one of tuberculosis, and an unfavorable prognosis given. Dr. C. E. Walton was called in consultation, and agreed with the writer as to the physical condition present and as to the probable diagnosis. At his suggestion one dose of *Bacillinum* 200th was given, followed by a placebo, and the patient told to return in two weeks. At the end of one week his mother was so overjoyed at his improvement that she brought him back for inspection. His tongue had cleaned off, his appetite was restored, he slept well at night and the ascites had almost entirely disappeared. At the end of two weeks the ascites

was gone and the boy so improved that he declared that he was well. A very little exertion, however, put him out of breath, and no change could be observed in the condition of his lungs.

The patient was not seen again for three months. At that time I was sent for again to attend him. I found him suffering with pleurisy of the left side, in the stage of effusion. It had come on so insidiously that the parents, being ignorant, had thought it not serious until the dyspnœa attracted their attention. The dyspnœa was considerable, but not alarming, and the effusion was moderate. One dose of *Bacillinum* 200th was given, and the case watched from day to day. At the end of a week the effusion was entirely absorbed and the patient seemed in fair health again. About six weeks afterward I was again called and found this remarkable patient again suffering from a pleuritic effusion, which was relieved as before by a dose of *Bacillinum* 200th. After this he received from time to time a dose of *Bacillinum* 200th until perhaps six doses had been administered. Since then his improvement has been constant. Now, as his mother expresses it, "he is so full of life, he is like a wild animal." I examined his lungs the other day and found comparatively hardly a trace of his disease left.

CASE 2. E. M., aged twenty-six, called to see me October 26, 1893. Has had a cough for two or three months. Coughs all night. Nothing relieves it. Has lost twenty-five pounds. Temperature in the evening $100\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. Says he has taken all sorts of patent cough medicines without relief. Physical examination was negative. He received in all three or four doses of *Bacillinum* at intervals. After the first dose improvement, which continued until he was entirely well. He has remained so since.

CASE 3. R. A., aged twelve, ringworm on the scalp for last two years. Has tried all sorts of treatment without result. Given *Bacillinum* 30th, and the dose was occasionally repeated. Improvement began at once, and at present writing he is much improved. New hair is growing upon the diseased portion and a cure seems almost assured.

HENRY SNOW, M. D.

Cincinnati, O.

Read before the Ohio Homœopathic Medical Society, 1894 —
The American Homœopathist.

CALCAREOUS DEPOSITS.

A few years ago, whilst attending an aged English woman, at one of our hotels, for a mild attack of enteritis. I was introduced to a Mrs. S——, a lady from Cincinnati, about twenty years old, and was struck with the prevailing sadness of her countenance as day after day I met her in the salon.

As my patient became convalescent, as I was about to leave the room one day, she called my attention to her friend and told me the cause of her sadness. Her scalp was covered with hard nodes from the size of a bean to that of a chestnut. Calcareous growths were affecting the movement of the larger joints—the right knee, at that time, moved with difficulty and with a grating noise to be heard across the room. There was evidence that other joints were stiffening from the same cause. She informed me that she had received treatment from the most skillful physicians in her city home, and had recently left New York where she had sought help from Allopathic physicians of high reputation for skill, and also from specialists. Nothing had been done to stay or even retard the steady progress of her disease. Finally she had been informed that there was no help for her, and her only option that of choosing the position of her limbs as they stiffened and finally ceased to move. She told me with tears that a sentence of death would have been received with gratitude, rather than that of becoming like Lot's wife.

Utterly discouraged she was averse to trying any more experiments. When told that probably months must elapse before apparent benefit might be received from Homœopathic treatment, she answered that could she be assured of any possible help she would wait years, patiently.

My first effort, therefore, was to use the "mind cure," by arousing in my patient (as she from this time became) a degree of hopefulness, although I confess my own faith was far from being strong.

With the exception of this tendency to deposit calcareous substance there was a picture of perfect health. I could learn little of the history of the case. Her attention had been called to it by a growing difficulty in combing her hair and by a grating sensation in certain joints a year or two before. Suspecting some psoric taint, a short course of *Sulphur* 12x was given, and then only *Silicea*, either 6x or 12x trituration. She continued

this treatment after returning to her home, in Cincinnati, for about four months. But two months had not elapsed before her knee joint was free.

At last a letter from my patient manifested great alarm. About two years before my meeting her she had been thrown from a carriage and had fractured the thigh bone, the femur, about midway from the knee. The bones had been firmly knit together long before, and she had almost forgotten her accident, when one day it occurred to her that a remedy sufficiently powerful to dissolve bony matter might unknit the new growth at the place of fracture. Of course, I relieved her anxiety by informing her that however powerful our remedies might be in removing from the body whatever was abnormal, they never interfered with nature's proper work—that we left to our friends, the Allopaths. Some years have since passed in which there has been no return of the malady.—*Dr. Lyman Chase in Trans. of Maine Hom. Society.*

BOOK NOTICES.

A Hand-Book of Local Therapeutics. General Surgery, by Richard H. Harte, M. D.; Diseases of the Skin, by Arthur von Harlingen, M. D.; Diseases of the Ear and Air Passages, by Harrison Allen, M. D.; Diseases of the Eye, by George C. Harlan, M. D. 505 pages, 8vo, cloth. \$4 00. Philadelphia, P. Blakeston, Son & Co.

The publishers say of this book: "The importance of the local application of simple remedies in slight ailments of special organs is not always realized by the general practitioner, and the average text-book omits altogether any mention of many simple agents that in the hands of the specialist become valuable aids to cure. In order, therefore, that the various uses of each remedy should be thoroughly set forth, it was necessary to have a combination of authors who have had a large practical experience in these various branches of medicine and surgery. Each remedy is taken up in alphabetical order, and after a succinct description of its pharmaceutical properties is considered with reference to the local treatment of the affections above outlined."

The work is rounded out by two indexes, one of the remedies and the other of diseases; under each of which will be found the name of the drug used externally in its treatment. While

Homœopaths do not believe much in external treatment, nevertheless there are many cases in which it is of decided value, and this book contains all, or nearly all, that is known on the subject. It is really worthy of a place in every medical library.

The Nurse's Dictionary of Medical Terms and Nursing Treatment. Compiled for the use of nurses. By Honnor Morten. pp. 139, 18mo, cloth. \$1.00. Philadelphia, W. B. Saunders, 1894.

Quite a useful little work giving clear definitions of the various diseases and of the nature of the different medicines besides much other valuable information.

Part I. Essentials of Refraction and the Diseases of the Eye By Edward Jackson, A. M., M. D.; and **Part II. Essentials of Disease of the Nose and Throat.** By E. B. Gleason, S. B., M. D. Second edition, pp. 290, 12mo, cloth. \$1.00. W. B. Saunders, Philadelphia, 1894.

Drs. Jackson and Gleason are connected with a number of the Philadelphia colleges and hospitals, and are men of ripe experience, and barring treatment their "quiz" is an excellent one for students.

THE new translation and edition of Hahnemann's *Chronic Diseases* has been placed in the printer's hands and is now running through the press, though it will be some months before the work is completed. As before announced, the translation is the work of Prof. L. H. Tafel, of the Urbana university, the book will be under the editorship of Pemberton Dudley, M. D., while Richard Hughes, M. D., the well known author of the famous *Pharmacodynamics* will furnish the notes. The *Chronic Diseases* was regarded by Hahnemann as his crowning work even, it seems, surpassing in his estimation, his previous works in its importance to the welfare of mankind. *Acute* diseases could be cured by the remedies given in *The Materia Medica Pura*, but these failed before chronic complaints; the deficiency was supplied in his later work. Its importance to physicians cannot be estimated. The price of the new work will be \$8, bound in half morocco, and delivered to subscribers free of postage or expressage. Others than subscribers to the new work will be charged \$8 *net*, plus postage or expressage.

"BREAD FROM STONES" is the title of a little work, translated from the German of Julius Hensel, that Mr. A. J. Tafel, 1011 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., has in press. It is a work on fertilization that will excite more than ordinary interest and will especially attract the attention of physicians and sanitarians. Has no one ever thought of the incongruity of feeding plants, on which we in turn feed, with excrement, sewage and all sorts of rotting nastiness? It will make a book of about 150 pages.

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THE HOMŒOPATHIC TEXT-BOOK OF SURGERY.

It is with unusual pleasure and satisfaction that we are able to announce as in preparation a thoroughly modern treatise on the science and art of surgery by a splendid corps of Homœopathic surgeons. The new volume will thoroughly represent the surgery of to-day, supplemented by very complete interspersing of Homœopathic therapeutics as applied to surgical diseases and conditions, the idea being to give to Homœopathy a book second to none in the literature of surgery, embellished with the therapeutics of our school as applicable to this art; the whole to be presented in a super-royal octavo volume of from twelve hundred to fifteen hundred pages, presented in the most attractive style known to the printer, *profusely illustrated with colored and half-tone plates and wood cuts*, the illustrations to be altogether new, in so far as possible, the work to be most substantially bound in leather and half morocco and to be sold by advance subscription.

In making this announcement it is due to Dr. Wm. Tod Helmuth, the Nestor of Homœopathic surgery, to inform the profession that he has very considerably given up the preparation of a sixth edition of his standard work on surgery in order to join with the others named in the preparation of the new volume, and Boericke & Tafel have consented to take part with the Medical Century Company, Chicago, in the issuing of the new work. The new book has been in contemplation for some months past, and his fellow surgeons appreciate more highly than can be easily expressed Dr. Helmuth's very great courtesy toward them in thus withdrawing from sale "Helmuth's System of Surgery" in order to assist in the work pertaining to the preparation of "The Homœopathic Text-Book of Surgery."

The new work is in no wise to be a regulation series of surgical essays by Homœopathic surgeons. It is to be a *composite book*. The plan of the "American Text-Book of Surgery" embraced the omission of authors' names in connection with their respective parts, and a review of each part by the whole corps, thus making it the work of the entire list of authors. The plan of this book is somewhat different. There will be a distinct assignment of parts and the name of each contributor will be given in connection with his work. At the same time the individual work of each will be reviewed by a proper revision committee in order that we may be sure that the book will thoroughly represent the most advanced art of the present time. *It will be a joint-authorship book*, and nothing will appear in its pages that does not have the sanction of the various revision committees and, finally, its editor, Dr. C. E. Fisher. It is intended that Homœopathy shall have within its covers a book as good as the very best productions of the older school, and that it shall also contain the very essence of Homœopathy as applicable to surgical practice.

The corps of writers embrace the following well known surgeons:

Wm. Tod Helmuth, A. M., M. D., LL. D., New York. Professor of Surgery New York Homœopathic Medical College.

N. Schneider, M. D., Cleveland, Ohio, Professor of Surgery Cleveland Medical College.

H. F. Biggar, A. M., M. D., Cleveland, Ohio, Professor of Surgery Cleveland University of Medicine.

John E. James, M. D., Philadelphia, Professor of Surgery Hahnemann Medical College; Surgeon to Hahnemann Hospital.

W. B. Van Lennep, M. D., Philadelphia, Lecturer on Surgery Hahnemann Medical College; Surgeon to Hahnemann Hospital.

T. L. Macdonald, M. D., Washington, D. C., Professor of Surgery Southern Homœopathic Medical College, Baltimore.

E. H. Pratt, A. M., M. D., LL. D., Chicago, Professor of Official Surgery Chicago Homœopathic Medical College.

W. E. Green, M. D., Little Rock, Arkansas, Surgeon to St. Mary's Infirmary, Little Rock.

C. E. Walton, M. D., Cincinnati, Professor of Surgery Pulte Medical College; Surgeon to Woman's Hospital.

O. S. Runnels, M. D., Indianapolis, Surgeon to Runnels Private Hospital.

George F. Shears, M. D., Chicago, Professor of Surgery Hahnemann Medical College; Surgeon Hahneman Hospital.

Sidney F. Wilcox, M. D., New York, Professor Orthopedic Surgery New York Homœopathic Medical College.

Chas. Adams, M. D., Chicago, Professor of Surgery Chicago Homœopathic Medical College.

S. B. Parsons, M. D., St. Louis, ex-Professor Surgery Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri.

C. E. Fisher, M. D., Chicago, Professor Operative Surgery Hering Medical College.

Wm. Tod Helmuth, Jr., M. D., New York, Lecturer on Surgery New York Homœopathic Medical College.

W. H. Bishop, M. D., New York, Lecturer on Surgery New York Homœopathic Medical College.

H. R. Chislett, M. D., Junior Professor of Surgery Hahnemann Medical College; Surgeon to Hahnemann Hospital.

G. W. Roberts, M. D., Ph. D., New York, Attending Surgeon Laura Franklin Free Hospital for Children.

Dewitt G. Wilcox, M. D., Buffalo, Surgeon to Wilcox Private Hospital and Bond-Pierce Cottage.

T. C. Martin, M. D., Lecturer on Genito-Urinary Diseases; ex-Surgeon Huron Street Hospital, Cleveland.

From this announcement it will be seen that this book, which is to be pushed to rapid completion, is to fill a prominent place in the literature of Homœopathy and also a place of no mean pretensions in that of general surgery. There is now engaged on it a force of surgeons than many of whom there are none better, and it is their purpose to make the new book a really monumental one, practical in its every feature, an honor to themselves and a credit to the school they represent. In this work it is expected that the publishers will be heartily supported, and since a volume of this character has been accounted too heavy an undertaking for a single publishing house, with the present patronage of the Homœopathic school, it is hoped liberal support will be *at once* extended to the undertaking.

Messrs. Boericke & Tafel will receive subscriptions at any of their pharmacies. Price, leather, \$9.00; half Morocco, \$10.00, Net.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

"The physician's shame, Morphine," is the rather striking phrase minted by Dr. W. A. Yingling.

The Homœopathic Physician has removed its office to 1231 Locust Street, Philadelphia.

"The trouble with Allopathy is that it mistakes God for the devil"—*Eclectic Medical Gleaner*.

The four years course will be inaugurated at the New York Homœopathic Medical College at the opening of next session.

To one he is "A poor wanderer," to another "A tramp or bum," to himself he is "A Hobo and chews three times a day." A good deal depends on the way we pose others.

The Anarchists are studying microbes with a view to substitute them for dynamite.

A correspondent of the *New York Medical Journal* lashes out against the epidemic of photographing naked women for "medical purposes." They're not very pretty, at any rate.

A Brooklyn vaccinator has been convicted of assault and battery for vaccinating a man against his will.

FOR SALE.—Owing to ill health in my family I will sell my practice, situated in Pughtown, Chester County, Pa. Terms reasonable. For further particulars address A. M. Hawley, M. D., Pughtown, Chester Co., Pa.

Dewey's "Essentials of Homœopathic Materia Medica" is now in its second and revised edition. Price, the same.

The "biochemic" pharmacy advertises "Bacillinum" at \$1.00 per oz. Dr. Burnett's American publishers, Boericke & Tafel, supply *the same* remedy that Dr. Burnett used with such brilliant success in his *New Cure for Consumption*, at 45 cents per oz., or 55 cents per oz. by mail; medicated pellets only.

The unfailing prognosis of uncomplicated railroad "shock"—a damage suit.

Dr. Edward Formias has removed to 1229 Spruce Street, Philadelphia.

There are microbes on the telephone!

"Medicine is a science so complex and so full of detail that even the commoner facts may slip from the memory."—*Medical Record*. Apropos of this the Homœopathic practitioner will find Dewey's "Essentials" just the book to freshen him up. Go through it once every six months and you will be a better prescriber.

In England there is a popular fancy that traveling in trolleys cures rheumatism.

Dr. Alonzo P. Williamson, of Minneapolis was graduated from the University Law School at term just closed.

Dr. C. H. Blackley has removed from Manchester to Southport, England.

The creature who whistles in the street-cars must have been used as a model for "before taking."

Subscribe for the *RECORDER*, \$1.00 a year.

"Have others not the same right to the use and distribution of these medicinal agents that Dr. Dewey & Co. have?" asks an aggrieved writer in the biochemic *Nexus*. Certainly, good sir, only don't prig Homœopathic work and palm it off as "biochemistry" and "original."

The new "Homœopathic Text-Book of Surgery" promises to be one of the finest Homœopathic books ever published.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

VOL. IX. PHILADELPHIA AND LANCASTER, AUGUST, 1894. No. 8.

(Copyright applied for.)

THE LIFE OF HAHNEMANN.

By Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.

[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER L.

DR. QUIN'S ATTACK OF CHOLERA—LEGAL HINDRANCES TO HOMŒOPATHY.

This same year of 1831 Dr. F. F. Quin, who had first introduced Homœopathy into England, was in Moravia, where he had gone to study the cholera. He, with Dr. Gerstel and two surgeons, had charge of all the cholera cases in the town of Tischnowitz and the neighboring villages. Quin wrote to Hahnemann that while he was sitting at dinner he had been attacked with cholera without warning, and that he had been relieved by *Camphor*. To which Hahnemann replied as follows:

"I am much obliged to you for the details of your researches upon the nature of cholera and of the appropriate Homœopathic treatment. You are right in the opinion you express, and it is one borne out by my own observations, that the worst form of cholera is presented by cases of degenerated cholerine. I have already heard from Dr. Gerstel of your attack of the epidemic, and your cure by *Camphor*. I congratulate you on your restoration, and I render thanks to Almighty God for having preserved you to give aid to the unfortunate victims who so sadly require your assistance. Your success in the treatment of cholera is more remarkable from your ignorance of the Moravian language.

"May the gracious God conduct you safely to your own home, and bless your efforts to instruct your countrymen in the art of healing in conformity with the laws of nature.

"Your sincere and affectionate friend,

"SAMUEL HAHNEMANN.

"Coethen, 4th February, 1831."

So great was the success in Tischnowitz that the Chief Magistrate sent to Dr. Quin this address:*

"At the time of Dr. Quin's arrival here for the purpose of observing the epidemic of cholera it had reached its greatest malignancy in the villages that surround the town and castle; this was shown, not only by the numbers who fell ill, but by the shortness of the interval between the commencement of the attack and its fatal termination—often only a few hours. It happened that at the time Dr. Gerstel and surgeons Hanush and Linhart were all three confined to bed by illness.

"Although you yourself, upon your arrival, were attacked with cholera, you nevertheless, during your convalescence, with the most humane zeal, undertook the treatment of those ill with cholera during the period when Dr. Gerstel was obliged to keep his bed, and this you did with such success that not one patient died.†

"The authorities feel themselves under the obligation to make their respectful acknowledgments to you for the assistance you afforded, with such generous humanity, to the inhabitants of this district.

"ERNST DIEBLE, *Chief Magistrate.*

"*Tischnowitz, November 30, 1831.*"

M. Dieble also sent a table with the above letter as follows: Out of 6,671 inhabitants 680 had the cholera; of these 331 were under Allopathic treatment and 102 of them died; 278 were treated Homœopathically and only 27 of them died; of 71 treated with *Camphor* alone only 11 died.

In a letter to Dr. Gerstel, dated December 18, 1831, Hahnemann says:‡ "You have also found *Phosphorus* useful in the stage of collapse of the cholera and half infection (cholérine), as was first pointed out by Father Veith in Vienna: yet he soon found reason to prefer *Phosphoric acid* (even by frequently smelling of the drug) in those weakening diarrhœas, with much rumbling in the bowels, that occur in the cholérine (a disease brought on by semi-infections, caused by the diluted miasm in the air, in the greater part of the inhabitants of infected towns), so that in such cases I would give the *Phosphoric acid* the preference over *Phosphorus*. Mr. Fischer's experience and testing of

* "History and Heroes of the Art of Medicine," J. Rutherford Russell, London, 1861, p. 426.

† Three died the day after the report was signed.

‡ *Brit. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. xv., p. 335.

Carbo vegetab. in the appropriate severe cases is very valuable.”

The Rev. Father Veith, the doctor-priest, incumbent of the Cathedral of St. Stephen in Vienna and chaplain to the court, was very successful while acting as a physician in this cholera epidemic. He was very enthusiastic in the results of the Homœopathic medication. He says: “It is a method more speedy than any I have previously tried.” Dudgeon says that out of 125 patients treated Homœopathically, he lost but three.*

The story of the first Homœopathic treatment of cholera, in the epidemic of 1831 is carefully and exhaustively told in “Homœopathic Treatment and Prevention of Asiatic Cholera,” by R. E. Dudgeon, M.D., London, 1847.

Rapou, in speaking of this epoch of cholera, says:† This epidemic of cholera, which was for Homœopathy so great a triumph, also contributed to modify certain assertions of Hahnemann in regard to the administration and repetition of remedies.

At this time Hahnemann addressed a letter dated November 7, 1831, through the columns of the *Allgemeine Anzeiger*, to the King Frederick William of Prussia, begging him in the name of humanity to test his system in this fatal disease.

He was unsuccessful. It was during this same year of 1831 that the Prussian Government forbade the Homœopaths dispensing their own medicines. This prohibition lasted for twelve years; then an examination of candidates was ordered, with the curious proviso that any one who had previously dispensed Homœopathic medicines should forever lose the privilege of being examined for the right of dispensing.

The right to dispense was the great drawback to the practice of the new Homœopathy in all Germany at this time; although a lawyer, one C. A. Tittmann, had in 1829 published a book upon the police laws of the state in which he defended the right of the Homœopath to dispense his own medicines.‡

In Russia, into which Homœopathy had been introduced by Dr. Adam in 1823, a trial of the new system was made, in a military hospital, in 1829. In 1831, although the Emperor Nicholas was said to be favorable to Homœopathy and even had a case of Homœopathic medicines, the opposition was very

* Albrecht's “Leben und Wirken.” *Brit. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. i., p. 59; Vol. vi., p. 414.

† “Histoire de la doctrine Homœopathique,” Vol. ii., p. 307.

‡ “Die Homœopathie in staatspolizeirechtl. Hinsicht.” Meissen. 1829.

great. In the cholera trials Hermann wrote that he had to give up the treatment of cholera patients in the hospital, as only the dying were sent to him by the Allopathic authorities.

About this time laws were enacted as follows: The Central pharmacies in St. Petersburg and Moscow could supply other pharmacies and physicians with Homœopathic medicines, but only in preparations not lower than the first dilution or trituration. Physicians could only prescribe by written prescription except in urgent cases or when no pharmacy existed in the place; in the latter case the physician was compelled to write on a printed blank, with a special stamp, the date, name of remedy given, its dose, the name and social position of the patient, the chief symptoms of the disease, and the name of the physician. When the doctor gave from his own case he must duplicate the package: one being for the patient's use, the other being sealed and endorsed by the physician with the name of the patient, date, etc., and the doctor's signature. In case the patient died this package, kept with the seal unbroken, enabled the authorities to determine if death was the result of the medicines.

Dr. J. Rutherford Russell says of this epoch, that the adherents of Hahnemann's system, in order to avoid the prohibition against compounding medicines acted as follows: "When they gave advice to the patients who sought their aid they made a free gift of the medicine. Even this, however, would not do, for on the 13th of June, 1832, an order to the following effect was published at Darmstadt: 'There is no permission granted to the Homœopathic physicians to dispense their own medicines. The law can make no difference between Homœopathic and other physicians; both must alike prescribe out of the apothecaries' shop.' Dr. Weber, physician to the Prince of Solms-Lich, was fined thirty dollars for administering medicine gratuitously to his patients."*

The matter was afterwards brought before the Baden Landtag and it was granted to physicians to dispense their drugs gratuitously.

When Dr. Quin returned to England, in 1832, he attracted the notice of the College of Physicians, who ordered him to appear for examination and licensure; he took no notice of the order and a second letter was sent to him. To this he answered that he meant no disrespect by not answering the first letter and acknowledged both epistles, saying nothing about any examina-

* "History and Heroes of Medicine," p. 440.

tion. This seemed to satisfy that body, for no further attempt was made to examine or license him.

In 1829 Dr. Trinks, of Dresden, was subjected to a criminal process on account of the death of a patient, after being under his treatment for four days with the typhoid fever. He was condemned to pay one-third of the costs. The same year an action was brought against Trinks, Wolf, Lehmann and Helwig for not bleeding a patient who had inflammation of the lungs and who died. Trinks and Wolf, who had not seen the patient, were acquitted; Lehmann, who saw the case once and reported on it to Trinks without prescribing, was condemned to six months' imprisonment at hard labor, and Helwig, who saw the case once and prescribed *Aconite* and *Bryonia*, was sentenced to four weeks' imprisonment. This sentence was enforced against Helwig; Lehmann was finally acquitted.*

In 1831 Hornburg, one of Hahnemann's disciples, was arrested for the treatment of a case of pleurisy, which did not die under his treatment, but under that of Dr. Clarus. After the matter had continued for two years Hornburg was sentenced to two months' imprisonment. He died soon after this sentence.

CHAPTER LI.

LETTERS TO SCHWEIKERT.

The following letters addressed by Hahnemann to Dr. Benjamin Schweikert† were published in the *Allgemeine homœopathische Zeitung* for July 2, 1891, (Vol. cxxii., p. 193).‡ They were preceded by the following letter:

"The undersigned is in possession of a large number of letters of Hahnemann to his father, but not all of these are suitable for publication. He will present them to the Homœopathic Hospital at Leipsic, so that they may be preserved for posterity in the room which has been specially furnished for keeping the relics

*Hom. League Tract, No. 6.

† George Augustus Benjamin Schweikert was born at Zerbst, September 25, 1774. He died at Breslau, December 15, 1845.

‡ The compiler is indebted for the translation of the above letters to Prof. Louis H. Tafel, Professor of Languages at Urbana University, Urbana, Ohio. They are literal translations from the original German, and show quite well Hahnemann's peculiar habit of extending his sentences.

of Hahnemann. He will also add to this present a lithograph of the second wife of Hahnemann, Melanie, *nee* d'Hervilly-Gohier. When the Hahnemann monument in Leipsic was unveiled, original letters of Hahnemann were sold at a ducat (about two dollars).

"DR. JOHANNES SCHWEIKERT.

"Medical Director in Breslau."

Although of different dates, the letters are given together. They well show the state of Hahnemann's feelings towards Schweikert at that time.

"Highly Honored Doctor:

"From time to time I have heard of the progress which you have made with so much success in Homœopathy, and I have rejoiced over your honest endeavor to receive, wherever you found it, the truth, without prejudice, even at the sacrifice of a whole world full of old long-practised doctrines of the old school. I, myself, was at first in a similar position with you, having been instructed in their universities in the old system of medicine and its many statutes, and having remained for many years in this practice I know well how much self-denial it requires to leave the old train of ideas, to suppress it, and to wipe out, so to say, from the whole memory all the apparatus of ideas required by study, in order to give ingress, free ingress, on the soil thus laboriously cleared to the truth, without which we cannot bring true aid to suffering men, to our brethren.

"I say, I can very well put myself in your place; with what trouble and with what exertions you must have striven so as to become in your advanced years fully a Homœopathic physician.

"Besides the great trouble demanded, it requires just as much honorableness, love of mankind and self-denial, all of which I am glad to find united in you.

"You give others a worthy example to pattern after, and I, who never pretend, feel it my duty to declare this to you. Your consciousness of doing right will be your best reward.

"The book you kindly forwarded to me as the beginning of a treatise for the easier discovery of the symptoms of the medicines proved heretofore,* meets with my full approval, and I

*The book which Hahnemann here mentions and which is spoken of in several of the following letters as the "*Materialien*," was the "*Materialien zum Gebrauche für homœopath. heilende Aerzte*. Leipzig: Brochhaus. 1826-30." It was issued in parts, a volume being published yearly. Four volumes were issued.

would exhort you to faithfully persist in your course, without any regard to the labors of others, who, with the same intent, follow another path, and not to be deterred from it by this apparent competition: *Duo cum faciunt idem, non est idem.* (When two men do the same, it is not the same.)

"I believe your work will retain the pre-eminence. Reason demands something systematic; you present the subject to be treated in a systematic manner. But the alphabetical arrangement is an additional desideratum and assists in finding what we want as no other system can do.

"Remain true to this system without alteration, if I may advise you.

"As to your question, I have not stated everywhere, as it ought to have been, that in preparing tinctures 100 drops of the best alcohol, about 80 per cent., should be taken for five grains of powder. But I would ask you to take this for granted in all cases of this kind, since twenty-fold weight would produce quite a different result, which cannot be my desire.

"As to the beer, which would not interfere with our fine doses of Homœopathic medicine, I prefer the light beer brewed from wheat malt which has not been dried or parched; when this beer is prepared, as is often and usually done, without the addition of any intoxicating vegetable product. If it is thus prepared without any addition, like the so-called wheat beer in Thuringia and Arnstadt, it is, indeed, to be preferred to all others, only it cannot be preserved without passing over into a strong vinous fermentation with violent foaming, and then soon into acetic fermentation. A middle course is pursued by the brewers of *Gose* (light beer) in Goslar, in the Duchy of Anhalt, as in Sondersleben, Glauzig and Wendorf. They also take air-malt of wheat for brewing, but they add a small amount of the decoction of hops, which is hardly, or not at all, tasted in drinking it. This keeps better, and our nature gradually, so easily and so fully accustoms itself to the small quantity of hops that it eventually produces no difference in the effect of Homœopathic doses of medicines. The light beer of Kirchberg, however, and other similar light beers, have an intoxicating, injurious ingredient in them. Even brown beer, which in itself I can not recommend, if it only contains hops and no other bitter herb or intoxicating growth, but only hops in limited quantity, may yet, in default of a better, be permitted if the patient was before used to it, whereby it becomes pretty much indifferent. If the

patient can get no good light beer, let him get malt extract made of wheat, or lacking this, malt extract made of barley; let him dry it hard and cut it into dice-shaped pieces: let these be crushed into a coarse powder, pour boiling water over it, twenty-three times the weight of the malt, cover it and let it draw out. This strained decoction should then be preserved in bottles for future use. This gives us quite a harmless drink, which after being kept up for a few days becomes somewhat spirituous and is lightly nourishing.

"If I should be able to get to see and to speak to you once before my end it would give me joy.

"Yours devotedly,

"S. HAHNEMANN.

"Coethen, November 24, 1826."

"Dear Doctor:

"You gave me much joy with your dedication. I quite recognize its value, and only wish for the opportunity to show you my gratitude for the same.

"Also in this part of your 'Materialien,' for the transmission of which I give you my best thanks, I again realize the convenience for finding everything in it, which is afforded by the alphabetical order adopted by you. Your painstaking care is unmistakable. If it is possible for you to grant me very soon the honor of your personal acquaintance you will give great pleasure to

"Your most devoted,

"S. HAHNEMANN.

"Coethen, August 17, 1827."

"Dear Colleague:

"With many thanks I acknowledge to you the receipt of the third part of your 'Materialien,' collected by you with so much trouble and industry, with which you kindly present me. They will not fail of their intended use with Homœopathic physicians.

"It cannot be denied that the alphabetical arrangement affords a great facility in finding what you desire, and when there are a great number of subjects it is an indispensable help.

"I know what service was rendered to me in my formerly as yet small practice by the second part of my 'Fragmenta de viribus medicamentorum positivis.' Leipsic: Barth, 1805, namely, by the Latin Index.

"If you have this Index in your possession, you will readily concede this. Such a small vocabulary does not indeed seem to have any learned appearance, nor to deserve much esteem, but it only seems so, even as many a thing in the world seems to be of quite a different nature than it is in fact and reality.

"Let such a Criticaster nosotolus only try to produce something similar. Incredible efforts as well as judgment are required to turn the phrases so that the leading word offers itself to the alphabetical arrangement, and when this word occurs frequently so to arrange that the symptoms containing the same may also through the secondary ideas follow each other, divided into subdivision in alphabetical order. It is, therefore, a work full of skill, which, on account of the facility afforded for finding what is wanted, deserves the greatest esteem.

"I have on this account concluded to prepare in German, with the help of good friends, and to publish as soon as possible, such a general register like the above-mentioned Latin Index, to contain the symptoms of the antipsoric medicines, which will now very soon be published. I know that this great multitude of symptoms will only become useful to the Homœopathic physician when he can quickly find every idea and expression that he is in search of.

"I prepared such a vocabulary for my own practical use twelve years ago with respect to the medicines then already proved. This is a large folio volume which I shall show you when you will do me the honor of paying me a visit. I cannot tell you what great service this book has rendered me; it has been really indispensable for me to save valuable time which would have been required for finding out the facts from the text.

"Should this undertaking please you on examination, and should you be willing to become a co-laborer in this scheme, it would be very agreeable to me. I should take care to provide a fitting stipend.

"In the meanwhile I beg you to think kindly of me.

"Your devoted,

"S. HAHNEMANN.

"*Coethen, April 5, 1828.*"

"*My Dear Colleague :*

"Only lately I became certain that H——b's handiwork is only a systematic presentation after the fashion of his former

work, for Arnold has now accepted the publication of my alphabetical repertory.

"On this account I could not answer your friendly letter before this. Our work requires more headwork and more thought, but then it is also just what we should wish it to be, immensely facilitating the finding of all the states of health and disease and presenting quickly to the investigator all the particular ideas worth knowing, which often lie hidden in the symptoms.

"Let us use all care to make it most perfect. I therefore take the liberty of communicating to you in the enclosed leaflet my idea of how it may be best arranged, so that you may then send it to our friend Stapf, in order that he may hand it to Dr. Rummel. For on account of my being so fully occupied it is impossible for me to read it to each one separately. If it will not give you too much trouble I would ask to revise the part kindly forwarded to me, which I herewith return to you, according to my direction, and to go on in the same way with the remaining symptoms of *Phosphorus*.

"I have pressed out the juice of *Rad. cyclamen Europ.* during the winter, and also the herb of *Helleborus niger* when it commenced to bloom in January, and the juice of both of them will be at your service when you shall do me the honor to pay me a visit.

"In Warsaw, Dr. Bigel has received from Grand Duke Constantine 500 sons of soldiers for Homœopathic treatment, and Dr. Cosmo de Horatiis, in Naples, has received from his king the transfer of a large Homœopathic clinic. Thus things are progressing in foreign parts.

"And even to the Russian army operating against Turkey, Dr. Hermann, of Petersburg, has been sent by Grand Duke Michael, to treat the hospital patients Homœopathically. And we in Germany, how far are we behind them! We have no powerful patron, and even the originator of the art must be glad to practise his beneficent art in a little foreign place, without being publicly authorized, while he is in exile and denied the privilege of administering his own medicines, and the next thing is that his bones, now growing old, will be buried in a foreign land. O tempora! O mores!

"All is in vain that the good Tittmann and Albrecht have written. Hahnemann is forbidden, according to the edict, to prescribe anything in Saxony but the apothecary's mixtures, and his native land remains closed to him.

"If we had a Homœopathic clinic it would be easy to study out *Lactuca virosa*, which would surely prove beneficent, and also many other treasures of nature. God grant that I may soon be able to see and to talk with you here, sound and in good health. Preserve to me your love. This is written at the entrance of my seventy-fifth year, April 10, 1829.

"Your most devoted,

"SAM. HAHNEMANN."

CHAPTER LII.

LETTERS TO SCHWEIKERT, CONTINUED.—HAHNEMANN'S OPINION OF SPINAL BRACES.

"*My Dear Friend and Colleague:*

"Ever since I have been able to think, Saxony has advanced in all good things at a snail's pace, and its constitution will only be able with great trouble to make a commencement in improvement, for all the limbs of this State are fast asleep. Only what is old and fixed by custom seems best to it, and whatever is at present customary, however bad and corroded with rust it may be.

"Therefore the good members of our Legislature have not been able to do anything effective for us, as I always have foretold. Still it was rather strange that no one was bright enough to exclude Heinroth from the consultation, though he already before had taken part against our art as in his sophistical Anti-Organon. It was very wrong of the President that he admitted this spiritual adversary to the consultation. Your Grossman has shown himself to advantage in this business. Although I did not find a sample of the highly recommended steel pens in your letter, I confide in your recommendation, and would ask you at once to send me three dozen for a dollar, if I had a note for that amount at hand.

"I have finished my whole elaboration of this second edition of the "Chronic Diseases," and have a stack of documents lying before me which our good friend Isensee* has written and collected of impressive transactions with Arnold, whom we have not been able to induce to send me a few proof sheets of the first part, so that I might be able to see whether he has really com-

* Isensee was his solicitor and lived at Coethen.

menced the work or not. (The wicked — behind his back — you know him — bewitches him, and makes him grow numb as from a rattlesnake, only to torment me to death.)^{*}

"I kept Mr. Jahr for eight months to assist me in this work, an expense of more than five hundred thalers, and nevertheless, I have not seen one proof sheet! No demonstrable beginning of the printing of the work! Also the good notary Albrecht we have called to our aid, but all in vain. Neither will he return the first part, thus preventing me from applying to another publisher. The boy behind his back is not worth the gallows!

"You will regret with me that I cannot put the money derived from the reprint of the first two parts to some useful purposes, we have to thank the bad boy for that!

"Enclosed find twenty-eight gulden from Prague and a short list of the donors. I would send you far more from the hands of Bœnninghausen, if he had only received your part of the 'Jahrbucher;' he writes me that in that case there would be no lack of contributions. This good man is now placed in a favorable position by the powers above, whereby he gains more leisure for our art.

"Don't listen to others! Give us in the 'Jahrbucher' only successful cures. Remain strong and in good health, and give my greetings to your Anna, also to Haubold, Wahle, Lux and whoever else is worth greeting, from,

"Your,

"SAMUEL HAHNEMANN.

"*Coethen, Nov. 25, 1830.*"

Hering said of Arnold, the publisher of so many of Hahnemann's books:† "Subsequently (to the publication of the 'Fragmenta') owing to the increase in the number of remedies the difficulty of reference increased to such a degree as to lead Hahnemann to prepare an elaborate index, in which symptoms pertaining to each organ, locality, sensation, functional change, condition and modality, as well as each combination of symptoms could be found and compared.

"Aided by this bulky 'Index', Hahnemann succeeded in curing a young man who had for years been tortured with most hor-

^{*}Hahnemann seems to refer to Trinks. In a letter to Stapf written in 1836 he says: "The inimical spirit of Trinks has been very evident. It must have been by his devilish interference that Arnold let my manuscript lie so long unprinted."

†Trans. World's Hom. Convention. 1876. Vol. 1, p. 1094.

rible pains, the result of old school medication. This young man subsequently became the head of the publishing house of Arnold, in Dresden, and out of gratitude he offered to print the 'Organon' in 1810; this was followed by the first volume of the 'Materia Medica Pura' in 1811. Eleven years were required to sell the edition of the first volume of the 'Materia Medica.' "

The next letter in this interesting series is as follows:

"*Dear Friend and Colleague:*

"After having become better acquainted with your journal,* I beg you not to let it fall again at any price or for any reason. I foresee that you will forward through it the development of our art infinitely more than could be done through all other Homœopathic writings, mine not excepted. Think what a good work you are doing, what great service you are thereby rendering to humanity. Your inventive genius will yet discover ways and means to continue this journal in an instructive manner, and as it daily increases its list of subscribers, the publisher must come and increase your stipend (still more in the future), so that you will finally have a satisfactory income. Think of me. It would also be advisable to request one and another Homœopath by letter to furnish news from his part of the country.

"Did Stapf, as I requested, give you the news for publication that Dr. Aegidi, of Ilsit, has accepted the call as Homœopathic physician in ordinary to her royal highness, Princess Fredericka of Prussia, in Dusseldorf, with a yearly salary of 600 thalers, traveling expenses, and the written official permission to prescribe his own medicines, and that he has entered on his office?

"A reader of your journal reports not having found in it this good news. Herewith I communicate to you, in addition, the following for publication:

"ST. PETERSBURG.—A very zealous Homœopath, Dr. Zimmerman, formerly having a position in the hospital at Oranienbaum, who is now at Zarskoe-Selo (three miles from Petersburg) physician to a newly established Institute for the care of soldiers' boys, 400 in number, accepted this position only on condition that he be allowed to treat the patients Homœopathically.

"They have there even children with nurses, and also boys

* The journal to which Hahnemann alludes was the *Zeitung der naturgesetzlichen Heilkunst für Freunde und Feind der Homœopathie*. It was issued weekly as a small quarto, and was a popular and family sheet. It was commenced in July, 1830.

up to ten years of age. The Institute is under the charge of the Empress, who is interested in it. This Homœopathic treatment was not only granted by the authorities, but a sum of money for procuring a Homœopathic pharmacy was also granted him. *Tu ne cede malis sed contra audacior ito!* (Do not give way to the wicked, but boldly meet them!)

"All will come better if we only persevere. That is what I did, and God has at last blessed me, after all my trouble and affliction.

"I anticipate with pleasure your visit after the celebration of the 10th of August. "Your devoted,

"SAM. HAHNEMANN.

"*Cœthen, July 2, 1831.*

"P. S.—For the twenty one year old patient so dreadfully injured by *Iodine*, whom I consider almost a desperate case and poisoned, I advise to use yet *Phosphorus* and *Natrum muriaticum* alternately."

"*Dear Friend and Colleague:*

"I rejoice in your operations. What Dr. Lehmann writes I confirm; as to the rest, more orally, as I wish. Or—— wrote to me himself, how rudely he treated you, and I gave him a good lecture.

"He is as yet too rough; necessity will have to polish him. You are right in leaving him severely alone. For *Lehmstaedt* I advise to alternate with *Platina*, *Hepar* and *Toxicodendron*, leaving each medicine to act fourteen days.

"Hoping to see you soon, Your

"SAM. HAHNEMANN.

"*Cœthen, March 17, 1834.*"

It is of interest to know Hahnemann's opinion of braces and machines in the treatment of spinal diseases, and it may be learned by the following letter, written to Dr. Loewe of Prague:*

"As regards the girl with the crooked spine I would never recommend machines, which, as far as I know of them, are very far from attaining their object, but, on the contrary, do much more harm than good; and as, moreover, the disease that lies at the root of the softening of the bones, causing the curvature, is purely a psoric one, you will find it best to give first, tinct.

**Brit. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. xv., p. 336.

Sulph., one, two or three globules; then *Calcareo*; then *Phos. acid.*; then *Baryta* and *Phosphorus*, and *Silicea*.

"At the same time the patient should walk out in the open air, and should use gymnastic exercises of the cross bar daily, several times, by hanging from it with both hands and swinging to and fro several minutes at a time. You will, of course, also order that coffee, tea, and vegetable acids should be avoided. Stroking the crooked parts with mesmerizing hands has often been of use alone, and we should at least use it as an auxiliary means.

"Farewell, and remember yours,

"S. HAHNEMANN.

"*Coethen, 23d Sept., 1831.*"

Hahneman also in a letter to Stapf, dated June 22, 1829, says in regard to spinal diseases: * "I have improved and even cured several cases of curvature of the spine by antipsoric remedies (*e. g. Calc.*) without the aid of a machine. A respectable unmarried lady, of about forty years of age, who was very deformed, while taking antipsoric medicines for periodical headache and some miliary eruption became two inches taller, so that I scarcely recognized her when I saw her a year afterwards."

Again to Stapf he says:† "I am delighted with the effect of *Sulphur* on your little Mary, which is as striking as it is beneficial. Without using any machine I have cured a number of deformities of the bones with antipsorics. The healing power of God with which He has endowed the antipsoric remedies given to us has no need of such painful appliances. Simple mechanical means may certainly prove of use. Thus I saw a very deformed lady, forty-eight years of age, who, after a nearly completed antipsoric treatment for persistent headache, felt an urgent desire to stretch herself frequently. In order to do this she often hung and swung herself by an elevated cross beam; in a short time she became three inches taller and straighter, so that I was amazed and hardly recognized her when I saw her a year afterwards. That must obviate the necessity of employing the machines of Heine and others." This letter was written in 1826.

**Hom. World*, Vol. xxv., p. 18.

†*Hom. World*, Vol. xxiv., p. 362.

CHAPTER LIII.

DEATH OF DUKE FERDINAND—HAHNEMANN'S LETTER TO DUKE HENRY—LETTER TO AEGIDI.

Hahnemann's good protector, the Duke Ferdinand, died in 1831. From his first acquaintance with his friend and doctor he had treated him with uninterrupted kindness. After his death the medical authorities of the State, the Allopathic physicians, got the ear of Duke Henry, the brother and successor of Ferdinand, and sought to prejudice him against Hahnemann.*

Hahnemann and Dr. Mossdorf did not agree well, and Mossdorf finally left Coethen, leaving Hahnemann without any assistant.

Hahnemann addressed the following letter to the Duke Henry on August 6, 1832:

"Most Serene and Gracious Lord:

"For some years I availed myself of the permission most graciously accorded by your lamented brother, my never to be slightly honored patron, to associate with myself a Homœopathic medical assistant independent of the Allopathic medical authorities, whom I would still have retained had his moral conduct been only tolerable.

"Now I am compelled, by my great age and the afflux of patients from far and near that overtakes my powers, to select another successor and assistant, and my choice has fallen on Dr. Lehmann, of Leitzkau, a man who has for several years enjoyed a good repute as an Allopathic physician, and a person of quiet and steady character, who has now embraced Homœopathy from conviction, and displays such an active zeal for his health-promoting art, that he gives hopes of being able, with my aid, to do some excellent service therein.

"I have considered it my duty to announce my choice to your Serene Highness as your most obedient servant,

"SAMUEL HAHNEMANN."

The jealous medical authorities of the State obtained the ear of the Duke and endeavored to persuade him not to grant to Dr. Lehmann the same privilege that Dr. Mossdorf had enjoyed. He was allowed to go to Coethen as the assistant of Hahnemann,

* *Arch. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. xxxvi., p. 262.

but could not take patients independently of him, and was subject to the control of the Allopathic authorities.

Therefore Hahnemann, on the 3d of December, 1832, addressed the following remonstrance to Duke Henry :

"Most Serene Duke, Most Gracious Lord :

"I beg to offer my most humble thanks to your Serene Highness for your gracious permission to choose Dr. Lehmann as my medical assistant. Dr. Lehmann, who was already versed in the Homœopathic doctrine, has by zeal, under my guidance, in a short time attained such proficiency in it that I can already reckon him one of my good disciples.

"He has already procured me some relief in my excessive labors.

"But the afflux of patients given over as incurable by your Allopathic physicians to the Homœopathic system, from far and near, increases daily, so convinced are the public that real and permanent cure is only to be obtained from the new system of medicine.

"I therefore make bold once more to beg your Serene Highness, humbly, but confidentially, that you would generously please to accord to Dr. Lehmann, in order that he may be able to give me his aid in full efficiency, the same independent position towards me as was enjoyed by Dr. Mossdorf, my former medical assistant, by the grace of the unforgettable Duke Ferdinand, your lamented brother.

"Only thus can I have in Dr. Lehmann a true and lasting aid and support, and on my decease your Serene Highness will have in your capital a true Homœopathic physician trained under my guidance, whereas otherwise he will soon return to his own country to practice as a Homœopathic physician in Magdeburg, and I in my advanced age will be again left alone, and will be compelled to turn away more than half of the patients who flock to be cured.

"Your Serene Highness's most obedient,

"SAMUEL HAHNEMANN."

Duke Henry, without consulting the medical authorities, granted this favor. He issued a decree dated January 14, 1833, as follows:

"We grant permission to Dr. Lehmann to settle here as a practicing Homœopathic physician for the purpose of assisting Hofrath Dr. Hahnemann, and as such to prepare the medicines

he requires for his treatment. In other respects, Dr. Lehmann is subject to all State and police laws and regulations.

"HENRY."

Hahnemann soon after published in Schweikert's journal the following letter upon the subject of self-dispensing:*

"THE DISPENSING OF HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES EXEMPT FROM
THE OLD APOTHECARIES' PRIVILEGE.

"In contradistinction to what was published in the *Prussian States Gazette* on April 17 of this year (1833), whereby out of courtesy to an old-time apothecaries' privilege, the dispensing of their own medicines is again refused to Homœopathic physicians, it is a pleasure to make known to our age the disposition of a noble hearted sovereign, Duke Henry of Anhalt-Coethen, who, upon self-acquired conviction of the infinite superiority of Homœopathic remedies to the old physic, of his own accord and in unison with the previous good sense of his deceased brother Ferdinand, granted full permission to Dr. Hahnemann to prepare his own medicines himself, and thus to lend a helping hand to his patients, in a rescript executed in his own handwriting, on the 14th of this January (1833), and has now conferred upon Dr. Lehmann also the same right to heal unhindered his patients with Homœopathic remedies prepared by himself—a privilege which has been attended with blessed results to sick people.

"SAMUEL HAHNEMANN.

"*Coethen, April 26, 1833.*"

After Hahnemann had left Coethen in 1835 the apothecaries of the Principality presented a petition signed by all of them asking that not only Hofrath Lehmann should be deprived of the right to prepare and dispense his own medicines, but that the right should be denied to all other Homœopathic physicians who might settle in Coethen.

The Duke rejected this and confirmed Dr. Lehmann in his privilege. Lehmann remained for many years in Coethen, where he died on January 9, 1865, aged 77 years.

Hahnemann was in the habit of sending to him from Paris for his medicines, and he supplied Hahnemann with them until the time of his death.†

The following letter to Dr. Aegidi is of interest as showing Hahnemann's opinion at this period of his life in regard to the

* *Zeit. der hom. Heilkunst*, Vol. vii., p. 188.

† *Brit. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. viii., p. 555.

repetition of the Homœopathic dose, especially of the antipsoric remedies :*

"First about your good Princess. In October 1829 she sent me the heavy package of your prescriptions up to that time, from which I have made the enclosed extract. From this I see that she had already abused baths with *Hepar Sulphuris* and precipitated *Sulphur*. From a great fear, warned by experience, I avoided entirely giving her the like. Nevertheless, my later observations have taught me that even after being abused it may after two or three years be used with great profit and without harm in our preparations of the same.

"Now since *Sulphur* as prepared by us and in our doses remains the most excellent of all the antipsoric remedies which therefore cannot help advancing her in her cure, I herewith send you nine little powders; in these, in No. 1, 4, 6 and 9, is one little pellet of Tct. *Sulphur*, x.

"Wolf, in Dresden, has in the *Archiv* called attention to the fact, but I perceived it already before that in very old psoric ailments *Sulphur* in one dose is not sufficient, and I therefore effect far more in the worst cases by giving in the commencement several doses, especially with patients who have already been much spoiled by many wrong remedies, if only they have not lately received *Sulphur*; we, as it were, penetrate by means of this remedy through the diatheses of the diseases caused by medicines, so as to surely affect the vital force with the necessary healing *Sulphur* disease.

"I was led to this through the perverse Allopathic practice, by means of which these gentlemen through daily (often through several daily) doses of one and the same medicine, within a few weeks produce with certainty a long-enduring, medicine sickness (though they do this to the destruction of their patients not only when the medicine was considerable and unhomœopathic; since through these means used in so long a repetition and largeness of dose, the vital force is only suppressed and rendered incapable for any beneficial healing action). *Sed abusus non tollit usum*.

"I drew from this the instruction that likely several repetitions of the dose of a Homœopathic remedy within a short period may be required to effect thereby gradually such a degree of medical transformation of the vital force as may be necessary for the production of a reaction of the vital force sufficient to

**Allg. hom. Zeitung*, Vol. lxviii., p. 16.

cure a severe chronic disease. Experience also taught me that this repeated giving of the smallest dose is in practice immeasurably preferable to any merely single prescription of this dose. Three or four days in succession (*e. g.*, 1' 2' 3' Tct. *Sulph.*, x) such a smallest dose has surely already done me good service with persons not too excitable, but with very sensitive persons that order is more effective in which I herewith send you the *Sulphur* for the Princess, who will therefore take on each one of the nine mornings one moistened powder, moistened without drinking anything within one-half hour afterwards. Still it will be best if this is not done shortly before an expected monthly. I hope very much from this medicine.

"I would beg you to communicate something of what I have said to our excellent Homœopathic friend, von Bœnninghausen.

"You have given me as much pleasure by the rest of your news concerning the progress of our art, both in your practice and in the better opinion of the public with respect to it, as if you had made me a great present. For the welfare of suffering humanity is very dear to my heart. Of the enclosed two steel engravings, one is intended for you and the second for the good Princess.

"Schmit's well-written pamphlet is also intended for you. The enclosed little sealed packet I would request you to be so kind as to transmit to our dear R. R. v. B. The letter of the worthy v. Lotzbeck has given me pleasure. God grant you great good fortune is the wish of

"Your friend,

"S. HAHNEMANN.

"Coethen, Jan. 6th, 1832."

CHAPTER LIV.

LIFE AT COETHEN—DR. PESCHIER'S VISIT—HOMŒOPATHY IN AMERICA—LETTER TO TRINIUS—WANTED, A HOMŒOPATHIST.

Rapou says: "From 1829 to 1832 were three very happy years in the life of Hahnemann; honored by the friendship and protection of a generous Prince, glorying in a reputation more than European, chief of a school whose pupils were zealous and respected. His practice was very large.

"Dr. Mossdorf had at first been his assistant, but in 1832 he engaged Counsellor Lehmann to assist him. Just when Dr. Moss-

dorf left Coethen is uncertain, but it is probable that he had, in 1832, been gone for several years when Hahnemann asked to be allowed to engage Dr. Lehmann as assistant.

"Many of his believers from Europe and other countries visited Coethen, the Mecca of Homœopathy."

Hull says: * "A trait of character especially manifested at this period of Hahnemann's career commands our deepest respect, his charitable treatment of the poor, medically and pecuniarily. The poor of the district of Coethen were especially the beneficiaries of his medical skill and attainments, although the incessant applications of the influential and wealthy were more than sufficient to engross his entire time. The unwearied attentions bestowed by him upon an infant, in particular, elicited the ardent eulogium of the distinguished Peschier, who took advantage of the opportunity to record the habits of practice adopted by Hahnemann."

There is an idea that Hahnemann borrowed his doctrines from Paracelsus. He himself did *not think he did*, as is seen from the following extract from a letter to Stapf, dated May 5, 1831: † "What do you say about Professor Schultz's work on the homeobiotic medicine of Theophrastus Paracelsus, which has been published in Berlin‡ (and of which there is full notice in the *Vossische Zeitung*, No. 92)? According to him I borrowed my system from this man's writings (incomprehensible gibberish), but did not rightly understand the matter and made a bungle of it. Th. Paracelsus, he tells us, understood it much better.

"No one hitherto has attempted to attack Homœopathy from this side—that alone was wanting."

From a literary point of view the year of 1832 was exceedingly important to Homœopathy.

To this year belongs the establishment of another Homœopathic paper, the *Allgemeine homœopathische Zeitung*, a weekly journal of Homœopathy. It began on July 1, 1832. The editors were Drs. G. W. Gross, of Jüterbog; F. Hartmann, of Leipsic, and F. Rummel, of Magdeburg. The journal is still published, and has always been one of the most important in the history of Homœopathy.

**Hom. Examiner*, Vol. ii., p. 8.

†*Hom. World*, Vol. xxv., p. 256.

‡The full title is: "The Homeobiotic Medicine of Theophrastus Paracelsus contrasted with the Medicine of the Ancients, and the Source of Homœopathy. C. H. Schultz, Berlin, 1831."

In 1832 Arnold published a new edition of von Brunnow's French translation of the "Organon." Arnold in a note says that this edition, made from the fourth German edition, was all ready to be published in 1830, but that political troubles and the slight gain of Homœopathy in France prevented its issue. Brunnow's preface is dated Dresden, April 30, 1830.

In this same year of 1832 another French translation was made by Dr. A. J. L. Jourdan, and issued by Bailliere in Paris.

Arnold mentions this edition in his note, and says he is innocent of its merits, but refers the reader to a letter from Hahnemann, printed on the same page:

"I declare that my friend M. de Brunnow has perfectly rendered the text of my 'Organon,' and that this French translation is the only one which I regard as authentic.

"SAMUEL HAHNEMANN.

"Coethen, 10th March, 1832."

This book also contains a sketch of Hahnemann's life and a general exposition of the principles of Homœopathy by von Brunnow.

Dr. Jourdan published a French edition of the "Chronic Diseases," in 1832, in Paris. The same year Dr. Bigel issued an edition at Lyons, also in French.

Bœnninghausen, at Munster, published his celebrated repertory in 1832.

In 1832-37 a translation of the "Chronic Diseases" was made into Italian by Dr. Belluomini, and published in four volumes, in Teramo, Italy.

Dr. C. G. Peschier, of Geneva, of whom Hull writes, became interested in Homœopathy in 1832.* He attended the meeting of the Central Union at Leipzig, in August of that year, and afterwards visited Hahnemann at Coethen. An account of the meeting of the society and also of the visit to Hahnemann was furnished by him in two letters published in the *Bibliothèque Homœopathique*, Vol. 1. 1833. This was the first Homœopathic periodical published in the French language, and Dr. Peschier afterwards became its editor.

Dr. Peschier was at Coethen about the middle of August, 1832, and remained there for some time, learning the new medical doctrine at the home and from the lips of its discoverer.

The following is a free translation of the letter describing this

*Biography in *Brit Jour. Hom.*, Vol. xii., p. 166.

visit.* "After the meeting at Leipsic, many of the visiting physicians went to Coethen to pay their respects to Hahnemann.

"The hour on which I could meet the venerable Hahnemann arrived, and already one of the many patients of the great man coming from his office informed me that Hahnemann knew of my arrival and was very anxious to see me. Upon these flattering words I at once prepared to wait upon him, when a message came saying that he would be detained for an hour by patients. The hour passed slowly. I presented myself at last, and the old man hastened to me and pressed me in his arms, calling me his son, his dear son; on my part I addressed him as my father, and kissed with respect the honorable hand that had written so much for the good of humanity.

"Time passed rapidly and already we were conversing as two friends; I told him how I had learned of his new system and of my success in its practical application, and he explained to me his opinions on the chronicity of diseases, on the method of their attack and the difficulty in curing them, also that certain so-called incurable affections ought not to be so regarded by the Homœopath.

"I said to him that I have not been able to follow the precept never to repeat the same remedy, and that I have not been able to discover the evil in doing so; to which he answered that experience had caused him to modify his system on that point and that he now agreed to the repetition of doses, and that he had made it the subject of the first part of the recent work by Dr. Bœnninghausen, entitled 'Alphabetical and Systematic Repertory of the Action of Antipsoric Remedies.'

"Already the physicians of Leipsic have said that the repetition of the dose is necessary in the treatment of chronic diseases.

"But he insisted upon small quantity, and understanding always the subtlety and divisibility of Homœopathic medicines, he said to me that it is often the case that it was sufficient to smell of the bottle containing the medicament.

"This subtlety is a thing very well assured, and, as is well known, persons are often restored by olfaction of certain substances from faintings and vertigoes; until the use of the smelling bottle has become a habit of society.

"After this Hahnemann instructed me in regard to the action of certain 'polychrest' substances combining the action of prompt and decisive remedies and those of antipsorics, that have a very long and continued action.

**Bibliothèque Homœopathique*, Vol. i., p. 378.

"He confirmed me in the opinion that had already been formed by experience, that antipsorics, properly applied, are speedily successful in the cure of maladies, a long time after the special affection for which they ought to be prescribed has disappeared; in this case they cause to disappear a host of symptoms considered in the face of the more grave ones unimportant; and a strong and endurable state of health then succeeds the habitual malaise, while there is a slight reappearance of the malady for which the physician had been consulted.

"This long and interesting conversation was prolonged during a supper amicably offered and sumptuously served by the two daughters of Hahnemann, who rivaled each other in politeness and attention to the friends of their respected father.

"After this evening conference had been prolonged late into the night, I requested another for the morning, which was affectionately accorded. At the hotel where I was staying, it was customary to hear many times during the day the tramping of horses at the arrival and departure of the strangers who attended from all parts on account of the great reputation and successful practice of Hahnemann. This hotel at this time had a majority of its chambers occupied by those persons who had come from distances to consult the oracle of Homœopathy; for example, I noticed among others a Dane, a Courlander, a Hungarian, a Russian and a Silesian.

"But to return to Hahnemann: at the end of the day I had found him occupied in a consultation on an infant of a poor woman, for the poor were the same to him as those who had riches; it gave me a means to notice his manner of proceeding.

"Hahnemann writes punctually the totality of symptoms, or entire group of sufferings of the patient, including all constitutional ailments previously manifested in his own person or of any hereditary taints characteristic of his progenitors. On the completion of his record, the symptoms of the disease are most carefully arranged to correspond with the indications of the drug he deems most appropriate to the case; but in reaching this conclusion he neither confides in his memory nor relies solely upon his long experience, but has constantly before him the '*Materia Medica*' and Ruckert's '*Repertory*,' from whence he culls every remedy the emergency of the case demands.

"As he pursues this course towards every patient we can readily perceive how completely and incessantly his time must be occupied by the history of his consultations.

“The register of his consultations, every day increasing in magnitude, forms at this moment a stupendous medical encyclopædia. We have seen upon one of the shelves of Hahnemann’s library thirty-six quarto volumes of at least 500 pages each, entirely written by his own hand; and to those who are curious as to the penmanship of the venerable octogenarian, who has never used spectacles, we can testify to writing as fine and beautiful as the mignonne of Didot.

“But this is only a part of the daily occupation of this great man; medical correspondence holds an important place in the occupation of his time, and this is truly immense.

“The collection of his received letters, which are subsequently arranged into volumes, forms no trifling compilation; and the repertory alone of his letters, containing the names of his correspondents and the dates of their missives, is an enormous volume, in folio, which is kept under the superintendence of Miss Hahnemann.

“All this work absorbed the time of our common master, who regretted that he had no more to devote to the development of the science; so that he had asked as an assistant Dr. Lehmann, who would probably continue the treatment commenced and only render an account of the results to Hahnemann; I have had the pleasure to take tea with this doctor, who merits at the same time the confidence of the master and of the public.

“The father of Homœopathy possesses at Coethen a rather small house that probably he finds large enough, and which is joined to a very small garden entirely enclosed and screened from sight; I state this circumstance, because this same enclosure, which is just twenty-five foot paces long, is his one and only promenade, in which he never puts off his dressing gown and his slippers; there are for him neither fetes nor Sundays; his patients do not permit him to distinguish that day from others.

“Hahnemann never pays any visits, the people of Coethen and their neighbors, who have recourse to his advice, send to him an account of the condition of their maladies and he sends to them that which is necessary; I know certain people of Leipzig who have sought counsel from him for their relatives and themselves, sending over the eight leagues that separate the two villages, twice daily, an express, in acute diseases.

“It may be permitted me to state that one of the persons of whom I have spoken, M. the Counsellor de Freygang, consul

general of Russia at Leipsic, is one of the most amiable, best educated men whom I have ever known, which made his reception in respect to myself all the more amiable and obliging.

"His respect for Hahnemann is without limit; and it is, they say, to his zeal and affection to the last is owing the protection of the Duke d'Anhalt Coethen, whom M. de Freygang made imperfectly understand the glory that would redound upon his name, so that he gave an honorable asylum to the useful savant that his merit demanded from the persecution of Leipsic. This anecdote, I have never heard from himself, he is too modest to permit others to understand his services.

"During many days, I passed five and six hours of the evening and night with Hahnemann, conversing with him upon his doctrine and his practice, while his amiable daughters lavished their cares and attentions in providing refreshments, a collation, a supper, which testified to their abundance and to their delicacy of pleasing by means of which this distinguished family extended its hospitality to a guest come from so far.

"One night this politeness had for its main object another Swiss, Doctor Huber, of the Canton of Zurich, who had come to Coethen solely to pay his respects to Hahnemann; the meeting of two Helvetians, natives of the two extreme points of their country is worthy of remembrance; M. Huber had not assisted in the Leipsic fete, and only remained at Coethen a day.

"One other night, I had for messmate M. the Russian Counsellor Wraski, who had translated the 'Organon' into Russian, and who, after a sojourn of some months in Germany, from whence he was carrying a complete pharmacy, proposed to practice Homœopathy at home, upon his countrymen and neighbors. Without doubt he has rendered them great services.

"I will here mention that the 'Organon' has already been translated into five languages. I have seen copies of each one of these translations upon Hahnemann's table, that is completely covered with offerings of books, of brochures and Homœopathic journals.

"It is without doubt homage due to the inventor of this science, but in the present name of the author of each work it is a homage inutile, because Hahnemann has not the time to read a single page of the writings of others, and also to record the practical observations which he has made so precious. * * *

"I told him of the success I had obtained in the use of spirits

of *Sulphur* in many chronic maladies, and particularly in phthisis pulmonalis, in the 12th potency; he seemed both surprised and satisfied and asked me to make it the object of a small memoir for general use. I observed to him that I had conformed to that idea so simple, and so rich in consequence contained in the first volume of the 'Chronic Diseases', which asserts that lasting diseases of the lungs do not exist without psoric antecedents.

"This thought struck him as it has myself, and I have no doubt that experience will always justify it.

"After a stay in Coethen of about a week I feared to abuse the kindness of my venerable master, and expose his complaisance to too great a trial by my multiplied questions; I, therefore, dreamed of leaving him.

"At the last moment, which occurred at his home at night, there was a repetition of the expressions of respect and esteem which had accompanied my arrival. I quitted him with a deeper knowledge, and more impressed with veneration than ever, and firmly decided to use every effort of zeal and study to progress in scientific attainments, grateful for the honor of so long having enjoyed his fatherly friendship."

Peschier then gives an account of the books upon Hahnemann's table and of their authors, of the progress of Homœopathy and of the coming meeting of the German Society.

In a letter to Dr. Stapf, written May 19, 1832, Hahnemann thus mentions Homœopathy in America:* "Nowhere are Homœopaths better off than in North America. There only is freedom. The day before yesterday a merchant called on me, who was very well informed about and a proficient in the practice of Homœopathy. He told me of the great progress of our art in that country, principally through the labors of Dr. Ihm there, and two others, in Bethlehem and Nazareth (two Moravian colonies), of whom I only remember the name of one, Dr. Freitag."

In 1829 Hahnemann's favorite nephew, Dr. Trinius, a short sketch of whose life is given in the chapter on Hahnemann's family, wrote to him requesting him to recommend a suitable Homœopathic physician for the Princess Mary of Wirtemberg. She had been under Trinius' care in St. Petersburg, where he was physician to the Czar. About this time she had married the Duke of Saxe Coburg-Gotha and removed to Coburg.

**Hom. World*, Vol. xxv., p. 503.

Trinius accompanied her, but was obliged to return to Russia. Hahnemann freely states his opinions in regard to the position in the following letter:*

"My Dear Nephew:

"Your commission shows your confidence in me, and that what I wished to deserve. Still, as you cannot be aware how inevitable and intolerable are the hindrances, calumnies and persecutions which a true Homœopathic physician in Germany has to encounter in every place where he settles as an unprotected stranger, so to advise any Homœopathist to take such a step *unsupported* were to induce him to court misfortune. Under such circumstances Allopathic intrigues have perfectly free scope, under the pretence of ancient legal right to display their well-known malice against the medical innovator who gives his medicines to his patients; and they are supported by the judges whose medical attendants they are. 'What,' they say, 'does the horrid fellow want here? He is not authorized either by the State or by the municipal medical authorities, nor can he be, as he is an accursed Homœopath. We have the power to pervert and twist the old laws regulating medical practice (though they only have to do with the compounding of Allopathic mixtures by the apothecaries) so that they shall compel the Homœopath to get all his simple medicines prepared and dispensed to patients by the apothecaries, though they do not understand how to prepare them. In order to crush the hateful Homœopathy, which would interfere with their usurious profits, the apothecaries would be only too willing to put no or a wrong medicine in the powders, and as the dose is so minute, the deception would never be discovered. But a Homœopath, left to the mercy of the apothecaries and not allowed to give his own remedies to his patients, is reduced to impotence, just like a painter deprived of permission to prepare his colors, and even worse. And if he succeeded in surmounting this difficulty, we could always get up a criminal process against him in the event of the death of one of his patients, because he had not adopted the treatment of our old school. By our artful persecution of his patients, and by the dissemination of calumnies against his art, he would be so pestered and disheartened that, with the loss of his money and health, he would take himself off and relieve us of his odious

**Hom. World*, Vol. xxvi., p. 151. *Brit. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. xxiii., p. 151. Vol. xxx., p. 293. *Zeit. f. hom. Klinik*, Vol. xiii., p. 118.

presence, which is exactly what we, the dominant medical guild, desire with all our hearts.'

"Many such sad experiences have been undergone, so that no true Homœopath who can make a moderate income in his own locality would be so foolish as to subject himself to such a palpable disadvantage.

"Without a special license from a reigning sovereign, authorizing him to exercise his beneficent art, and prepare and dispense his own medicines unhindered by the medical authorities, no worthy Homœopath chosen by me will or can consent to set up in Coburg, and even then not before his subsistence is assured by an annual allowance subscribed for by a sufficient number of families; for the Allopaths, without exception, will seek to keep the public away from him by the most dreadful calumnies, so that even the very poorest will hardly dare to cross his threshold, as I know by experience.

"But if the ruler of the country appoints him physician in ordinary, and gives him the license above alluded to, he will still have to undergo the serious attacks of Allopathic intrigue; but he has assured means of existence, which every true physician should possess.

"I can only recommend and persuade a good Homœopath to accept this post provided he is appointed physician to the Duke with a salary for life, and is granted a license authorizing him to practice freely—unhindered by the medical authorities—in the capital and surrounding country, with medicines prepared by himself.

"If you feel disposed to see once more your loving uncle before his exit from this earthly stage, then do not hesitate to come a little out of your way for his sake. Trusting that you will do this, I am your affectionate uncle,

"SAMUEL HAHNEMANN.

"*Coethen, September 17, 1832.*"

The following week Hahnemann advertised in the *Zeitung* for a physician, as follows:*

"A physician wanted. I am seeking for a physician to go to a neighboring city on an assured salary of 900 thalers per annum. He must be one who has taken a degree and is legally qualified to practice in the Prussian States, and who can show himself to be a Homœopathic practitioner capable of being my assistant.

**Allg. hom. Zeitung*, Vol. 1., p. 72 (Oct. 11, 1832).

But only one who is sure of his capability in Homœopathic practice can correspond with me post free.

"SAMUEL HAHNEMANN, *Hofrath.*

"*Coethen, 26 September, 1832.*"

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

OBSTETRICS.

In continuation of the remarks made in the May number of the RECORDER, I will proceed to give a few cases, culled from memory, which may serve to illustrate some particular point in the art of obstetrics. As I said before, I am no authority; I do not speak *ex cathedra*: I only wish to enforce the moral previously enunciated—*trust more to nature and less to art*. Times there will be when we must interfere, but those times do not arise nearly so often as many practitioners imagine. One would suppose that a Homœopathic obstetrician would, of all men, be indisposed to officious interference. Yet this is not always the case. Some have read about the expediting of labor by giving such medicines as *Cauloph.*, or *Gelsem.*, or *Actea*, etc., and they accordingly employ one or other of these remedies. To emphasize this statement, I will quote a case in point.

CASE 2. I was once sent for by an accomplished accoucheuse to assist at a labor which was of a peculiar character. For the present I pass over the initial peculiarities to notice the effect of two medicines which had been given—*Cauloph.* and *Gels.* The patient having been delivered, I waited about half an hour for the detachment of the placenta, and then determined to assist its exit by a little traction on the funis. This having failed I waited half an hour longer, but with no result. I then thought to introduce my hand and remove it if possible. This effort failed also, for I found I could not squeeze in my hand by any fair means, for there was a tonic spasm of all the muscular tissues. As there appeared to be no danger of hæmorrhage, I abandoned further procedure and went home—between 12 and 1 A. M.

A 8 A. M. I returned and once more endeavored to remove this placenta, but without success, and for the same reason. Shortly after this I was informed that patient could not pass water, and I directed hot fomentations to be used. These did not answer, but the accoucheuse who was with her gave an injection of

warm water *per vaginam*, which did answer. For three days this continued; the placenta was still retained, and the bladder did not act until the douche was used. On the third day, whilst this douche was being given, out rushed the placenta in its entirety.

During these three days I had not been at all uneasy about the placenta, for I had early made up my mind as to the cause of its retention. *Caulophyllum* and *Gelsemium* had been given, and without a doubt the results above described—tonic spasm of the uterus and bladder—were attributable to these medicines.

The inference to be deduced from this experience is plain—*never interfere with a natural process so long as it is a normal one*. Even if it is not a normal one we are not always warranted in interfering with it. To try to help nature when she is quite capable of taking care of herself is as absurd as to offer a crutch to an athlete.

CASE 3. *Adherent placenta*. This case was of quite a different nature to the one above mentioned. It occurred in New York, where I was then practicing. The labor was a natural one until I came to deal with the placenta, which was adherent throughout. Finding that I could not remove it I sent for assistance, and a gentleman living near Eighth avenue came to my aid, and a very pleasant fellow he proved to be. For at least two hours we were engaged trying to get this placenta away, first one and then the other of us. At last I said to him: "I suppose we shall have to leave it and come and try again to morrow." He replied: "No, whatever we do must be done now;" and so we renewed our efforts. After some further trials my colleague, in a jubilant voice, said: "I've got it," and he brought away a tattered and torn portion of it. The rest we had to leave. Antiseptic injections were afterwards used and the patient made a good recovery. I may say that we gave inhalations of ether. I may also say, although it has nothing to do with the practical aspect of the case, that the husband never paid us a cent for our trouble; whether because of poverty or dishonesty I do not know. However, I dare say either of us would have been willing to make the same efforts again and take the chance of the greenbacks. May we not all say very often *Experientia non docet nobis*.

CASES 4 AND 5. *Hæmorrhage*. It is always an alarming sight to the accoucheur when he witnesses a sudden gush of blood from the uterus. For a moment he is so startled by the

occurrence that he often thinks it is all over with his patient. At any rate, this is how I have felt myself. It is not an uncommon occurrence, but I am inclined to think it is not often fatal. It would be almost impossible to have a more alarming case than my No. 4 was. So great was the loss of blood that one could hardly believe that one body contained so much. The hæmorrhage came on immediately after delivery, and being then only a young practitioner I at once sent for a neighboring doctor. Our combined efforts proved useless, and we agreed to send for a third man, who also quickly came. Then the uterus was well plugged, but still the woman's life seemed to be fast ebbing away. We had given *Ergot* and some other medicine, and probably brandy (I forget). At any rate the mixtures we gave brought on a fit of vomiting, after which there was no more hæmorrhage; the patient began to revive, and eventually made a good recovery. I was then totally ignorant of Homœopathy, and it came to my mind that if ever I should have another case like this I would give twenty grains of sulphate of Zinc, so as to produce vomiting at once. I have never yet, however, put the resolution into practice, so am unable to say how such an experiment would answer.

CASE 5 was not a patient of my own: I was sent for by a midwife, who was justly frightened about her charge. Upon entering the room and observing the deathly pallor of this poor woman I became as anxious as the midwife, and I advised that my friend, Dr. R—, should be sent for, one who had a large midwifery practice. This gentleman soon arrived, and as delivery had not yet taken place he recommended the operation of *turning* to hasten it. I asked him to undertake this himself, which he did, and soon the child was born. We gave the patient brandy and milk, and after a time left her, the hæmorrhage having ceased. About an hour after this the husband came to tell us that his wife was dead. Of course it would be impossible to say whether had this woman been attended by us instead of the midwife and had turning been more promptly resorted to—whether this would have saved her life. At this time I knew nothing about Homœopathic remedies, which in this case of *ante-partum* hæmorrhage might have been of service.

When we have to deal with *post-partum* hæmorrhage, no doubt most of us would employ more expeditious means than the administering of medicines. The application of cold water or of ice is generally resorted to, but perhaps an alternation of heat

and cold might sometimes be more useful. If medicine be given, probably none would be better than *Ergot*. Dr. Leadam, as quoted by Dr. Hughes, says: "Its treatment by Homœopathic remedies offers to the patient an immunity from danger—not unfrequently the differences between life and death—compared with which Allopathic practice, in the most experienced hands, is a perfect nullity." Now I confess I do not feel quite so sure about this as Dr. Leadam. From what I saw of post partum hæmorrhage before having any acquaintance with Homœopathy, I came to the conclusion that however formidable the bleeding was, yet that in reality it is very seldom fatal whether we treat it by medicines or whether we give none. One cannot tell how it might be if *nothing* were done, for something always *is* done; the application of cold and pressure are almost invariably resorted to. If medicine were given at the same time, it is possible that it might receive more credit than was justly due to it.

CASES 6 to 12. *Chloroform*. In these cases, and probably more, having proper assistance, I gave *Chloroform*. In no case have I noted any untoward result, but exactly the reverse, for the patients' sufferings were greatly mitigated and they invariably made good recoveries. In some instances the *Chloroform* was urgently asked for at the approach of every pain and was most eagerly taken. In one case where I could not attend to the administration myself I got the assistance of the husband, a chemist, and he managed very well. I look upon *Chloroform* as a great boon to parturient women, and I never now refuse it when I have the assistance of a good nurse. I must remark, however, that not until the os is well dilated and the expulsive pains begin do I commence with it. If any bad results have followed its use in other hands, it will most likely be found that its administration was begun too early or that the patient was *narcotized* by it.

I was lately reading what one of our authors on obstetrics (Ramsbotham) had to say on *Chloroform*, and was much disappointed to find an exceedingly long argument in opposition to its use. But as this was written nearly forty years ago it may now be considered somewhat antiquated. The author devotes no less than thirty pages to its consideration, a few extracts from which I should like to give to show the nature of his argument.

"As might have been anticipated, much discussion has arisen respecting the use of anæsthetic vapors during labor; some prac-

tioners advising their employment in every case, even when perfectly natural, others considering them inadmissible under any circumstances, while others, again, of which I confess myself to be one, regard them as too dangerous to be had recourse to, unless in some exceptional instances and under some particular circumstances. * * *

"The favorable cases are blazoned abroad with all the eagerness inspired by novelty and received with all the *éclat* attendant on presumed success; whilst those in which any casualties have occurred are for the most part kept back from the eye of the public so that the particulars concerning them cannot be obtained at all, or, if procured, they must have been sought for at great labor and collected with much difficulty. * * *

"I grant, to the fullest extent, that it is equally the physician's duty to relieve ordinary pain by all the means in his power as it is to arrest fever or subdue inflammation; pain being a great evil, indeed all animated beings strive to avoid it; this is an instinct implanted in their nature as strongly as their earnest desire to escape death; yet pain, springing even from a morbid cause, is not to be removed at the expense of safety to life; how much less, then, the physiological pain superadded to labor?

"Labor is the only function of the body that, in the healthy state of the organs concerned, is performed with painful sensation; and seeing this to be the case, it is a legitimate inference that this pain is superadded to that particular function for some specific object, and with some wise intention, deeply as these may be hidden from human cognizance.

"It certainly appears to savor somewhat of cruelty for a medical man to oppose the urgent entreaties of a patient who begs to be relieved of her present suffering, and advances the argument that she knows he has the power of doing so if he would only use it. Still, however much it may militate against his own interest, it appears to me that his duty to herself, her husband and her family would forbid his permitting her to run the least additional risk voluntarily, provided the pains were not more than usually severe and the labor was progressing with accustomed regularity."

For twenty-nine pages more Dr. Ramshotham continues to discuss this question, concluding thus:

"Dr. Simpson [Sir James Simpson, Professor of Midwifery, Univ. Edin.] avers that 'the London physicians have, on several occasions, specially distinguished themselves by their determined

and prejudiced opposition to all innovations in practice not originating among themselves.' I cannot subscribe to the justice and will say nothing of the liberality of this charge, at least in reference to recent times, and for myself I can truly affirm that the sentiments I hold in regard to the employment of anæsthetic vapors in labor have no foundation in prejudice; that is, they are not conclusions arrived at without thought and examination, for I have given the subject constant, deep and anxious consideration, and have canvassed its merits with the ardent desire to become a convert to the use of these means, if I could conscientiously do so. But I have not seen the least reason to alter the opinions I at first entertained—that before anæsthetics can be introduced for the relief of the ordinary pains of childbirth it must be proved incontestably that they are invariably safe both to the mother and infant."

Was there ever a more unreasonable demand than this. One cannot help thinking that our author was not so free from prejudice as he thought himself to be. And yet there is a candor about him that we cannot but admire, for he gives us the following in a note:

"Mr. C. Scott, writing to the editor of the *Medical Gazette*, says: 'The Edinburgh practitioners only laugh at our London prejudices and objections to the use of *Chloroform*, knowing as they do from abundant experience that there is *no foundation whatever* for any of them. But at the same time no one wonders that such objections and prejudices are current in London.'"

It will naturally be wondered why I have quoted so largely the authority of Dr. Ramsbotham, seeing that his advice is so directly opposed to my own. Well, there is a *moral* attached to this: We must never be wholly influenced by the prejudices or opinions of any person, however eminent they may be. We should, like our own G. O. M., "Keep an open mind," and prove everything for ourselves when we find men holding contradictory opinions. Here is an undoubtedly clever and conscientious man opposed to the use of *Chloroform* in midwifery. He is mistaken, thoroughly mistaken, for, rightly administered, *Chloroform* is of inestimable value to many a suffering woman. It must not be forgotten, too, that Dr. Ramsbotham speaks theoretically, whereas I can speak from experience. This is an important distinction.

For the present I will not write more on the subject of obstetrics. I purpose, however, sending some further communica-

tions to the RECORDER. They will consist mostly of short notes and reflections on various matters connected with medicine, jotted down now and then in the course of the last few years.

G. HERRING.

475 Mile End Road, London.

WHAT Dr. Burnett says in his book, *Cure for Consumption*, about scrofula and *Bacillinum*, merits the greatest attention, for we find ourselves in presence of a similar state, probably derived from tuberculosis, but not identical with tuberculosis. The action of *Bacillinum* on the defective dentition of backward children, on the scrofulous glands, on rachitis, in certain cases of syphilis similar in form to tuberculosis, in the ring worms, etc., brings us back to the eternal application of *similia similibus curantur*.

But that which has been little spoken of, I think, is the action of *Bacillinum* in certain broncho-pneumonial or pulmonary congestions, which resembles by auscultation and the symptoms pulmonary congestion caused by the tuberculous bacillus, but which are not tuberculous.

On this subject allow me to inform you of the following case: When I was chief physician of St. Jacques' Hospital, in Paris, in September, October and November, 1893, I received, September 9, 1893, an old man of eighty who, by the wear caused by his great age, suffered for three months of an oppression which progressively became worse. First, it was a simple sensation of stoppage at the level of the hollow of the stomach; very soon it became a dyspnoea, without any rattling in the throat and without expectoration, which obliged him sometimes to pass the entire night upright in bed. About one month before his entry in the hospital his bronchiæ became obstructed, the oppression augmented, and the malady really took the aspect of a suffocating catarrh. September 9 the old man was suffering with severe dyspnoea, his extremities icy cold, cold sweat covered his forehead, his legs were swollen, respiration labored and heavy gurgling rattling encumbered his trachea. These rattlings could not get loose, notwithstanding all the efforts of the coughing. Auscultation revealed clear signs of bronchitis at all points; from both sides of the chest loud rattling, heavy gurgling rattles mixed with fine capillary rattles, showing that mucus had

invaded the entire bronchia and touched the pulmonary parenchyma. *Senega*, *Antimonium tartaricum*, *Veratrum* brought no relief.

September 15th. A rather abundant expectoration of blood occurred; on auscultation, a large focus of blowing at the base of the left lung was found; a vascular rupture was probably formed by the effort of respiration, and a pulmonary apoplexy had resulted.

September 21st. The situation was worse; the attacks of dyspnoea were terrible; the patient begged for death to terminate his sufferings.

September 22d. Seeing that the old man was absolutely lost and his state resembling a tuberculous patient dying of suffocation by broncho-pneumonia, I tried *Bacillinum* as a matter of curiosity. I ordered six globules of *Bacillinum*, thirtieth centesimal, to be taken during the day. That evening the old man said to the Sister of Mercy in the hall: "It seems to me that those globules do me good;" and, sure enough, his night's rest was a little calmer.

September 23d. Patient a little better; face less violet, the extremities warmer.

September 24th. Five globules of *Bacillinum*. The rattles in the throat less frequent and loosen easier, the expectoration less rusty; the seat of pulmonary apoplexy is still panting, but the patient feels better.

September 26th. Four globules of *Bacillinum*. The nights are decidedly better; the expectoration diminishes, the fine rattlings of bronchitis disappearing, the sibilant and loud rattlings still remain; the blowing at the base of the left lung is less extended.

September 30th. Four globules of *Bacillinum*. The old man of eighty smiled at seeing us around his bed. He talked without fear and without being obliged to stop in the middle of his speech to breathe. He asked for food, as he was hungry.

During the month of October *Bacillinum* was given five times only, when his night's rest was poor and the oppression had a tendency to return. It was observed that every time he took the medicine his sleep was better, the oppression less, the quantity of expectoration smaller and smaller. At the end of October there was hardly any expectoration at all.

In November he received one single dose of *Bacillinum*.

December 6th. On physical examination there was no trace

of a seat of pulmonary apoplexy; the respiration was free, with the exception of a few sibilant rattles.—*From paper by Francois Cartier, M. D., Paris, in Hahnemannian Monthly.*

DR. KAMMERER, in his account of the epidemic of typhus at Ulm, 1838-9, published in the *Northwestern Journal of Homœopathy*, December, 1850, has the following comment on *Cancer fluviatilis*:

I cannot let this opportunity pass without recommending *Cancer flux*, as a very desirable remedy in fevers. Where the heat is very great, and the countenance of a flaming red, *Cancer flux*, (according to my experience thus far in the 18th attenuation) is a most efficient remedy: if the internal chilliness and the sensitiveness to the air are more violent and continuous from uncovering, it relieves more quickly and certainly than *Aconite*, which has been heretofore used as a principal remedy in such conditions. A dose of a drop may be given every two or four hours with a certainty of a striking result after one or two doses.

CHEIRANTHUS CHEIRI (*Common Wall flower*).—A tincture is used made from a single dark-flowered plant. No proving of this remedy has come under my notice, yet I consider the following case worth reporting: T. T., age twenty, a clerk; admission date, 30th April, 1892; never heard well on the left side, but particularly deaf the last month, and deafness increases; watch, hearing contact only. History of much earache in childhood; left ear discharges, but the discharge does not run out. Wisdom teeth: left upper and right, lower and upper, breaking through. Gave cheiranthus cheiri.

28th May, hears very much better; left, 3½ inches. No medicine.

11th June, continues improving gradually; left, 15 inches.

25th of June, continues to hear voices very fairly on left side, but no improvement since last time; left, 15 inches. Gave cheiranthus cheiri:

25th July, restoration of improving condition; left, 20 inches. No medicine.—*Robert T. Cooper, M. A., M. D., in Hahnemannian Monthly.*

In the treatment of atonic dyspepsia no drug is more frequently prescribed by the writer than *Anacardium*, yet a very cursory review of our literature shows that its value is not appreciated

by the majority of the profession. The only author who gives correct indications for its use is Dr. W. A. Dewey in his recently published "Quiz-Compend."—*Dr. W. T. Laird, in North American Journal of Homœopathy.*

ALBION, N. Y., July 23, 1894.

BÆRICKE & TAFEL.

Dear Sirs: I ordered from you *Bacillinum* 30 and 100 about four months ago and have used it in one case which I will describe:

Miss Grace C., aged twenty-two, during the year past had taken care of two (2) cases of consumption, which was the only cause for the symptoms in her case, as her family had no history of consumption. Her condition was as follows: She was rapidly losing in weight, some twenty-five or thirty pounds; had a severe hacking cough which was mostly dry, and complained of being very weak and tired all the time. Night sweats had begun. Temperature 100 to 101 in P. M. Apex of both lungs were very dull upon percussion, with bronchial respiration and increased vocal resonance and prostration. I gave her one dose *Bacillinum* 30 and *Hydrastis* 2x to follow every two hours. In ten days she had increased in weight seven pounds. I gave another dose *Bacill.* 30 and continued *Hydr.* 2x as before, which completed the cure and she remains in perfect health.

I consider the gain in weight of seven (7) pounds in the ten (10) days quite remarkable, also the rapidity with which all abnormal symptoms disappeared and perfect health resulted.

D. DEFOREST COLE.

THE TISSUE REMEDIES AND THEIR RELATION TO HOMŒOPATHY.

My strong determination to follow the teachings of Hahnemann in the practice of Homœopathy, because they always lead to the best results and because it is the duty of every Homœopathic physician, has led me to look upon the tissue remedy question, and the exclusive position assumed by many physicians of our school at the present time, as a departure from the teaching of the "Organon," paragraph. 257-258:

"The true physician will know how to avoid the habit of considering certain remedies as favorites, merely because he

happened to find them frequently adapted to diseases and followed by favorable results. Such a habit would *lead to the neglect of other medicines* which, though less frequently applicable, might nevertheless be often more Homœopathic and consequently more beneficial."

"Nor should a physician yield to doubt and weakness so far as to reject those medicines which now and then proved to be inefficacious, owing to improper selection or because they are unhomœopathic to some particular case of disease; for in either instance the fault is the physicians, or the supposition a wrong one; he will remember that of all medicines *that one only* deserves attention and preference which bears accurate similitude to the totality of characteristic symptoms of the case, and that *paltry prejudices should never be allowed* to interfere with the serious deliberation demanded by the choice of a remedy." The italics are mine.

I believe the foregoing words of Hahnemann to be good Homœopathic doctrine, and show that Homœopathy does not tolerate exclusivism.

I do not wish to be understood as claiming no virtue in the tissue remedies; on the contrary, I know by experience of their great value when indicated; and what Homœopathic physician does not know of the value of *Nat. mur.*, *Cal. phos.*, *Mag. phos.*, *Silicia* or any of the tissue remedies of which we have provings when prescribed according to their well known characteristics; but I do claim it to be unhomœopathic to favor any fixed number of remedies to the exclusion of all others in the Materia Medica, as the tissue remedy advocates many of them do, and who are or wish to be considered Homœopathic physicians. While I wish to extend my thanks and appreciation to those who have labored faithfully to develop so much that is valuable to the profession and humanity at large in the tissue remedies, I also earnestly hope the same zeal and labor will be extended to every remedy in the Materia Medica.

The tissue remedies owe nearly all their value as therapeutic agents to the Homœopathic school, and their sphere of action and therapeutic application in diseases are plainly shown by their provings and clinical experience; and I believe any attempt to separate them from the Homœopathic Materia Medica, and confine them to an exclusive system with new theories and names will only result in greatly restricting the field of therapeutic usefulness of all physicians who are content to confine themselves

to twelve remedies and throw aside everything else in *Materia Medica*.

I believe the Homœopathic school of which Dr. Schussler was a valued member has given him due credit and praise for the valuable additions he made to the *Materia Medica* and medical profession in general.

I believe it is our duty as Homœopathic physicians, if we would deserve the name of such, to faithfully follow the plain teaching of the master as set forth in the above paragraphs of the "Organon" and not allow ourselves to fall into the errors of exclusivism, routinism or favoritism; study the *Materia Medica* as a whole, and give every medicine its true value and prescribe it when indicated according to the Homœopathic law, whether tissue remedies or not. When we fail to do this we fail to make the best of our opportunities as Homœopathic physicians.

I am pleased to say the case reported in the June number of the *RECORDER* still continues to improve under *Bacillinum*, and expect soon to pronounce her well. I have under treatment two other cases which I will report in a future issue.

F. E. STOKES, M. D.

Leroy, O., August 2, 1894.

BOOK NOTICES.

A Complete Repertory of The Tissue Remedies of Schussler

By S. F. Shannon, M. D. 554 pages. 8vo Sheep. \$5.00.
Net. Denver, Colorado, 1894.

Dr. Shannon very truthfully observes: "There can be no doubt in the mind of any Homœopathic physician who has carefully used these remedies that they occupy a separate and distinct place for themselves not heretofore filled by any others. They do not usurp the places heretofore filled, but each one fits into a place before occupied by no other remedy."

The table of contents of Dr. Shannon's unique work shows that the Repertory comes under seventy-six distinct heads, beginning with "abdomen" and running alphabetically through to "weather." Any one who wishes to make a thorough study of these excellent remedies should procure a copy of this work. The pages are broad, with generous margins, the type good and the printing excellent.

The Chronic Diseases.

In viewing these extraordinary examples of diseases, are we not forced to decide that in the action of Hahnemann's Homœopathic remedies the key is found to unlock the door of the death chamber of chronic diseases? Hahnemann's psora theory of chronic diseases has, to my mind, unquestionably given to the Homœopathic physician the only formula which can lead to and through this labyrinth, which door could not be opened—that has hitherto baffled all efforts to open—and enter the long hidden scientific chamber of the cause and cure of chronic diseases.—*Dr. J. H. Henry.*

In connection with the foregoing we are happy to announce that the first two forms of the new translation of Hahnemann's *Chronic Diseases* has been printed, and the book will be pushed through the press as rapidly as is consistent with thorough accuracy. The translation is made by Prof. L. H. Tafel, the work is under the able editorship of Pemberton Dudley, M. D., for many years Secretary of the American Institute of Homœopathy, while Dr. Richard Hughes furnishes the notes.

The price of the new edition, which it is estimated will be a work of about 1300 pages of the size of Dr. Dudgeon's translation of the *Materia Medica Pura*, bound in half morocco, will be \$8.00 net, delivered post or expressage prepaid to subscribers. To those who are not subscribers the price will be the same, but the buyer must pay the postage.

It is almost incredible that but one badly translated and small edition of this work, which Hahnemann regarded as the most important he ever wrote, was ever published. There has been a tendency even among Homœopaths for many years to regard the *Chronic Diseases* as a work based on error and of little value. But the error has been on part of those who took this view, and there are signs on every side that the profession is coming to view the master's crowning work with the respect it should command on account of its wonderfully deep insight into the cause and cure of those ills that are a *life long burden to humanity*. The book should be a text book in every Homœopathic college and occupy a central position in every physician's library.

The long expected work on the "PRACTICE OF MEDICINE" by Wm. C. Goodno, M. D., is now in press. It will consist of two volumes, each comprising about one thousand large octavo pages. The publishers (Hahnemann Press, Philadelphia) announce that Volume I will be ready to deliver to subscribers on October 1, 1894.

This work appeals especially to the practical physician because of the following features:

1. The subjects of etiology, symptomatology, pathology and diagnosis are fully considered and brought thoroughly up to date.
2. The therapeutic sections are full, explicit, and written from a thoroughly practical standpoint.
3. Each section is preceded by a preliminary consideration of the general principles involved in the examination and treatment of diseases of the organs under consideration.

The author has delegated the section upon Diseases of the Nervous System to Dr. Clarence Bartlett, believing that this subject would be better treated by a specialist.

The price of work to subscribers is as follows :

Cloth, \$6.00 net, per vol.

Sheep, \$7.00 net, per vol.

Half morocco, gilt top, \$8.00 per vol.

Send subscriptions to any of the Boericke & Tafel pharmacies.

The July number of the *Homœopathic News* is a short, "original" paper by Wm. J. Guernsey, M. D., on "Natrum Sulph. in Chronic Asthma." It seemed familiar, and a little search showed the original to be in Boericke & Dewey's *The Twelve Tissue Remedies*. No credit given, and as it is bunched under the "biochemistry" of "Dr." Carey one knowing no better would conclude that Guernsey was a follower of "Dr." Carey.

THE new work announced as in preparation for the press in the May *RECORDER*, the result of several years' labor by the Medical Investigation Club of Baltimore, ought to command more than usual attention. It will be composed of pure pathogenetic symptoms only, those that are *unquestionably* the result of the drug, and it promises to be a work that will make its mark in the medical book world. It is hoped to have the book out in time for the fall opening of the colleges.

BEE LINE REPERTORY.—A most convenient little ready reference book. It is flush up to date and gratefully innocent of the extremeisms of rampant high dilutionism—no moonshine about it at all. It contains a quality of Homœopathy that commends itself to all broad thinkers—it is "mighty nigh" as good as eclecticism! It is the most rational hand-brood of Homœopathy we recollect to have ever seen. If ye old-schooler imagines it will be of no use to *him*, let him buy the book and glance through its pages; he will soon discover that it fills an aching void even for him. It is worth many times its price.

So far as its mechanical and artistic features are concerned, it is the very jimmiest of jim dandies. It is gilt-edged, with soft, flexible, beautiful morocco cover, while the type work is beyond praise. Price, \$1.00; by mail, \$1.03.—*Medical Gleaner*.

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HENSEL'S "MACROBIOTIC" AND PHYSIOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS.

The first edition of Hensels *Macrobiotic: Our Diseases and Our Remedies; for Practical Physicians and People of Culture* appeared in Germany over ten years ago. At first it commanded but little attention. Gradually, however, the interest in the book increased and the first edition was sold out. In the year 1889, when Mr. A. J. Tafel visited Germany, he made the acquaintance of Hensel, and entered into a contract for the firm of Boericke & Tafel to bring out a new edition of the *Macrobiotic* in Germany, have it translated into English, publish a new work, *Das Leben*, and to be the depositories of the new 'physiological remedies' introduced to the world in these two books for the United States and Canada. Both of the works are published in German, and the *Macrobiotic* may be had in the English translation. It is an octavo book of 201 pages, cloth bound, and sells for \$1.50 net, or when sent by mail \$1.60. *Das Leben* a book of — pages, in German only, sells for \$3.00 net.

The following is a partial list of the physiological preparations:

Hæmatin Iron 1-5.

Precipitated Sulphur 1-5.

Phosphate of Calcium Magnesium 1-5.

Physiological Salts.

Amorphous Silicic Acid 1-5.

Physiological Earths 1-5.

Nerve Salt.

They are put up in packages containing from fifty to sixty doses and sell for 35 cents a package, or three for \$1.00. (When sent by mail add 2 cents per package for postage.)

The *Macrobiotic*, which treats of these new remedies, their theory and use, is divided into four parts: I. Anatomical; II. Physiological; III. Pathological; IV. Therapeutic.

It is needless to say that the work is original. It and other of Hensel's theories, especially that concerning fertilizing, has met with a rancorous spirit of bitterness almost equal to what Hahnemann experienced, culminating in a libel suit in Germany where the courts upheld Hensel and heavily fine one of his detractors.

The value of all these new theories and remedies is a question that remains to be settled by experience; to judge from the increasing number of those who have adopted them they must have something in them of decided worth. Their author is not a physician but a chemist: as a chemist he has entered the domain of medicine and his views of pathology, therapeutics, etc., are those of a chemist, and, we may add always interesting even to those who do not accept them. It has been said that his theories and application, of remedies is practically the same as Schuessler's but one has only to read his dissertation on that famous "bio-chemist" to be convinced that they are very different and antagonistic. We quote one passage (p 175):

"As to the rest, Schuessler's 'Abridged Therapy' is built up on wholly obscured and in great part false hypotheses. Especially is Schuessler's idea that the individual diseased cell must be restored to health utterly untenable. The individual cells must in no way be preserved, but on the contrary they must be subject to a continual consumption and mutation of substance. Remaining in good health rests on the renewal and transmutation of the whole organism. Unless substances are used up, there can be no renewed growth and the peculiarity and law of animal life lies just in this as indeed Schuessler, contradicting himself, concedes when he says: 'By the side of the origin of new cells the destruction of the old ones by the influence of oxygen takes place.' Nevertheless he rests on the declaration of Virchow: 'The essence of disease is the changed cell.'"

There are many highly interesting cases given in the book of which we will quote but one and refer the reader to the book itself for the remainder:

In passing it may be mentioned that silica [Amorphous Silicia Acid 1-5] may be used with advantage by all persons whose hair is falling out. Hair requires for its growth among other things silica. If there be a deficiency of silica in the blood the hair is not properly nourished. It loses its connection with the nervous mucous membrane and falls out. But the hair ceases to fall out and fresh hair begins to grow as soon as silica and flowers of sulphur [Precipitated Sulphur 1-5] are used.

To this statement is appended the following foot note:

"The Baroness von L. wrote me on March 1st, 1891.

"The new hair is growing, and the little hair I still possess does not continue to fall out as much." The husband of this patient wrote on May 1st (89). "The hair has grown fabulously, it is already a finger's length and of great density."

The Macrobiotic is worth reading even by those who will not agree with the unconventional and sometimes pugnacious author a man, by the way, whose name is becoming better known each year.

THE St. Louis biochemic *Homœopathic News*, for August, says:

The genuine *Bacillinum* cannot be sold for less than \$1.00 per ounce, put up in the 30th or 200th potency. If you decide to try the remedy, get it of a thoroughly reliable pharmacist.

The *News* is so mixed up with proprietary remedies that it seems to think that *Bacillinum* is one that "you should try" and pay proprietary remedy prices for. *Bacillinum* is a remedy that was prepared by Dr. Heath and introduced by Dr. Burnett, in his *New Cure for Consumption*, now in its third edition, published by Boericke & Tafel. On page 128, of the third edition, Dr. Burnett says:

Since the publication of the first edition letters have reached me from physicians, pharmacists, and others, in almost all parts of the world, asking me to supply them with some of the identical *Bacillinum* of which I have made use. I would, therefore, like to say that it may be obtained in England of Dr. Heath, 114 Eburey street, London, S. W., and in America at any of the pharmacies of Messrs. Boericke & Tafel.

One would think that a statement of this nature by an author concerning a remedy treated of in his book would be sufficient to prevent any misunderstanding. But apparently the editor of the *News* has never read the book in question or, having read it, thinks he knows more about *Bacillinum* than Dr. Burnett does. The identical remedy used by Burnett is on sale at the B. & T. pharmacies at forty-five cents per ounce (mail, fifty-five cents). The *News* has something which it calls "genuine *Bacillinum*" which "cannot be sold" for less than \$1.00 per ounce by "a thoroughly reliable pharmacist." Now as this is evidently something *very* different from the remedy treated of in Burnett's well known book, the "thoroughly reliable pharmacist" will, of course, caution buyers not to use it on the lines laid down by Burnett. We wonder, however, that any "reliable" pharmacist should be guilty of taking a name already so well known as "*Bacillinum*" for a product so widely different.

ERNEST HART asks medical men to send to him the following information: The name and address of the quack in his neighborhood, the description of his premises, one of his advertisements, including a copy of each book and pamphlet, and cuttings from the local papers with dates; a memorandum must also be made of the date on which the name, address and description of

the premises is taken down. The member must do this himself and preserve his original notes. The results of the observations should then be catalogued and arranged by the different branches. It would also be necessary to note the nature and condition of the neighborhood where the quack purports to practice and his hours of attendance.

A "quack" according to the *Century* is "one who pretends to skill or knowledge of any kind which he does not possess." While this includes the "impudent pretender," etc., its mantle is also broad enough to cover those who are not "impudent," but may be very dignified and occupy high seats in the synagogue, if any such there be. Even Ernest Hart may at times look wise and give the impression that he "knows it all" on a given subject when he may have hazy ideas and no exact information.

NEWSPAPER reports from Munich are to the effect that Professor Pettenkoffer's resignation from the faculty of the university was brought about through pressure from Berlin, owing to certain views entertained by Pettenkoffer on the cholera question. If the report is true it shows a queer state of affairs prevailing among the great ones of "scientific medicine."

In Berlin lives the man who discovered the "cause" of cholera, and Pettenkoffer is the man who deliberately swallowed several millions of these so-called causes, living cultures from cholera patients of Hamburg, and did not contract cholera or anything else from them. Putting these two facts in juxtaposition, it looks as though there might be a little, or indeed a very great deal, of the spirit of Dr. Sangrado prevailing in Berlin.

DR. EUGENE LEE CRUTCHFIELD, *Medical Bulletin*, "can see no sense in this leaning toward Homœopathic doses," for he says: "It is certainly more rational to give large doses than small ones." "Do not," he urges, "waste time with 2 or 3-grain doses of *Sulphate of Quinine*, but instead give 10 or 20 grains." But then Dr. Eugene Lee Crutchfield admits that he is a young practitioner: perhaps when he has had a few more years experience with the "enormous doses" (his words) that he advocates he will be a sadder and a wiser man.

THIS is the cool way in which our esteemed friends of the *Journal of Orificial Surgery* touch upon the "extirpation of the rectum."

This is not a proper subject for present consideration, and it is so satisfactorily treated of in the standard text-books that even if it were germane to our present theme it would be an unnecessary affliction upon the readers of the *Journal* to publish a consideration of this subject, as we have nothing new to suggest except, perhaps, that where resection of the gut is contemplated it is well to save the sphincters, so that the patient may be able to retain control of the bowels.

Well, rather! what would life be without sphincters!

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

Boericke & Tafel's Pharmacy, heretofore at 1409 Chestnut Street, has removed to 111 S. 13th Street, Philadelphia.

"Semi-scientists" is what Chareot dubbed the gentlemen who only believe with the crowd.

A *Chicago Medical Times* contributor believes "vaccination to be quite as prophylactic (if not more so) than smallpox itself."

"The psycho-physicist can take a discouraged, ambitionless and melancholy person and within six weeks transform him."—*N. Y. Med. Times*.

Dr. E. Lewis has removed from Denver to Glenwood Springs, Colorado, "the coming Saratoga of the West."

Dr. C. T. McClintock, of the University of Michigan, has made the startling discovery that there are microbes in eggs.

"I believe the best place for teaching therapeutics is everywhere."—*Casperthalte*.

"The logical deduction from the premises laid down by the official philosophers is that the rectum is the seat of life."—*The Argus*.

FOR SALE. Buffalo Homœopathic Pharmacy, 362 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y. Object of selling: the proprietors, Dr. Buck has moved away; Dr. McCrea wishes to devote his time to special practice. Good business location, best in the city. Address, Drs. McCrea & Buck.

"One brain cell is worth more than ten acres of land."—*Dr. Laura M. Smith*.

"I know nothing special about germs, and I never read or heard anything from anyone who did know *very* much about germs."—*Dr. Hart*.

The "rub your other eye" fake, for removing a cinder, has again started on a tour through the press.

Everyone admits that "common sense" is rather scarce, yet each one of us is sure he has plenty of it.

A wild-eyed reformer has "discovered" that cheese "is unfit for human consumption."

"Tape worm specialists," says a correspondent to an E. C., generally furnish the worm.

Dr. Craig (*Med. Record*), has discovered that the "cholera spirillum is transmitted by the alimentary contents and intestinal dejecta of the common house-fly." Quarantine, or kill, 'em.

If poverty is the cause of evil, as so many maintain, then no rich man is evil. Not being one, can't say.

Much talking is not a sign of wisdom; neither is much profound silence.

Iowa courts make a physician liable for damages for dismissing a case too soon. Iowa, of late, has inclined to long hair.

If the sun is getting colder, as scientific gentlemen assert, it must have been hotter once, and if hotter, whence the glacial epoch?

"Official surgery is just as applicable to a Baptist as it is to a Methodist."—*Official Journal*.

"The best thing for Homœopathy that has appeared for years," was the comment of a gray-headed senior the other day on Bradford's "Life of Hahnemann."

The "Bee Line Repertory" is decidedly popular. You can pencil in points and in many ways make it a useful companion. Price, \$1.00, by mail, \$1.01.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

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THE LIFE OF HAHNEMANN.

By Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.

[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER LV.

DR. GRIESSELICH'S VISIT TO COETHEN—LETTER TO DR. GERSTEL.

Griesselich also visited Hahnemann in 1832 and thus speaks of him :* Hahnemann at the age of seventy-seven showed in every action all the fire of a young man. No trace of old age could be detected in his physical appearance, except the white locks surrounding his temples, and the bald crown, which is covered with a velvet cap. Small, and sturdy in form, Hahnemann is lively and brisk; every movement is full of life. His eyes reveal his inquiring spirit; they flash with the fire of youth. His features are sharp and animated. As old age seems to have left few traces on his body, so it is with his mind. His language is fiery and fluent; often it becomes vehement as a stream of lava against the enemies and opponents, not of himself personally, for that he never alluded to, but of the great truths to the testing of which he had summoned his colleagues for many decades. His memory seems to be unaffected; after long interludes and side conversation he continues where he left off.

"When he becomes heated in conversation, which often happens, whether about friend or foe, or on scientific subjects, his words flow forth uninterruptedly, his whole manner becomes extremely animated and an expression appears on his countenance which the visitor admires in silence. Perspiration covers his

* "Skizzen aus der Mappe eines reisende Homoopathen." Karlsruhe. Groos. 1832. Also trans. in Ameke's "History of Homœopathy," p. 161. *Zeit. hom. Heilkunst*, Schweikert, Vol. ix., p. 364. (Dec. 6, 1834.)

lofty brow; his cap is removed; even his long pipe—his trusty companion—goes out and must be relighted by the taper that is at hand and kept burning all day. But the white beer must not be forgotten. The venerable old man had so accustomed himself to this sweet drink that it always stood in a large covered glass on his table; at his meals, too, he takes this drink, which is unknown in South Germany. He does not drink wine; his mode of life is very simple, abstemious and patriarchal."

Although in 1832, when the following letter was written, Hahnemann was very happy and prosperous, yet it plainly shows that the first years of his stay in Coethen were embittered by the medical hierarchy of Anhalt. It is addressed to Dr. Gerstel.*

"Dear Colleague:

"I have read with great pleasure what Dr. Gross wrote to me on the report sent by you, and am surprised that the authorities have given you such good (so true) testimonials, and I beg you to make them known in several widely circulated newspapers. You cannot believe how much good is done by a well deserved vote of thanks, and how much you stimulate other authorities to render similar services to the cause of Homœopathy. Hitherto, the Homœopathists could bring forward nothing but bitter complaints about the injustice and neglect that were shown them.

"And however pardonable such complaints and accusations might be, still they, nevertheless, made a bad impression on the public, and by no means tended to raise Homœopathy in its estimation. I have therefore never openly made a grievance of the bitter and cruel enmities which were shown to me during the first five or six years of my residence here. *For I would far rather be envied than pitied.* Yet I would, if possible, avoid the former.

"It is only within the last few years that I have been able so to win over and convince, of the superiority of our art, the public, which for years had been prejudiced and hounded on against me by Allopaths, apothecaries and surgeons, that now even this same public are so much the more angry with the doctors and apothecaries, and prefer me so much above all others, that I am quite at a loss how to take in all the patients; I am, as it were, carried off my feet. So I thought things had happened for the best, and my opinion is you have no need to be afraid of the ill-will of your colleague in Moravia, for in your country the frightful impediment to Homœopathic practice, *i. e.*, the prohibition

* *First Jour. Hom.*, Vol. xv., p. 336. *Prager Monatschrift*, Vol. v., p. 32.

to dispense our own medicines, is, as you assure me, done away with. This impediment still exists in almost all other countries and renders Homœopathy almost impracticable here except to me alone, as I have a letter of permission from the Sovereign of the Land. That the doctors in Brunn could hunt out Mr. Fischer, who was certainly a very capable man, arose from the circumstance that he had no diploma; and in this respect they can do nothing against you.

"The public in Brunn is already favorably disposed towards Homœopathy, and, therefore, I would not counsel you against establishing yourself there. From the Prague bills of mortality, which I have consulted diligently, it appeared to be plainly shown that you cannot have had your hands free to act there, otherwise the rate of mortality would have been more favorable, and a number of patients would have been rescued from death by your aid. It would please me to receive further good news from you.

"Your devoted,

"SAM. HAHNEMANN."

"*Coethen, 12th February, 1832.*"

Rapou *perc* visited Hahnemann in 1833, and afterwards addressed the Lyons Society of Medicine upon the subject. He says:* "I was unable, upon seeing Hahnemann, to restrain from the feeling of veneration that this man of genius and science impressed upon me. His white hair, his grave air and stern mien tempered by very affable manners; his high forehead, his look vivacious and piercing and the hidden irony of his smile revealing well the profound thought, ripened by experience, and the merciless criticism that has so bitterly assailed the vain and pretentious doctrines of the schools.

"The first conference that I had with him was the day after my arrival, and continued from four till ten o'clock. He had closed the door, constantly besieged by a throng of sick people, so that I might the more benefit by the time which he gave to me. We spoke of the great spread of the new method in all the countries near Germany, and of its already important position in Austria, where its introduction had to encounter almost innumerable obstacles.

"I spoke of my knowledge of Homœopathy, and requested information regarding the better methods to be acquired to give

* "*Histoire de la Doctrine Medicale Homœopathique,*" Paris. 1847. Vol. ii., p. 288.

it value and permit me to entirely renounce the ordinary medical practice.

"He thought a moment, and after having passed in review the principles expounded in the "Organon" he proposed to me a plan of study that I have the happiness of at present following. It consists in a combination of clinical and pathogenetic researches to determine the choice of the remedy by characteristic indications. * * *

"The next day Hahnemann gave me an interview at the same hour, and showed me some volumes of his immense correspondence. Among other letters were those of Dr. Mauro, of Naples, who at the age of 60 had issued the result of his study of Homœopathy in a book; of the celebrated Kiesselbach, of Hanau; of Paubel, from Gotha; of the Counsellor Klein, all of whom at an advanced age are studying with zeal the new doctrine. But that which interested me the most was a letter from Dr. Bielt, in which he asked Hahnemann for light upon his method, and besought him to send him a collection of properly prepared remedies in which he had confidence."

In the eighth number of the *Allgemeine homœopathische Zeitung*, published September 30, 1832, Dr. Hartmann published a list of physicians who were known to be practicing Homœopathy; this list embraces 226 names among whom are "Hering, of Surinam; Wesselhoeft, of Pennsylvania; Bute, of Bethlehem, in Pennsylvania; Haynel, of Baltimore, in North America."

From 1830 to 1835 the quiet little village of Coethen became the school house of Homœopathy.

The most liberal of the physicians and many laymen had heard with interest of the new and mild method of healing, and a great many of them journeyed to the home of the old master to sit at his feet.

In fact the history of the introduction of Homœopathy into several countries commences with the visit of some physician or layman to the old sage, Hahnemann, in the vine covered arbor of the little garden at Coethen.

Thus about 1830 Benitua Iriarte, a rich merchant of Cadiz, with his friend Villalba, went to Coethen and soon after introduced Homœopathy into Spain.*

Dr. F. F. Quin visited Hahnemann in 1821, and in 1827 carried the new doctrine to England.

Dr. Adam met Hahnemann in 1823, and soon after introduced

*Rapou's "Histoire de la doct. med. Homœopathique," Vol. I, p. 175.

Homœopathy into Russia, commencing its practice in St. Petersburg. Dr. Adam was also one of the provers of the "Materia Medica Pura." At this period Hahnemann's time was greatly occupied in receiving his distinguished visitors from all parts of the world.

CHAPTER LVI.

HISTORY OF LEIPSIK HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL—LETTERS TO
MULLER.

As has previously been stated, the Fiftieth Fest-Jubilee was the origin of the German Homœopathic Central Union, which since that date had met yearly on the 10th of August.* The first meeting was held in Leipsic in 1830. Dr. Moritz Muller was President. Everything was harmonious, and the rules of the Society were for the first time drafted. The meeting of 1831, under the Presidency of Dr. Stapf, occurred at Naumburg. Hartmann says that this meeting was largely attended on account of the interest in the cholera then prevailing and the hope that Hahnemann would send some communication regarding its treatment. In 1832 it met at Leipsic. Dr. Schweikert was President. It was held in the evening, and after the address and the scientific papers Dr. Schweikert, Sr., made a proposition to establish, with the funds then on hand, a Homœopathic hospital at Leipsic. He had already interested Hahnemann in the project. The capital from the Coethen celebration had now by contributions reached the sum of 4000 thalers. It was unanimously decided to use this money to establish a Homœopathic hospital and medical school at Leipsic.

Dr. Schweikert was especially enthusiastic regarding the project, and even volunteered to take charge of the new hospital without remuneration, and to remove from Grimma to Leipsic for the purpose. Dr. Moritz Muller was elected director of the hospital for the ensuing year, and with energy and with great influence he commenced to labor for its successful opening.

Dr. Muller was a notable man. Born August 1, 1784, at Olebitz, near Wittenberg, he attended the Gymnasium at Torgau from the age of eleven to seventeen, when he entered the University of Wittenberg. It was there that he first met

* *Allg. hom. Zeit.*, Vol. xxvi. *Brit. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. xxx., p. 464. *N. W. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. iv, p. 275. *Schweikert's Jour.*, Sept. 1, 1830.

Schweikert, who became a Homœopathist through his influence. Dr. Muller went to Leipsic in his twenty-first year, and soon was appointed first Clinical Lecturer and Under Surgeon in Jacob's Hospital. Three years later he took entire charge of the hospital.

He received his degree as doctor in 1810. In 1813, when Napoleon's army was fleeing from Russia, and when the camp-typhus prevailed in Europe, so that dwellings, school houses and churches were utilized as hospitals, Muller had charge of one.

Hartmann says of him: * "I remember one day in the year 1819 Muller sent his secretary to me with the request that I would lend him my 'Organon' to look through; I gave it to him, shaking my head, with the remark that a star of such magnitude in the Allopathic firmament would scarcely come to have a right representation of Homœopathy. Nevertheless, as often happens in this life, I deceived myself; the power of truth soon became manifest in Muller's clear and unprejudiced mind, and he became a complete convert."

Dr. Muller always held an important place among the early followers of Hahnemann. He had a very extensive practice, and was greatly respected.

He had a presentiment that he would die of cholera; upon its approach he used extra care in his food. Hartmann says: "On the 22d of September he visited me early, in good spirits; the next day I heard that he had been seized with diarrhœa, but that he was cheerful, and merely keeping his bed by way of precaution; on the 24th instant, at half past 5 A. M., vomiting set in, accompanied by icy coldness and a pulseless state, yet he complained but little of pain; already in the afternoon all hope of his recovery was over, and at six o'clock P. M. he sunk to rest." This was on September 24th, 1848, at Leipsic.

Hahnemann seemed at this time to be greatly pleased with Muller's zeal, and in September, 1832, he wrote him the following kindly letters:†

"*Dear Colleague:*

"A press of patients has made it impossible until now to consider duly my obligations and return you my best thanks for your plain summary of the Festival on the 11th of August. I

* *Brit. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. viii., p. 268.

† "Zur Geschichte der Homœopathie," Von Dr. Moritz Muller, Leipzig, 1837, p. 30.

cannot sufficiently assure you how much I am interested in the whole affair, and particularly in the organization of the Union. In the allotment of medical diplomas to Homœopathic students who distinguish themselves I consider it a good plan to make special mention of those who do the best and are the best pupils, and thus encourage them to become true disciples of the art of healing. This seems to me so much the more necessary since there are still many who palm themselves off as Homœopaths; but, influenced by the old doctrine which they were obliged to learn, still use this and that Allopathic remedy in their practice, a custom which is wholly inconsistent with true Homœopathy, just as those who worship the true God, occasionally offer sacrifices to Baal, while every one who understands precisely what our healing art can accomplish never has any need to let a drop of blood, nor to resort to emetics or laxatives, or even a single stimulating remedy other than Homœopathic.

"I have needed nothing of the kind for the past thirty years, and yet have healed with the best results. Therefore, wherever you can eradicate from the minds of our pupils false notions, occasioned either by misunderstanding of our merciful art or by the old Allopathic practice, do so by all means; and I request you, dear associate, to say to them that there is no conceivable case of disease where the old practice is still necessary and, indeed, where it is not harmful, that cannot be treated better Homœopathically. Let them tread in my footsteps, which, ever since I have demonstrated the better way, have never been soiled by the filth of the old-time practice.

"I wish most heartily, as I have already stated in my answer to the letter of our friend Haubold, who as Secretary of the Central Union desired my signature, that we may soon be so fortunate as to establish, under Royal sanction, a hospital containing two or three instructors and Homœopathic practitioners, where the pure system of Homœopathy can be shown in the treatment of all kinds of patients, and where it can be demonstrated how successfully they can be brought to convalescence in every case of disease without having to resort in the least to those old quack mal-treatments of the sick. Only by opening a hospital thus conducted will we be able to triumph over the old practice and to say: 'Come here and look, and be confounded!'"

"With usual esteem, yours,

"SAMUEL HAHNEMANN."

"Coethen, 24 September, 1832."

LETTER II.

" *Dear Colleague :*

" It is strange that the Munich speculation, the establishment of a Homœopathic hospital, with the aid of our capital of 3000 thalers, has kindled in you the heroic resolution to found with so small a beginning as 3000 thalers an Institution similar to the present large Orphan Asylum founded by Francke at Halle, with scarcely any money in his pocket.

" And it is still more wonderful that you had the heart to ask authorization and assistance from the Saxon Government, whose servitude under the petticoat administration of the hostile Dresden Board of Health you know so well. It was a great present from the opposite party, and I am astonished that you did not prohibit it. I would not have imagined that you would permit it. Yet *audaces fortuna juvat!* On the contrary, your City Council has shown itself more praiseworthy, especially if you procure for the establishment the rights of religious institutions.

" I am very much astonished also at the small price for which you have purchased a house with so much room. In a word, I see in the whole proceeding the remarkable Providence of God in enabling us to procure for our healing art an indispensable need, and to show publicly and in a matter-of-fact way that art to friends and foes and prove its superiority to the old practice. The first planning will require the greatest pains. We must try to avoid obvious mistakes. As soon as you shall have but three beds containing invalids you will have an effective beginning of the Institute, and friends and well-wishers will be sympathetically summoned through Homœopathic papers: through the *Allg. Anzeig. der Deutschlands*, the *Augsburg Allgem. Zeitung*, through the *Genfer homœopathische Journal*, and thus through all literary channels to rear by your benevolence a Medical Institute as it will be called in its very infancy. I wish a sketch of this from your energetic pen.

" And, if I do not mistake, rich blessings of praise will soon follow in streams; and having printed a few of them they can be disseminated in behalf of our glorious cause. I would like to send you a couple, of about a hundred pages each, myself.

" I conclude with best wishes.

" Yours most devotedly,

" S. HAHNEMANN."

Coethen, 28th Sept. 1832."

"Hartmann says that everything up to this time was satisfactory, and that a favorable issue seemed certain. But from some cause, on the 13th day of October, 1832, Schweikert declined the post of director that he had previously wished to take without pay and that he had previously told Dr. Muller that Hahnemann wished him (Schweikert) to assume.

Hahnemann now seemed to turn against Dr. Muller. Dr. Gustave Puhlman, in his history of Homœopathy in Germany, says:*

"The Central Society from which Samuel Hahnemann had withdrawn some years before was reorganized on a broad and democratic basis, and it was decided to admit into membership any physician who showed some interest in the cause, even if he did not practice Homœopathy exclusively.

"Hahnemann expressed his disapproval of this movement to some friends, and when the society elected Moritz Müller as director instead of Schweikert, the progressive tendencies of the former having excited his displeasure, he feared that his method would not be strictly carried out according to his intentions."

Dr Fischer, of Weingarten, says:† The tendency of the Central Society to think for themselves, which was prominently displayed at the meeting in 1832, excited the displeasure of Hahnemann, who, moreover, fancied he saw a dangerous rival in Moritz Muller, the director chosen for the next year.

CHAPTER LVII.

MULLER'S ACCOUNT OF THE HOSPITAL—LETTER TO THE HALF-HOMŒOPATHISTS OF LEIPSIK.

Dr. Muller says:‡ "Closely connected with the hospital project was the eventual organization, so long contemplated by myself and others, of the General Homœopathic Society. I believe this was also embraced in the proposition by Schweikert, who was then one of the directors of the "Central." Schweikert and the local society at Leipsic appointed me to elaborate the necessary plans. I discharged this duty, and after presenting several plans and making the changes which it seemed best to

*"Trans. World's Hom. Convention." 1876, Vol. ii., p. 23.

†*Brit. Jour. Hom.* Vol. xxx, p. 465.

‡"Zur Geschichte der Homœopathie." Leipzig, Reclam, 1837. *Med. Counsellor*, Vol. xi., p. 497.

make, there was had the sanction of the local society and the resolution to submit the matter to the Central.

"Two or three days before the meeting of the Central Society the resident members of the Leipsic Society, acting upon the suggesting of Franz, concluded to vote for Schweikert as director for the ensuing year, thus to facilitate the carrying out of the hospital project. A General Convention took place on August 10th. It sanctioned the Constitution and By-Laws (in which, at the suggestion of the General Convention, several changes were still made, so that it did not pass into the hands of the printer until November 10th) and the founding of an hospital at Leipsic. In accordance with the by-laws, the board of directors (for the ensuing year) of the General Convention were authorized to superintend the starting of the hospital and to select among the leading physicians one or more as its medical staff. The nomination to this position was left to the resident directors of the society upon the special motion of the Convention itself or of the board of directors.

"The constitution itself was democratic, aiming to peacefully unite both factions. Every friend of Homœopathy became a member by giving proof in some way of his interest in its welfare. Every physician who was a member had a right to vote on medical questions. Of exclusive Homœopathic practice, as little was said as heretofore. It had never occurred to the writer of the Constitution and By-Laws that Hahnemann expected to embrace in this Society only those physicians who were exclusively Homœopathic. Had not Hahnemann, three years previously, at the organization of the General Homœopathic Convention, refused his co-operation in any shape? And had not all who later called themselves his 'pure' disciples sanctioned the draft without raising an objection, and voted to make it a law?

"The law-making power was vested wholly in the General Convention. At the election of directors held at the General Convention the desire of the members of the Leipsic Society to secure Schweikert's election to the presidency miscarried. The majority of votes called me to the presidency, while I am sure that the members of the Leipsic Society had voted for Schweikert. Had this result been anticipated, and had I been requested to decline this election in case it should fall upon me, I should have done so, just as I cheerfully pledged myself to vote for Schweikert. My acceptance implied no breach of faith, and it

did not at that time appear to me an obstacle in the way of starting an hospital if the physician selected for the hospital superintendency was not also the president of the Society.

"The other members of the Board of Directors were Schweikert, Stapf, Gross, Rummel, Muhlenbein, Hartlandson, Raehl, Wolf, Trinks, and of the Leipsic physicians, Hartmann, Haubold, Franz and Schubert.

"As president of the Society, I secured within four weeks the permission of the Government of Saxony to erect a Homœopathic hospital out of private funds, certain promises from the city government, and soon after, and with the efficient help of Haubold, an appropriative building and the necessary furniture.

"On October 27, seventy-eight days after the tenth of August, in order to insure the opening of the hospital with the new year, I was able to call together the resident directors in order to formally nominate the candidates for the hospital positions, and then to have the full board select from them a superintendent. I proposed Schweikert as the man for the position, and the others present, Hartmann, Haubold and Franz, coincided with me. I appointed the opening of the ballots and the result of the election for November 10th. After we had risen to adjourn, it occurred to Haubold, at that time Schweikert's most intimate friend, to propose me as a candidate, the others concurring.

"Since it was a well-known fact that the Leipsic physicians for three months had been a unit in advocating the election of Schweikert; since the other members of the board had for two months known and concurred in this fact since we were only going through a certain legal formality, the proposition seemed to me a mere courtesy, and at the same time a matter of satisfaction to Hahnemann who had asked me to become a candidate, and from whom I had exacted the promise that he would not nominate me for the medical superintendency of the hospital.

"And since Schweikert had particularly expressed a wish for my aid in teaching, securing my pledge to that effect, I had no hesitancy to allow this last proposition to be spread upon the minutes, with the qualifications on my part that I would not accept the position and consider the matter a mere formality. I did all this, not knowing what had just taken place at Coethen, and wholly unconscious that I was suspected of an itching for the hospital superintendency.

"Under each copy of the proceedings which was sent to distant members, Stapf, Gross, Wolf, Trinks, Rummel, Muhlen-

bein, Hartland and Rochl. to elect the superintendent. I wrote with my own hand that I would not accept the position and that Schweikert was the only man for it. Since it was not to be assumed that Schweikert would vote for himself, and since I did not know that he considered me his rival, this postscript, so far as I know, was not added to the copy sent to Schweikert.

"Two days before this Haubold had privately communicated to me Schweikert's secret wish that the president of the Society might allow him as hospital superintendent the yearly salary of two hundred thalers. In the first flush of enthusiasm Schweikert had offered to assume the management of the hospital without any remuneration; with equal enthusiasm, the General Convention had voted on August 10th that the hospital physicians should act without salary. (No one knew the expenses of the Institution, and it was thought that the funds on hand would not be sufficient for a year.)

"I here showed my lack of knowledge of the world and of men, as well as of executive ability, by refusing this request on the plea that I had no authority to grant it. I had then as yet failed to realize that Schweikert had lost his desire to act without salary, and that the resolution to employ unsalaried officials would sooner or later be reconsidered as wholly impracticable.

"The majority of distant members of the board had already sent me their vote, and I could already calculate that Schweikert's election would be unanimous, when there appeared unexpectedly, on the morning of November 3d, in the *Leipziger Tageblatt* (daily journal), a letter from Hahnemann, dated October 23d, in which those Homœopathic physicians of Leipsic, who did not exclusively practice Homœopathy (Muller, Hartmann, Haubold), without being mentioned by name, were denounced as silly confounders of Homœopathy and Allopathy, as immoral scum of humanity, who aimed to become teachers in the new hospital and thus to imperil the new doctrine."

The following is the letter of which Dr. Muller speaks, and which without warning was published in the *Tageblatt* for November 3d, 1832, falling like a bomb upon the minds of the followers of the stern, old man:

"A WORD TO THE HALF HOMŒOPATHISTS OF LEIPSIC."

"I have heard for a long time and with displeasure that some in Leipsic who pretend to be Homœopathists allow their patients to choose whether they shall be treated Homœopathically or

Allopathically; whether it is that they are not as yet thoroughly grounded in the true spirit of the new doctrine, or that they lack due benevolence to their species, or that, contrary to their better convictions, they scruple not to dishonor their profession for the sake of sordid gain. Let them not require that I should recognize them as my true disciples.

“It is remarkable, and a striking indication of the power of improvement of the new system, that in no place where this system has even moderately flourished are there such Homœopathic-Allopathic mongrels to be found, it grieves me to say it, as in Leipsic, which has hitherto been so dear to me.

“Blood letting, the application of leeches and Spanish flies, the use of fontanels and setons, mustard plasters and medicated bags, frictions with salves and aromatic spirits, emetics, purgatives, various sorts of warm baths, destructive doses of *Calomel* and *Quinine*, *Opium* and *Musk*, these, and other quackeries, in connection with the use of Homœopathic remedies, are sufficient to identify these crypto-Homœopathists seeking to gain public favor as a lion is known by his claws; *let such be avoided, for they regard neither the welfare of the patient nor the honor of the profession, the name of which they usurp for the purpose of gain.*

“They rear their heads in the cradle of Homœopathic doctrine, as they delight to call Leipsic; in the cradle of the Homœopathic doctrine, where its founder was first recognized as a teacher! depart from me, ye vile medical changelings!

“Either be honorable, as Allopathists of the old fraternity, ignorant as yet of anything better, or as pure Homœopathists, for the welfare of our suffering brotherhood of mankind. *But so long as ye wear your double masks, so long shall ye be the most contemptible hybrids of all who style themselves physicians, and the most pernicious.*

“Once more, and for the last time, I exhort you to quit this *disingenuous* course and set a better example, and one worthy of imitation to those abroad.

“But he who from this day forward hesitates to follow this faithful advice, to prove himself in word and deed a Homœopathist, let him never come again to Coethen while I behold the light of day, for he may look for no friendly reception.

“But if ye will continue in this deceitful and dishonorable course, do ye alone bear the disgrace.

“Now when an Institution is about to be founded for the fair and practical demonstration of the unsurpassable efficacy of the

simple, true, pure Homœopathic practice upon the sick, before the eyes of the whole world, now the matter becomes infinitely more serious. Hence I consider it my duty to raise my voice aloud, lest these scandalous abuses should impart in this prospective college and hospital a disreputable character to the system.

"Hence I most solemnly protest against the employment of such a reprobate bastard Homœopathist, whether as a teacher or a medical attendant.

"Let no one of this description enter upon the sacred offices of our divine act in this hospital; no one of this description.

„Should any false doctrines be taught under the honorable name of Homœopathy, or should the patients be treated otherwise than purely Homœopathically with any imitation of Allopathic practices. I solemnly declare to you that I will raise my voice to its utmost, and will, by means of the public press, warn a world already weary of deceit against such treachery and shameful degeneracy which deserves to be branded and avoided.

"To-day my paternal voice sounds through this journal within the precincts of Leipsic, hoping for your improvement.*

"SAMUEL HAHNEMANN."

"*Coethen, Oct. 23, 1832.*"

Of course this very severe letter was the cause of much ill feeling in the Homœopathic ranks.

Hahnemann next withdrew the use of his name from the diploma issued to members by the Central Homœopathic Society. It should be remembered that Hahnemann, at the meeting of 1820, had been designated as its perpetual president, his signature being lithographed with the other permanent parts of the diploma.

CHAPTER LVIII.

DISCUSSION IN THE DAILY PAPERS—INTOLERANCE OF HAHNEMANN—LETTERS FROM HAHNEMANN TO HERING.

HAHNEMANN TO STAPP.

On the 4th of November, 1832, Hahnemann wrote to one Dr. N—— as follows: "After fresh and numerous proofs of how many

*Müller's "*Geschichte der Homœopathie*," p. 27. *Med. Counsellor*, Vol. 81, p. 536. *Shipman's N. W. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. iv, p. 281. Kleinert's "*Geschichte der Homœopathie*."

persons have announced themselves as Homœopaths, who in reality are mere sciolists, and intermix Allopathic nonsense of every kind with their practice, thus grossly calumniating that noble art; after mature consideration I resolved no longer to lend the sanction of my name, though merely lithographed, for the purpose of legitimatizing any Homœopathic pretender, with whose scientific attainments and qualifications for Homœopathic practice I am not perfectly acquainted. I therefore, with all form and solemnity, withdrew my name."

This society responded in the *Tageblatt* of Nov. 13, 1832, thus: "He, Hahnemann, could withdraw his name if he were prepared to pay the expenses of paper, printing, &c., of the diplomas on hand." *

The Leipsic Homœopathic Union replied to this "Letter to the Half-Homœopathists" in the same journal for November 8th as follows: "The Leipsic Local Union of Homœopathic Physicians declares, in reference to an article contained in the *Leipsic Daily Journal* of November 3d. that it recognizes no absolute authority in science. However much all the members of the Local Union prize Homœopathy, yet this must ever remain without dispute, that every scientific physician must in the practice of the healing art be guided entirely by his own convictions.

"Science, as the offspring of untrammelled reason, can never be established by anathemas !

"Leipsic, November 5th, 1832. Der Leipz., Local Verein Homoop. Aerzte."

Muller continues in a note: "The individual signatures were not printed; they were Franz, Hornburg, Haubold, Hartmann, Lux, Guttman, Drescher, Apelt, Langhammer, Wahle, and myself. If, as I am not now sure, Hartlaub, Jr., failed to sign, it escaped attention. Schubert had never taken part in our Local Society, the majority of whom, although without proof, suspected him of having influenced Hahnemann's course. He maintained in the daily papers a war of words against the society, and withdrew from the Board of Directors prior to November 10."

There can be no doubt from the statements published then and later by the actors in this matter that Hahnemann really did injure the welfare of the hospital before it was opened. That his object was to preserve at all hazards the tenets of the Homœopathic law as he himself interpreted it seems certain. The very fact of his persecutions throughout the long years of his life no doubt

* Fischer's translation of "Biographisches Denkmal," p. 58.

rendered him more bitter at this time. This spirit of intolerance grew upon him as he grew older. It was but the natural result of the opposition he had encountered.

A writer in the *British Journal of Homœopathy* says:* "That Hahnemann became in latter years bitter, sarcastic, intolerant, and dogmatic is true, but that at first he was just the opposite of all this, modest, conciliating, diffident, is equally true. The treatment of his colleagues brought all this about.

"We shall then (remembering the years of persecution) cease to marvel at Hahnemann's bitterness, and shall then understand how it was that he insisted on his disciples renouncing all connections with that school of traditional medicine, whose professors had treated him as a pariah and trampled him under their feet."

Besides, here for the first time an Institution was to be opened for a public demonstration of the truths of Homœopathy, and it is natural that Hahnemann, with the eyes of all Europe looking to see the result, should wish that nothing but the most perfect adaptation of his own careful methods should be allowed within its walls.

Albrecht says of this characteristic: "His intolerance for those who differed from him latterly attained to such a height that he used to say, 'He who does not walk on exactly the same line with me, who diverges, if it be but the breadth of a straw, to the right or to the left, is an apostate and a traitor, and with him I will have nothing to do.'"

"Dr. Gross, who was one of his most industrious disciples and enjoying his most perfect intimacy, having lost a child, wrote in the sorrow of a bereaved parent to Hahnemann, and said that his loss had taught him that Homœopathy did not suffice in every case; this gave great offense to Hahnemann who never forgave Gross for this remark and never restored him to his favor."[†]

In a letter to Stapf, written in 1829, he speaks in very severe terms of Trinks and Hartlaub, saying:‡ "Their conduct, I plainly perceive, since it affects me also, is egotistical, arrogant, offensive, ungrateful, deceitful, and is calculated to vex us."

Dudgeon says he can find no reason for this bitterness on the part of Hahnemann.

**Brit. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. xvii., p. 116.

†Dudgeon's Biography of Hahnemann.

‡*Hom. World*, Vol. xxiv., p. 502.

In a letter written in 1833 to Dr. Constantine Hering, Hahnemann throws some light upon his side of the hospital question.*

"To Dr. Hering, President of the Hahnemannian Society of Philadelphia:

"*Dear Good Hering:*

"Good luck to you, in the land of liberty where you can do all that is good without let or hindrance! There you are in your element! I have no design to stimulate you on behalf of our beneficent art; that would be pouring oil on the fire. You should rather be restrained so that you may not injure yourself, and you should take great care of your health, which is precious to all true friends of Homœopathy. When you see Kopp's book and the *Allgemeine homœopathische Zeitung* it will pain you to read with what insolent dogmatism they have begun to vaunt a mixture of Allopathic bed practice with a superficial sort of Homœopathy as something vastly superior to pure Homœopathy, and to denounce this as imperfect and insufficient for curing disease.

"In Leipsic, Moritz Muller was the head of this sect, and almost all the members of the Homœopathic Society there (which strove to constitute itself the Central Society over all German societies) took part in this deviation.

"On two successive years I warned them privately in a fatherly but energetic manner, but they would still carry on their disorderly practices; and they would have conducted their proposed Homœopathic hospital in this abominable manner had I not denounced them in the *Leipziger Tageblatt* of the 3d of November. Then they cried out that I wished to interfere with their honest work, and that I was wrong to fear that they would practice otherwise than purely Homœopathically in the hospital, that it was self-evident that they would only act quite faithfully there.

"But you need only read M. Muller's declaration in *Archiv* xiii, part 1, p. 104 (which Stapf ought not to have allowed to appear without a note refuting his statements), and also what appeared in the *Jahrbucher der Homœopathischen Heil- und Lehranstalt*, 1833, pp. 19 and 25, in order to perceive distinctly that it was confessedly M. Muller's plan to practice Allopathically there which would certainly have been a public scandal and would have thrown suspicion and been an outrage on our art had I not launched my thunderbolt at them on the 3d of November.

**Hom. World*, Vol. xxv., p. 505. *Annals Brit. Hom. Society*, 1864. Vol. iii., p. 162.

"Then came forward in their defense a certain Dr. Kretschmar, whom I soon settled. He was followed by M. Muller and Rummel, who impudently and publicly contended that, according to their experience, venesection, leeches, &c., were absolutely necessary in order to effect cures. I might have answered (but I did not) that their want of Homœopathic knowledge could not be the measure whereby the power of pure Homœopathy could be judged; seeing that they left uncured, or sent to their graves, many whom true Homœopathy could have cured.

"The whole of the Leipsic Society sided with Muller and threatened me with open enmity. But I suffered them to parade their false doctrines, which they call eclecticism, in the *Allgem. hom. Zeitung*, whereby they create a public scandal and incur the contempt of my true disciples. That was enough for me. However, in the fifth edition of the 'Organon' I have characterized their conduct as it deserved. But this scandal has caused me a great deal of vexation. On the 10th of August I had with me here upwards of twenty of my best disciples from all parts (our Boenninghausen was among the number), and all agreed that the true Homœopathist, besides administering a single Homœopathic medicine carefully selected for the accurately ascertained morbid state, should eschew all palliatives and all that might weaken the patient, all stimulation by so called tonics, and all external painful applications. May God strengthen them in their beneficent labors.

"I beg for your continued friendship and love.

"Yours truly,

"SAM. HAHNEMANN."

"Coethen, Sept. 13, 1833."

Vol. i of the *Allg. hom. Zeitung* contains this controversy. Kretschmar wrote an article in answer to Hahnemann's "Half-Homœopathist" epistle. Rummel, Muller and Trinks also took his side. Hahnemann wrote another letter and insisted that it be published without a word of change in the *Zeitung*. It appeared in Vol. ii., No. i.

He said: * "The pure science of Homœopathy is entirely lost, if essays of the character of Dr. Kretschmar's, in number 22 of the *Allg. hom. Zeitung*, are admitted. The pernicious error of treating Homœopathic patients by Allopathic means are there clearly taught. No true Homœopath can peruse a paper contaminated by such flagrant errors. I consider it

* Fischer, Trans. "Biographisches Denkmal," p. 59.

ominous that Kretschmar's essay has been admitted into the *Journal* by the editors. It is an indication that those gentlemen secretly countenance the errors it contains."

Dr. Kretschmar favored a union of the Allopathic and Homœopathic Schools which Hahnemann, of course, opposed.

In a letter to Stapf, dated May 19, 1832, Hahnemann gives a rather emphatic opinion of the conduct of the *Zeitung*, as follows:* "What you tell me about the *Allgemeine homœopathische Zeitung* surprises me, as no one has written to me one word upon the subject. So Hartmann is to be one of the editors! Is Saul also among the prophets?

"How can we trust such a weak-kneed fellow who would like to Allopathize us, and would teach the laity to treat mere names of diseases. Our art requires much too minute accuracy in its practice for such as him; he would greatly prefer to cure (or rather kill) all his patients with mercury; he behaves like a sham Homœopathic quack, and engrafts on our art the infamy of popularization—this fellow, who is more hurtful to us than all our enemies, is to be one of the editors—the mouthing braggart! What do I live to see? Let every honorable man withdraw from association with this presumptuous babbler.

"If you continue to be a strict editor of the *Archiv*, and from this time forth print nothing wrong in it, you will maintain your periodical in honor; Videatur my *Hints and Warnings*, which I beg you to print exactly as written."

Dudgeon, who translated this letter, says in a note: "Apparently boycotting is not altogether such a modern invention as we are accustomed to think it. Hahnemann's remonstrance was ineffectual, however, and Hartmann did better than was expected, and lived and died highly respected by all his Homœopathic colleagues. I can find no trace of these *Hints and Warnings* in the *Archiv*; they were probably too strong even for the faithful Stapf."

Puhlman says:† "The protest of Hahnemann had fallen into fertile soil with many of his followers, and although they could not find any fault with the management of Muller, which was strictly according to the rules of Homœopathy, they suspected Hartmann, who had written a Homœopathic Therapeutics, and by means of which he had incurred Hahnemann's disapprobation. They desired that Hornburg, one of Hahnemann's oldest pupils,

* *Hom. World*, Vol. xxv., p. 504.

† "Trans. World's Hom. Convention," Vol. ii., p. 24.

who had not yet graduated, should be appointed in place of Hartmann. This Muller refused to do. The result was that Hahnemann repeatedly declared in the Leipsic paper (the *Zeitung*) that he took no interest in the Institution under such impure management, and two parties were formed, one supporting Muller, the other Hahnemann."

The numbers of the *Zeitung* of that date are filled with the letters arising from this controversy. Muller afterwards wrote a pamphlet in which he gave a history of the whole matter.

CHAPTER LIX.

PURCHASE OF THE HOSPITAL.—THE OPENING—INSTALLATION OF DR. SCHWEIKERT—HAHNEMANN'S LETTER—PICKEL.

In the meantime, immediately after the meeting of the 10th of August, 1832, the directors endeavored to find suitable premises for the hospital, but no rentable building adapted to the purpose could be obtained. Later on a house was found in one of the healthiest parts of the city, the so called Peter's Portion near the outermost Sandgate, No. 1, Glockenstrasse.* The owner, who had just built it, had planned it for eleven small families. This house was purchased for 3525 thalers, which in the opinion of experts was cheap, since the seller obligated himself to make at his own expense, within six weeks (which he did), the alterations required to fit it for a hospital. In these alterations every two rooms were changed into one, and a larger kitchen and laundry made. Two thousand thalers were also allowed to remain on mortgage at four per cent. interest, the balance was to be paid on New Year's, 1833.

This house had a free exposure on three sides; on the east it was built up to the next house, but on the south it formed the front of the street, on the west it was contiguous to a large garden and on the north was bordered by little gardens belonging to its grounds. The street was quite wide, and beyond the hospital, extending obliquely, was a large open space around which, near the outer gate, there had been recently laid out a multitude of cheerful gardens. The garden attached to the house contained some fruit trees, but for the most part was laid out in

* "Jahrbuch der Homœopathischen Heil- und Lehranstalt in Leipzig." Erste Heft. 1833 pp. 2, 197, 201.

beautiful walks and parterres so that the convalescent patients enjoyed their exercise amidst beautiful surroundings. A wall covered with grapevines separated this garden from the public gardens. The house was of three stories, and had a capacity for twenty-four beds, twelve for men and twelve for women. On the ground floor there was a wide door in the middle with a room on either side, where the pharmacy, library and other offices were situated.

This Institution was formally opened with appropriate ceremonies, on January 22, 1833. Dr. Moritz Muller was installed as director, or chief, without any salary; Drs. Franz Hartmann and Haubold, assistants; Dr. E. Seidel was surgeon.

The name under which it was known was: "Homoopathischen Heil-und Lehranstalt zu Leipzig." During the first year it received only the poor gratuitously. Dr. Muller remained in charge the first half-year and delivered lectures upon Homœopathy which were published in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*.

A very complete account of this opening may be found in Stapf's *Archiv* in an article entitled: "Opening of the CLINICUM HOMOOPATHICUM."*

Rapou says: "I assisted with my father at the opening of this hospital in January, 1833. Drs. Muller, Hartmann and Haubold were the officers, the first, physician in chief, the two others assistants. A daily dispensary was annexed to the clinic, and all the Homœopaths of Leipsic united in giving time and labor to this undertaking. This zeal promised very brilliant results, and all the brothers of our cause in Germany awaited the results of the experiment."†

Three months after the opening of the hospital a pamphlet of 200 pages was published bearing the title: "Jahrbucher der Homoopathischen Heil-und Lehranstalt zu Leipzig. Herausgegeben von den Inspectoren derselben. Leipzig. Schumann. 1833."

The preface is signed by Drs. Muller, Hartmann, Haubold, Inspectors. It contains a history of the hospital from the meeting of 1829, an account of the opening, a report of the work and plans and descriptions of the building. A second part was issued on June 30 of the same year, the third part appeared September 30th signed by Moritz Muller; these were issued in one volume.

**Archiv fur die hom. Heilkunst*, Vol. xii., pt. 3, p. 167.;

†"Histoire de la Doctrine Medicale Homeopathique." Vol. ii., p. 144.

A year book of the hospital was also published in 1840 by Dr. Seidel, the physician then in charge.

In the *Allgemeine hom. Zeitung* for 1833 may be found notices of the coming meeting of the Central Union on August 10th, called at Leipsic.

Hahnemann had in the meantime sent out notices in May of the same year calling on physicians not to meet at Leipsic, but at Coethen.

On August 10th meetings were held at both places. The followers of Hahnemann assembled at Coethen, while a few, having entreated Dr. Muller to preside, met at Leipsic, according to the original intention and appointment.

The members of the Leipsic meeting, regretting the differences of opinion and rupture, sent a deputation to Hahnemann at Coethen in order to show respect to him, and to make peace if possible. * He refused all overtures until they had consented to subscribe to certain maxims propounded by himself, and called by him the fundamental doctrines of Homœopathy. † A truce was however declared.

The more liberal of the physicians retired from the direction of the Central Society and of the hospital, and Hahnemann now had matters entirely his own way. He assumed entire control of the hospital.

In order to end the quarrel, Dr. Muller resigned on November 1, 1833, and Dr. Benjamin Schweikert, Sr., was installed as director, with a salary of 400 thalers. ‡

On November 9, 1833, the following article appeared in Schweikert's own journal: ||

“INSTALLATION OF DR. SCHWEIKERT AS DIRECTOR OF THE
LEIPSIC HOMŒOPATHIC INSTITUTE AND HOSPITAL.”

“Since Dr. Moritz Muller has resigned from the directorship of the Homœopathic Hospital in Leipsic, to whom, as well as to Drs. Haubold and Hartmann, public thanks are hereby duly tendered for the troublesome erection and first management of so highly important an Institution, I, Samuel Hahnemann, so long as I remain the overseer and counsellor for the advancement of Homœopathy in general, and of our purely Homœopathic Public Hospital in particular, shall be delighted that Dr.

* Stapf's *Archiv*, Vol. xiii., part 3, p. 134.

† Muller's “Geschichte der Homœopathie.”

‡ Stapf's *Archiv*, Vol. xiv., part 1, p. 131.

|| *Zeit. der hom. Heilkunst*, Vol. vii., p. 297.

Schweikert, distinguished both by his pen and his practice as a true and renowned Homœopathist, has concluded at the sacrifice of many of his former benevolent enterprises, out of pure love for our healing, and out of zeal for the welfare of mankind, to settle in Leipsic and assume henceforth the management and direction of this Homœopathic Institute and Hospital.

"And to lend my approval thereof in a distinguished manner publicly on that day, I have requested my friend and colleague, Dr. Gottfried Lehmann, to go to Leipsic, so that he, as my representative, may convey my best wishes to Dr. Schweikert and may install him solemnly in this Institute, in order that he may appear as the director of said Institute, and as the physician and teacher of the Homœopathic healing art for the welfare of mankind. And may God grant him good health !

"At the same time I call upon all friends and admirers of Homœopathy far and near, especially those who are already indebted to this healing art for their deliverance from disease and restoration to health, as well as all those genuine Homœopathic physicians hereby solicited, to send in a yearly contribution for the support of this thus promising hospital to the treasurer of the same (Dr. E. G. Franz, in Leipsic), since the State does not assume its support, so that this Institute representing to the eyes and ears of the whole world the superior merits of Homœopathy, already supported by the contributions of benevolent citizens, may steadily rise, grow and flourish. I myself, so near the end of my career, can at the present time lay upon the altar of humanity a contribution of only twenty louis d'or for the Institute.

SAMUEL HAHNEMANN."

"Coethen, October 31, 1833."

This letter from the master is followed in the *Journal* by the following comments: "This wish of the noble founder of Homœopathy was solemnly performed by the deputed Dr. Lehmann. On the first of November, 1833, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the presence of Homœopathic physicians and a few other friends of Homœopathy, this person installed Dr. Schweikert as the new director of the Homœopathic Hospital, publicly read the above mentioned letter of Dr. Hahnemann in the conference room of the same, and Dr. Schweikert feelingly and gladly extended his hand as a promise to care for the welfare of the hospital with all his ability according to the true meaning of the great Hahnemann.

"Therefore there was held the first clinical talk by the new director as well as the treatment of patients in the general clinic. With the best wishes for the future prosperity of this important Institution and with the most hopeful expectations, to which on the one hand the lively interest which Dr. Hahnemann himself now takes in the welfare of the Institute, and on the other the good will and sacrifices of Dr. Schweikert entitle it, the assemblage dispersed."

But the fact that a salary was attached to the directorship caused further trouble. One Dr. Fickel, incited by this salary and wishing to obtain the position of director at the hospital, published a small book containing fictitious symptoms of certain medicines and cures made with them according to the Homœopathic method. He succeeded in ingratiating himself with the hospital authorities and was appointed director. Dr. Noack soon after exposed the worthlessness and fraud of these pretended physiological provings, and he was removed from his position. He now, in revenge, wrote a book entitled: "Direct Proof of the Nullity of Homœopathy."

Dudgeon says: "This respectable individual is great authority with the Allopathic writers against Homœopathy in this country (England). His career is too well known in Germany to allow him to be used there with equal effect."* The last information Dudgeon had of this pseudo-Homœopath, was that he was imprisoned for swindling.

Dr. William Henderson says of this Dr. Fickel: "He was convicted of gross deceit during his professed attachment to Homœopathy, and to revenge himself on his Homœopathic castigators, he published a book, 'Die Nichtigkeit der Homœopathie.' He was not long afterwards in jail for swindling."

Fickel had, however, been for some time engaged in fabricating pathogeneses of drugs, and had, under various pseudonyms, published several books.†

When the hospital was started a subsidy from the Government had been asked; this however, had never been granted, and the Institution was entirely maintained by private contributions. The particular transactions to which it had been exposed made the citizens of Leipsic chary of giving it support.

* Dudgeon's Life of Hahnemann. *Brit. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. xxx., p. 467.

† See Rapou's "Histoire de la Doctrine Medicale Homœopathique." Vol. II., p. 150. It is the intention of the compiler of this book to publish in the future in connection with a History of the First Provers, a more complete account of this rascal.

CHAPTER LX.

ILLNESS OF HAHNEMANN—CELEBRATION OF 1833—LETTER TO
STRAUBE—AMERICAN DIPLOMA.

It must be remembered that the Hahnemann who was at that time leading such a busy and honored life was nearly seventy-eight years of age, when most men are in their slippered dotage. But his mind was as strong as in the days of his storm-swept past, and with the exception of occasional attacks of bronchial catarrh, he seems to have enjoyed splendid health. For some years he had been a sufferer from this catarrh, which seems to have been asthmatic, and which was eventually the cause of his death.

About this time he had an attack, of which he thus writes in a letter to Bœnninghausen, dated April 28, 1833:* "I kept myself very calm, yet the annoyance I received from X—— may have contributed to bring upon me the suffocative catarrh that for seven days before and fourteen days after the 10th of April (birthday) threatened to choke me with instantaneous attacks of intolerable itching in the glottis that would have caused spasmodic cough had it not deprived me of breath altogether; irritation of the fauces with the finger, so as to cause sickness, was the only thing that restored the breathing, and that but slowly; there were, besides other severe symptoms, very great shortness of breath, without restriction of the chest, total loss of appetite for food and drink, disgust at tobacco, bruised feeling and weariness of all the limbs, constant drowsiness, inability to do the least work, presentiment of death, etc. The whole neighborhood proved their great affection for me by sending so frequently to enquire how I was that I felt quite ashamed. It is only within these four days that I have felt myself out of danger; I obtained relief by two olfactions of *Coffea cr.* x, first, and then of *Calcarea. Ambra* too was of use. And so the great Protector of all that is true and good will grant me as much more life upon this earth as seemeth good to His wisdom."

Every anniversary after 1829 was distinguished by some mark of appreciation on the part of the disciples and friends of Hahnemann. On August 10, 1833, he received a cup with this in-

* *Brit. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. vii., p. 498. "Lesser Writings of Hahnemann," New York, 1858, p. 776.

scription: "To Dr. Samuel Hahnemann at Coethen, a gift of friendship from his devoted admirer, Dr. Friedrich Gauwerky, of Soest in Westphalia, August 10, 1833." It also had the following Greek inscription: "*Asklepioi Archegetei*"

There was a very important celebration of this day at Coethen by the Society of Homœopathic Physicians. Albrecht, the author of "*Biographisches Denkmal*," says: "Strangers from far and near had assembled for that purpose at the hotel at Coethen, and Hahnemann received in due form a deputation which had been appointed to fetch him in a carriage. He enjoyed a hearty welcome. The chairman, Dr. Schweikert, director of the Homœopathic Hospital at Leipsic, commenced the discussion. The great physician greeted the assembled company in the most cordial and inviting manner, and solicited all present to contribute information respecting the progress of Homœopathy. The reports read on this occasion formed the subject of an intensely interesting and learned discussion.

"In the banquet room, which was adorned with the bust of Hahnemann, the company joined several friends of the new system from Coethen at a cheerful dinner. After the toast, proposed by the chairman, to his highness, the Duke of Coethen, and responded to enthusiastically, three songs, adapted to the occasion, were sung and received with great applause, reminding the guests of their happy academical career.

"On the 11th of August the scientific discussions were resumed. The great master delivered several admirable speeches, glowing and eloquent, and astonished all who heard him. The strangers who still remained, and several friends from Coethen, were invited on that day by Hahnemann to a splendid banquet. During these two days there prevailed the profoundest feeling of sincere love and regard for the great discoverer, and the deepest conviction was manifested by all, of the high character of the new system."

It was during a speech made at this meeting that Hahnemann publicly "expressed his gratitude to the Dukes Ferdinand and Henry for the kind reception, protection and shelter they had afforded to him, the exile, and to his new doctrine. He expressed his particular thanks to the latter for inviting Dr. Lehmann, his first pupil, to settle at Coethen."*

Despite the occasional illness of the venerable master, he still continued his interest in life. He was devoted to the welfare of

* Fischer's trans. "*Biographisches Denkmal*," p. 125.

the hospital, he continued to practice, to write to his many friends and disciples, and to interest himself in his scholarly home-life.

The following letter written to Mr. Straube, shows us that the old man loved his faithful daughters.

This letter is written to Mr. Straube the father. The son, Adolph, had a short time before modelled Hahnemann's bust in wax. An advertisement appeared in the *Allgemeine hom. Zeitung*, Vol. ii., p. 40, in which these medallions were offered for sale.

"Dear Mr. Straube :

"For your complaints of which you notified me January 21 I herewith enclose you six small powders, of which you take one every week, in the morning, before breakfast, and with No. 1, 3, 5 you smell once with both nostrils into enclosed quill, without losing the small ball out of it.

"I have an old letter of your dear son in my possession; extraordinary work prevented me as yet from answering it, especially as his health condition didn't appear urgent, but these several months his health condition might have altered, so that my directions suited to those older ones might not be proper now. Therefore I beg of you with my best greeting to induce him to write how he is now feeling, after which I will send him whatever may be serviceable. Could he send me eight more pieces of iron casts of my bas reliefs (my likeness) the size next to the smallest, about this size.*

"I would like to please my daughter with them. Do not forget your daily necessary walks, and remember in love,

"Your obedient,

"S. HAHNEMANN."

"Coethen, 2 Feb., 1833."

During this same eventful year of 1833 Hahnemann was honored by a diploma from an Allopathic society in far off North America.

On November, 1832, on the recommendation of Dr. John F. Gray, a prominent physician of New York city, and a member of the Society, the "Medical Society of the City and County of New York" named Hahnemann an honorary member of their body, and presented him with a Latin diploma.† The minutes

* Represented in the letter by a circle the size of a twenty-five cent piece.

† "Minutes of Medical Society of County of New York, from 1808 to 1878." Dr. Purdy, editor. New York. 1879. Also, *Hom. Leader*, New York, July, 1883.

of the society show that at a regular meeting held on September 10, 1832, "S. Hahnemann was nominated by Dr. Gray as an honorary member." At a meeting held November 12, 1832, "Dr. James W. Anderson, of the Island of Cuba, and Samuel F. Hahnemann, M. D., were elected honorary members."

Dr. Gray, in a letter dated April 6, 1833, notified Hahnemann of the honor, and with it sent the diploma, of which the following is a copy:

"SOCIETAS MEDICA CIVITATIS NOVI EBORACI ATQUE COMITATUS. OMNIBUS HAS LITERAS PERLECTURIS. SALUTEM.

"Virum Probum et Ornatissimum SAMUELEM C. F. HAHNEMANN, Auctorem Homœopathiæ, quem fama promit scientiarum medicinæ et chirurgiæ cultorem, liberalium honoribus artium provecum, placuit nobis Præsidi cæterisque Sociis hujusce Comitatus Concil. Med. Facultatis, Socium constituere Honorarium; atque auctoritatem ei donare privilegia et immunitates ad nostras Medicæ Facultatissquæ pertinent, ubique terrarum dextra et honore amplectendum.

In quorum fidem hæ literæ pro Emerito Socio Doctore Hahnemann manibus sigiloque Archiatrum munitæ lubntissimemandantur. Medicis Aedibus Novi Eboraci, Ao. 1833.

DANIEL L. PEIXOTTE, M. D.,

Præses.

FRANCIS N. WALSH, M. D., *Scriba.*

SAMUEL AKERLY, *Facultatis Scriba.*

(L. S.)

To this honor Hahnemann replied to Dr. Gray as follows:

"*Dear Colleague :*

"You have afforded me great pleasure by this honorable token in recognition of my endeavor to introduce into the world a mild and true way of healing the sick instead of the hitherto pernicious method of cure; and I feel especially honored by the fellowship of those men of North America who are a pattern to our Europe. These North Americans, actuated by a pure zeal for human welfare, renounce the old-time and prevailing method of cure, which needs but little consideration; and on the other hand, like genuine friends of humanity, they prefer the new and as yet bitterly persecuted Homœopathic treatment, which requires far more care and thought if rightly practiced. May our all-benevo-

lent heavenly Father, who sent us this healing art, bless your honorable body. I subscribe myself with love,

"Yours most devotedly,

"SAMUEL HAHNEMANN."

"Coethen, 17th July, 1833."

The society that thus honored him was composed of the leading Allopathic physicians of New York City.

In Schweikert's *Zeitung* for September 28, 1833, Dr. Lehmann states these circumstances in a letter. Following this is Dr. Gray's letter to Hahnemann, Hahnemann's answer and a copy of the diploma, all printed both in German and in English.*

That this action on the part of the Society in electing Hahnemann a member was *not* taken in haste is well proven by the fact that between the meeting of Hahnemann's nomination and that of his election two stated meetings, a regular and special, were held. Hahnemann continued a member until 1843, when his honorary diploma of membership was withdrawn, *one week after his death!* In the minutes of the meeting of July 10, 1843, it is recorded that: "On motion of Dr. Jas. R. Manley it was then *Resolved*, That the resolution of the Society of November 12, 1832, conferring honorary membership of the Society on Samuel F. Hahnemann, of Germany, be, and the same is hereby rescinded; carried, ayes 28, nays 2." The opposing two were Drs. B. F. Joslin, Sr., and B. F. Bowers, neither of whom were at that time Homœopaths, but only fair-minded men and physicians. As is known, Hahnemann died in Paris on July 2, 1843, about one week before this action, although, of course, the society could not have known of his death at the time.

The year 1833 is notable for the founding of the first Homœopathic Society in the United States. In the same number of Schweikert's *Zeitung* is a letter dated Philadelphia, May 13, 1833, addressed to Dr. Hahnemann, announcing the formation of the society "for the purpose of giving extension to Homœopathic medicine," the forwarding a copy of the constitution and the proceedings, and asking if he would accept a diploma from the society and grant them permission to place his name at the head of their list of members. This letter was signed by Constantine Hering, president, and William Geisse, treasurer. Dr. Chas. F. Matlack, the secretary, added a postscript, wishing the Master years of health and happiness. In the next number of the *Zeitung* the constitution of the Society appeared, both in German and English.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

**Zeitung fur hom. Heilkunst*, Vol. vii., p. 201. Also in Everest's "Popular View of Homœopathy," New York, 1842, p. 135.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES ON MEDICINE.

I have selected the above title in preference to about a dozen other possible ones because of its indefiniteness, because of the latitude which it affords to say a number of things without departing from the text. I could think of no word so convenient as *Miscellaneous*, and am thankful that the word occurred to me. I have a box full of these miscellaneous notes, and the difficulty is to know how to use this plethora of scribbling in the most useful and systematic way. Perhaps the best plan will be to plunge at once *in medias res*, take a peg, and label it

Natrium Muriaticum.

Upon this peg I can hang a few observations. When I first began to think about Homœopathy and to make my initial experiments in it this trituration of chloride of sodium, which we call *Natrium mur.*, was one of the first to excite my curiosity. Could it be possible, I thought, that this condiment of universal use should have any additional medicinal virtue when reduced to the millionth or even the thousandth part of a grain for a dose. It seemed very unlikely. My imagination, by a bold effort, could carry me up to the first centesimal but not beyond it. The hundredth part of a grain *might* have some effect, but certainly not the thousandth. Thus reasons the materialist.

Whilst *Natrium mur.* was still occupying my thoughts I called one day upon a friend who, like myself, once practiced Allopathically but was now professing to be converted to Homœopathy. The conversion in both cases, I may say, was only partial; and it could hardly be otherwise. It is not an easy matter to get off with the old love, although you may be successfully flirting with the new.

As I sat in my friend's consulting rooms surveying the magnificent display of mahogany cases and gold-lettered bottles, I said to him: "Do you ever use *Natrium mur.*?" He said: "No." So I promised to bring him some. He enquired what it was useful for, and I told him for *colds* more especially. "Salt, isn't it?" he inquired. "Yes, a trituration of it," I said. Then, with some little emphasis, he remarked: "How can it be possible that a substance of which we take freely with almost every meal can have any effect when given in the hundredth part of a grain? Pshaw, I can't believe it."

Now, does not this incident show how very long the Homœopathic line stretches between Hahnemann in the front and I and my friend in the rear? Indeed, we form the connecting link with the advanced men of Allopathy. Without a doubt it requires a certain class of mind to embrace Homœopathy when a belief in the efficacy of dynamized substances is to become an essential of practice. We are all by nature, I take it, materialists, and it can only be by the exercise of intelligent thought and a fair share of imagination that we can bring ourselves into line with the higher doctrine of dynamization. When we consider what a strong demand is made upon our intelligence the wonder is, not that there are comparatively so few conversions of medical men to Homœopathy, but, rather, that there are so many. For my own part the high dilutions of Swan and others are a continual puzzle to me. One is compelled to give credence to the accounts of cure narrated by those who use them, but how to explain the action of them must be beyond our power.

Strange as it may seem, *Natrum mur.* has been called by Hahnemann a heroic remedy, and when given in a low trituration it certainly may be so described. Perhaps it may be called *heroic* in higher dilutions, but of these I have no experience. One lady to whom I gave the first centesimal, after taking a few doses, informed me that she could not take any more, but did not tell me what were the objectionable sensations it had produced. On the other hand, another lady, to whom I gave this potency for the colds which she often contracted told me the effect was excellent. When I once gave her a higher trituration she said: "The last powder you gave me did not answer so well as the others." How is this to be explained, seeing that Dr. Burnett always (I presume *always*) gets good results from the sixth potency, whilst Dr. John Clarke has the fullest confidence in the thirtieth! The following notes give my own experience of this remedy:

August 7th, '85. Took about two grains, 1c, for a cold, as indicated by sneezing. Did not require a second dose.

13th. The same symptom and the same dose. The same effect.

26th. Same dose and same result. Had a headache the following night.

September 10th. Another cold. Cured by three doses.

November 10th. Violent sneezing this morning. One dose cured. On the following day experienced pain in the epigastric region, like colic.

It is scarcely necessary to multiply these notes. I might give a hundred more instances where the effect of one dose of the first centesimal checked the further progress of a cold—those colds where the initial symptom was sneezing. For those colds which result in a sore throat, or quinsy, or pneumonia, it would probably be useless. It is the *sneezing* cold which is benefited by *Natr. mur.*; and those subjects having a tendency to bronchitis or phthisis will be those most benefited by it.

On referring to my notes I see that I sometimes took the third centesimal, and found it answer as well as the first. And once I took the sixth, but the only note appended is: "The following night had cardiac pain and night-mare." Of course, it does not follow that the *Natr. mur.* was the cause of these, although it may be suspected. The pathogenetic symptoms I experienced from the first and third triturations were only occasional, and these were equally produced by one potency as by the other. These symptoms were cardiac pain, epigastric pain, cerebral discomfort, toothache, and irritation of the rectum—sometimes one, sometimes another. It is curious that these symptoms should vary, and also that they were only occasional. It seems to me that *provings* are often perplexing and require much verification, both by the healthy and the sick, before we can come to anything like a just estimate of the precise value of any particular medicine. Hence, Homœopathy is a difficult science.

Concerning the provings of *Natr. mur.* by the Austrian Society, Dr. Hughes remarks: "I wish I could tell you that the results of this exhaustive reproving had rewarded the pains of the experimenters. They are to me most disappointing. * * * Nor has physiological experimentation added anything material to our knowledge. * * * Therapeutically, however, *Natrum muriaticum* holds a very respectable place in Homœopathic practice, though hardly perhaps answering to Hahnemann's description of it as an heroic medicine, and one of the most energetic antipsorics."

I do not know how far my own provings of *Natr. mur.* may correspond with those of others, but this observation I will make with regard to its *dynamization*—five grains of salt (a very moderate quantity) taken with an egg or with a potato, may be taken every day throughout the year and not a single pathogenetic symptom will ever be produced. But let the equivalent of this be taken in the dynamized form and I will guarantee that the prover will be in no hurry to repeat the experiment.

I find that I have notes of twenty-eight patients treated with *Natr. mur.*, but I have no intention of inflicting the details upon the readers of this journal. They shall be put in a very condensed form. Many of these were *colds* or the results of colds, and in all cases good results followed from the medicine. Amongst this number was a baby 200 miles from London. I sent the 1 cent. trit., and a few days afterwards the grandmother writes to me: "The medicine seems to have set it up wonderfully."

Leucorrhœa—A lady, æt. 30, cured.

Nasal catarrh—*Natr. mur.* was followed by *Graph.*, and the patient completely cured.

Epilepsy—The note is: A marked improvement every way; sleeps better and is much more cheerful.

Hysteria—In many respects better.

Constipation—Chronic. Patient wrote to say: "The medicine has acted wonderfully well."

Dementia—Perhaps this was the most remarkable case of all the details of which I will copy: Mrs. M., about 35, married. Symptoms: Total loss of reason; does not answer any question rationally; some questions she takes no notice of; stands quite still in a cold room; takes no food, solid or liquid, unless given in a spoon; baby is nearly four months old, and up to this has been taking the breast.

I could find out no physical cause for her mental condition, and the only domestic trouble which I could ascertain was that she had lost her father about three months ago. I prescribed *Aurum*. Five days after she was no better, and I feared she would have to be sent to an asylum. In the meantime I gave *Natr. mur.* 3, a dose every hour. Next day (November 28). There is certainly an improvement to-day; hears and answers questions; lips not so dry; face has a more natural expression. Not having 3d cent. with me, I gave 1. 29th. Husband reports further improvement. Rep. 3. 30th. Much further improvement; quite rational, although her memory is defective; has begun to take food. December 2. Still improving. 5th. So much better that I did not think it necessary to call any more.

Such was the case of dementia, whether cured by the *Natrum mur.* or by the *vis medicatrix nature* I will not undertake to say. This, however, can with certainty be said, that no nauseous drugs were given to interfere with the recovery. Yet one cannot help believing that the *Natrum mur.* had a good deal to do

with the recovery. There were the dry lips: *e. g.*, one of Dr. Burnett's indications for this medicine. The effect upon the urine I failed to notice.

One of the disappointments we are always doomed to encounter is that we can never tell what the results in any case would have been had we *not* given the medicine which we did give and which we believe cured the patient. There is no remedy for this disappointment, and we can only be proximately guided by the repetition of cures by the same medicine in similar cases.

I believe the primary effect of *Natrum muriaticum* is on the nervous system and not on any particular organ. Perhaps this may be said of all dynamized substances. And when we come to consider how great is the number of *diseases* which have their origin in the nervous system, we can understand how rational must be the treatment that thus follows on the same lines.

There is more to be said about *Natrum mur.*, but it is not my intention to weary anyone with long dissertations.

G. HERRING.

175 Mile End Road, London, England.

P. S.—Perhaps I may be allowed to make an apology to one of the readers of the RECORDER who wrote me at some length respecting the contribution I sent some time ago on typhoid fever. In the confusion of moving I neglected to reply, and now I am unable to find his letter. I am very sorry.

G. H.

HYDROCOTYLE ASIATICA.

Clinical Observations by Dr. Audouit.

From an essay, "Études pathogénétique et thérapeutiques sur l'Hydrocotyle Asiatique."

LUPUS EXEDENS OF THE NOSE.—A weak and sickly looking girl, *æt.* 20, consulted me. Had been troubled since childhood with frequent swellings of the lymphatic glands, and is afflicted with above mentioned complaint since eight years. (Her mother suffers with a coppery eruption of the face.) Under the most diverse treatment the affection seemed to get better at times, but this amelioration was always only transient. On February 10th the largest button on the right side of the nose was the size of a fifty centime piece (about the size of a five cent nickel), and covered with a thick crust, beneath which was gathering and a yellow pus

mixed with blood. The margins of the swelling are irregular and livid; five other nodules, the size of a lentil, are situated near the root of the nose, on both sides, and are painless. *Hydrocotyle* 6th in water, one teaspoonful morning. February 16th. The ulcer secreted a great deal of pus, its bottom is raised and spongy; the other protuberances also showed great inclination to suppurate. Stop medicine. February 19th. The ulcer secretes less pus, the other nodules increase in size, but do not suppurate. *Hydrocotyle* 3d in water, a teaspoonful morning and evening. On the 23d all the nodes were covered with a crust. No medicine. On March 3d no change. *Hydrocotyle* 6, same as before. On March 10th the crusts are very dry and the whole nose peels. Discontinue medicine. From March 22d to July 23d patient received successively *Hydrocotyle* 6, 18, 3, pure tincture, then again 3d, ⁴ and 18th. On the last mentioned day patient was thoroughly cured.

ECZEMA IMPETIGENODES CHRONICUM.—A lady, æt. 45, who had been troubled during childhood with an eruption on the head and swelling of the glands, but who afterwards enjoyed good health, was affected in her 30th year with a simple eczema, which disappeared at the time without treatment, but which returned several times and which grew quite serious with increasing age. On June 10th the condition was as follows: There was ichorous suppuration nearly over the whole scalp, but especially behind the ears; there were festering spots in both axillæ, yellowish crusts on the labia majora and numerous small blisters on the thighs. There was insupportable itching in all these parts. Emaciation, furred tongue, loathing of food, great weakness and fear of death. *Sulphur* 30th. In consequence of this medicine the suppuration increased considerably, the itching lessened, there was some appetite and sleep became more refreshing. Under the influence of the one dose of *Sulphur* the amelioration remained constant for the next fourteen days, but the suppuration became again same as it was before. A second dose of *Sulphur* 30 increased the suppuration again as much as did the first dose. Three weeks later the eczematous spots were almost dry and patient felt better than for several years. Sleep, appetite good. Her looks were so much better that patient, despite the advice to the contrary of Dr. Audouit, who apprehended a relapse, discontinued treatment. However, as early as October 19th, patient came back to the doctor. All former affected parts of the body secreted an ichorous fluid; the labia majora and the

spots behind the ears were the seat of enormous suppuration; this was accompanied by such unbearable itching that patient tore off the skin with her nails and feared becoming insane. *Hydrocotyle* 6 in water, one spoonful every four hours.

With the second dose the itching became more bearable and lessened with the continuation of the medicine, so that by next evening there was only a slight tickling; at the same time suppuration increased same as with *Sulphur*. Patient was without medicine for a week; suppuration lessened again, but a slight oppression of the chest was now experienced. *Sulphur* 30 was given, whereupon suppuration was increased to such an extent that she was compelled to change her linen every two hours, but the oppressed breathing was gone and amelioration steadily progressed to convalescence, but these two remedies had to be repeated in like rotation three times. And each time it was followed by an increase of suppuration. The cure seems to be established, for no recidive occurred for a number of years.

Dr. Audouit gives a number of additional cases of eczema which were cured by *Hydrocotyle*, among which was one remarkable, in that the use of the mother tincture reproduced a suppressed gonorrhœa which had been acquired fifteen years before.

A case of pemphigus benignus was also cured by him in a short time. He remarks, in general, that in all cases where the exanthem had not become inveterate and in which it was not complicated with scrofula *Hydrocotyle* alone sufficed for a cure; while chronic cases in patients of a scrofulous diathesis necessitated the use in addition of other indicated remedies. He also succeeded in curing some rheumatic affections with *Hydrocotyle*, but did not see that it seemed to have any peculiar advantages over other well known and indicated remedies.

The pathogenesis of *Hydrocotyle* induced Audouit to prescribe it also in cases of ulceration of the uterus. The effect of the remedy was, indeed, striking; not a single case failed to be benefited, and many were cured outright. He mentions a number of cases, of which we will select some of the more remarkable.

Granular ulceration of the whole neck of the uterus, which is much inflamed; considerable lowering of the uterus; with copious leucorrhœa. Mrs. Ch—, æt. 40, has three children, no psoric or other complications, has a tolerably robust constitution, low spirited. During the eight months preceding, *Sepia*, *Aurum*, *Silicea*, *Aurum* and several other remedies had been

administered, with the effect of reducing the extent of the suppurating surface by one-third and of bringing the uterus to its normal position. *Hydrocotyle* was first administered on February 26th. The first doses of that remedy, in the fourth dilution, three drops in water, converted, as by a wonder, the granular suppuration into a simple one, and in ten weeks the cure was completed. The condition of this lady was indeed so serious that a physician and a midwife declined to accept the case for treatment.

GRANULAR ULCERATION OF BOTH LIDS OF THE NECK OF THE UTERUS, AND VERY COPIOUS LEUCORRHOEA.—Mad. K., æt. 34, no children, tolerably strong constitution, yellowish complexion, never suffered with psora, but had to undergo much sorrow. Treatment commenced on July 17th, and the cure was completed on September 4th, of the same year, and by the application of no other remedy but *Hydrocotyle* 3d and 6th.

PARTLY FUNGOUS, PARTLY GRANULAR ULCERATION OF THE FRONT LIP OF THE UTERUS; COPIOUS LEUCORRHOEA.—Mad. G., æt. 46, weakly, no psoric taint, nine children, much annoyance. She received the first dose of *Hydrocotyle* 3d on June 10th, but this occasioned so many additional symptoms that for the succeeding ten days she received no medicine, and by that time a remarkable amelioration set in; *Hydrocotyle* 6th in half a glass of water, spoonful doses. This mixture was repeated five times within the following two months, when the ulceration was cured entirely and the leucorrhœa was quite inconsiderable.

Dr. Audouit had at the same time nine other women under treatment for the same complaint, which were at the time either much improved or approaching a cure. In some cases he alternated *Hydrocotyle* with *Aurum* or *Sepia*.

PRURITUS VAGINÆ.—A lady, æt. 30, had been afflicted for two months with an intolerable itching in the vagina, but her diffidence prevented her from speaking of it. A single dose of *Hydrocotyle* 12 relieved her altogether within half a day.

GANGRENE OF A NEWLY FORMED FLAP.—Twelve days after a neoplastic operation made by Dr. Audouit on the little finger of a man æt. 22, the newly-formed flap commenced to mortify. *China*, internally and externally, as well as *Silicea*, were applied without success; on the third day Audouit prescribed *Hydrocotyle*, and within nine hours every vestige of the gangrene had disappeared and the wound had regained its normal look.

Guided by symptoms 57, 59, 60, 62 and 63, Audouit applied

it to a case, *stenosis of the aorta*, and very greatly ameliorated the sufferings. He has another similar case under treatment, and promises to report should the amelioration continue.

Besides these Dr. Audouit applied this remedy with good success in many other complaints, for example in *neuralgias of the supra and supraorbital nerves*, for *intolerable itching on the soles of the feet*, also in *three cases of acute gonorrhœa* and *two cases of gleet*, in *stomatitis aphthosa*, *swelling of the lymphatic glands*, in *tympanitic colic*, and in *constipation*.

With this, however, Audouit maintains that in view of its copious pathogenesis, the practical values of this remedy is by no means exhausted. He had no occasion as yet to try it in *smallpox*, for which symptoms 153 and 154 would speak. Also in *erysipelas* it ought to be value.

In conclusion, we cannot omit to thank Dr. Audouit for this painstaking and sterling essay, which not only enriched our Materia Medica by a valuable remedy, but which by its dignified and convincing language cannot fail to convince many of our hitherto adversaries. We have designedly undertaken the laborious work of rendering the more remarkable clinical cases available, for we are well aware, alack, that a dry symptom scheme is passed by by most readers or is only curiously glanced at. The communication of the favorable and striking results, however, which Dr. Audouit experienced in practice, will surely induce many colleagues to give it a trial in practice.—*Dr. Meyer, in Allg. Hom. Zeit., Vol. lvi., No. 10.*

(The full pathogenesis of *Hydrocotyle Asiatica* as contained in Dr. Audouit's brochure will be found in Allen's Encyclopædia.)

THE First Baptist meeting house, in Newport, R. I., has been engaged by the local committee of arrangements for the use of the American Institute of Homœopathy in June next. This is a plain white wooden structure of the type so frequently found in the rural districts of New England, having been erected nearly half a century ago. (The church itself was constituted in 1638.) Its sittings, however, are comfortable and probably ample, for one thousand persons can be accommodated in its audience room without difficulty. This will be reserved for the use of the Section in Ophthalmology, Otology and Laryngology for two full meetings. The large vestry is supplied with comfortable chairs seating three hundred and fifty people at least, an attendance

which few if any Sections ever exceed. The small vestry, which has a separate entrance from the churchyard as well as from the large vestry, can conveniently care for a hundred and fifty visitors (this is for Sections holding sessions on the sly), while a committee room large enough to receive the Senate of Seniors or the Intercollegiate Committee will afford ample accommodations for the Treasurers and Registrar. The two most honorable bodies above referred to will probably be assigned special parlors at the Ocean House. Minor committees will be cared for there also. It will be noted that while there is sufficient space in this meeting house to fulfill the demands of the Institute in its entirety as well as in its integral parts there is no room within its walls for anything tending in the least to distract the members from the object for which they are assembled—the transaction of business pertaining to the Institute and to the promotion of medical science. Social features will be provided for at the Ocean House.

BOOK NOTICES.

Bread From Stones. A New and Rational System of Land Fertilization and Physical Regeneration. Translated from the German. 135 pp., 16mo. Leatherette. Philadelphia: A. J. Tafel. 1894. Price, 25 cents.

This little book is made up of a series of papers, and reports, by Julius Hensel and others. If its claims are true, and they appear to be and seem to have stood the test of experience, small as the book is it is one of the most important for the welfare of the human race, both financially and physically, that has appeared for many years. If the theories advanced prove to be as successful in practice as they are in Germany a revolution will be wrought in all forms of agriculture in this country, man and beast will be better physically for it, a new industry will be created that will give employment to thousands and worn out land will again become fruitful. The author advances the rather startling theory that none of the materials used for fertilizing land at present employed are of lasting benefit to it, while many of them are a positive injury, being the *cause* of the insect pests that do so much damage; these fertilizers also, he contends, produce crops on which man and beast cannot thrive, but are slowly but surely

degenerating. For example, stable manure is commonly regarded as the best for the land and crops, this idea prevailing because it does undoubtedly force a certain rank growth. But has anyone ever looked into the *quality* of the fruits of that growth? Who, familiar with pasture fields, does not know that where cattle dung has been dropped the pasture grows rank? And who has not observed that the cattle will crop the pasture all around these growths but will not touch them while other food is obtainable? Does not what applies to the grass which cattle refuse to eat also apply to food, raised on soil on which such manure has been spread, intended for human consumption, even though we may not be conscious of it? It looks reasonable. All the manures now used, so runs the argument, supply plants with food for parts, but none of them supply the food necessary for the perfect plant, for its root, stalk, leaves, flowers, fruit and seed. For such an ideal manure, or fertilizer, the author argues we must look to the primitive rocks; in these man has an inexhaustible mine of wealth and health. These, ground down to a powder as fine as flour and applied to the soil, will cause it to produce healthy crops of all sorts, on which man and beast will thrive, and by it the soil may be gradually built up to an ideal state, free from worms and insect pests and filth which forces a rank growth which we mistake for a healthy one.

This plan of fertilizing has been experimented with in Germany for the past seven years and the results may be seen in the book under review. One gentleman, writing on behalf of a Pomological Society, after describing how wonderfully the stone manure had acted on both the yield and *quality* of their fruit, berries and vegetables, concludes as follows: "We cannot sufficiently express our satisfaction that we have in this manner not only found a substitute for, but something far better than stable manure."

The same testimony comes from farmers who have used it in raising grain.

Not every kind of stone is suitable for this purpose, but only those containing the chemical elements needed for the various plants. In Germany they are making several different kinds of "stone meal" adapted to grain, gardens, tobacco, fruit trees, flowers, etc.

We believe that no definite arrangements have been made in this country for manufacturing this fertilizer, but Mr. Hensel, as we learn by a foot note in the book, has placed in the hands of

his publisher all the practical information as to the kinds of stone needed for the various grades of "stone meal." There certainly seems to be a wide field free for a business that will directly, or indirectly, benefit all men. The book is well worth reading.

Sharp's Tracts on Homœopathy. 232 pp., 8vo. Cloth, 75 cents, net; by mail, 87 cents. Philadelphia: Boericke & Tafel. 1894.

"Sharp's Tracts" have done yeoman service for Homœopathy for nearly half a century. In the past they have always been printed separately as tracts and bound as fancy dictated. Now, however, they have been brought out in elegant book form, consecutively paged, printed on fine paper and worthily bound, making a goodly appearing book of 232 pages, which, at the price, is one of the cheapest medical books published. The tracts are:

1. What is Homœopathy?
2. The Defence of Homœopathy.
3. The Truth of Homœopathy.
4. The Small Dose of Homœopathy.
5. The Difficulties of Homœopathy.
6. The Advantages of Homœopathy.
7. The Principle of Homœopathy.
8. The Controversy of Homœopathy.
9. The Remedies of Homœopathy.
10. The Provings of Homœopathy.
11. The Single Medicine of Homœopathy.
12. The Common Sense of Homœopathy.

It is *the* book of all others to give or recommend to old-school doctors of an inquiring turn of mind, for Sharp says, in conclusion: "In laying before my professional brethren the results of an independent investigation of Homœopathy I have fulfilled a duty and given an honest testimony, and I now lay it on the conscience of every practitioner, as it was laid upon my own, to investigate the matter for himself."

Keep a copy of it within reach for lending.

THE Pathogenetic Materia Medica is rapidly running through the press and promises to be a very handsome piece of book

work; one, too, that all physicians will find to be very useful, giving as it does only the symptoms that are undoubtedly the result of drug action and also their relative value so far as the number experiencing them is concerned. If ten men have experienced a certain effect from a drug and of these only five have experienced another symptom, it follows that the symptom experienced by the ten is a more marked characteristic of that drug than the one only felt by five. The value of this work will lie largely in this direction though not entirely, for the "therapeutical application" that follows each drug is of decided value. The book is certain to command a great deal of attention, not only among Homœopathic physicians, but among all other physicians—among all who are interested in drug action on the human body.

DR. H. R. ARNDT, editor of that sterling work, Arndt's *System of Medicine*, has been at work for some time on a book on Practice that doubtless will be welcomed by the profession. His plan is to cut out all superfluous and doubtful matter and produce a work that will be comparatively small in compass and can be sold at a low price—three, four or five dollars—yet contain all that is needed. Messrs. Boericke & Tafel will publish the book, and hope to place the manuscript in the printer's hands in the near future.

NEW YORK, August 15, 1894.

Messrs. Boericke & Tafel:

After a very careful review of Wood's "Text-Book of Gynecology" I am pleased to state that, in my opinion, it bears more than favorable comparison with any of the recent works on gynecology. When a new book is called to the attention of the specialist he naturally looks for original research and thought in it.

The parts of the work which particularly impress me in this line are those on General Pathology, Causes of Gyn. Disease, Physical Examinations, Causes of Erroneous Diagnosis, Improper Care During and After Parturition, Conjugal Onanism, and Senile and Adhesive Vaginitis.

The chapter on Electricity is particularly clear, instructive and comprehensive and will be of much value to the student.

The chapter on Inflammatory Diseases of the Uterine Appendages shows much experience and good judgment.

It is to be regretted that Dr. Wood did not go more thoroughly into the anatomy and physiology of the subject, as this part to the work is too superficial to be of much use to the student.

I shall take pleasure in recommending the book to my class.

CHARLES S. MACY, M.D.,

Prof. of Medical Gynæcology N. Y. Hom. Med. College and Hospital.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to Dr. Wm. C. Goodno's *Practice of Medicine*, now in press, should be sent to Boericke & Tafel's pharmacies. The book will be published in two volumes. The prices to subscribers for the two volumes are as follows: Cloth, \$12.00; sheep, \$14.00; or half morocco, gilt top, \$16.00; *net*.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the *Homœopathic Text-Book of Surgery* are coming in freely—as they should for a work that will out-shine the *American Text-Book* or any other book on the subject. The work, as stated in our July number, is under the editorship of that indefatigable worker, Dr. E. C. Fisher, of the *Medical Century* and President of the American Institute of Homœopathy. The book will be in one volume of perhaps 1,500 pages, superbly illustrated, and the price will be: Leather, \$9.00; half morocco, \$10.00. Send your subscriptions to any of the Boericke & Tafel pharmacies.

T. C. R. IYENGAR, a Homœopathic practitioner of Poona City, India, writes the publishers of Dr. Dewey's *Essentials of Materia Medica* the following note concerning that book:

"Thank you very much for your having sent me a copy of Dr. Dewey's *Essentials of Materia Medica*. It is most excellent. Some neophytes in Homœopathy were complaining to me very often that they could not hit on the proper remedy for a given case, as there are many symptoms common to many drugs. Dr. Dewey has given a death blow to such complaints. He has done a great service to the students and to the cause of Homœopathy."

THE many words of sincere sorrow brought out by the death of Dr. Holcombe are still fresh in our memory; even now it is

difficult to realize that he has actually passed from us. His life and labors have been so closely connected—and for so many years—with all our professional interests that it seems as though his place cannot be filled by another. Not that his was an epoch-making life! But in constant well-doing, in loyal devotion to truth, in harmonious development, in patient working out of a high destiny, in broad culture, in a knowledge of and love for things spiritual, in effective endeavor to advance what is right and just and true, in all these William H. Holcombe stands a commanding figure, a grand specimen of a man. The little monograph before us [*Truth About Homœopathy*] brings all this back to us, and realizing that it is the last message that will come from him, what can we say but words of affection and gratitude! Let it be placed side by side with "Our Children in Heaven," "Southern Voices," and other books from his pen that have become dear to us. Aside from all other considerations, the "Truth About Homœopathy" should be circulated widely. Its moderate price, twenty-five cents, and its freedom from technical language, well fit it for general distribution. Physicians should place it into the hands of their patients and friends, and college faculties should give it to their students; by thus utilizing it Holcombe, though dead, will yet work and speak for the truth he loved so well and served so faithfully.

—*Pacific Coast Journal of Homœopathy.*

"WHERE shall we be at the close of the present century, if this bacteria- and bacilli-hunting craze continues for six more years?" asks a worried doctor. Just where we were before. The microbe has always existed even though his hunters are a new thing. If a man says to you: "There is a microbe in the pot," tell him that's a chestnut, and eat your fill as your fathers did before you.

"A WRITER in the *Homœopathic News* has discovered that the eating of ham is the cause of one-third of all the rheumatism. Great head!"—*Medical Age.*

"WE are trying Bacillinum in a number of cases of tuberculosis with results that are rather encouraging."—*Dr. L. D. Rogers, People's Health Journal.*

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A MAN may always "say what he means" yet say it in such a manner that no one but himself understands his meaning. As a rule the RECORDER does not often "say what it means" and be misunderstood, yet such a case happened in the August issue. On page 395 the following appeared:

In the July number of the *Homœopathic News* is a short, "original" paper by Wm. J. Guernsey, M. D., on "Natrum Sulph. in Chronic Asthma." It seemed familiar, and a little search showed the original to be in Boericke & Dewey's "The Twelve Tissue Remedies." No credit given, and as it is bunched under the "biochemistry" of "Dr." Carey, one knowing no better would conclude that Guernsey was a follower of "Dr." Carey.

This brought out the following letter from Dr. Guernsey:

I am in receipt of the mid-August number of THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER, and beg leave to severely protest against your personality on page 395.

Plagiarism is not in my little collection of sins, and I positively declare that I did not know there was a *Homœopathic News*, that I did not write for it any article, that I do not remember *ever* having penned a paper on the subject named, that I do not possess "The Twelve Tissue Remedies" of Boericke & Dewey, and that I do not know Dr. Carey.

As the item casts an insinuation that is both unpleasant and untrue, I request a correction in the next number.

Respectfully,

WM. JEFFERSON GUERNSEY.

4340 Frankford Ave., Philadelphia, Aug. 20, 1894.

It was the word "original" that obscured the meaning of the paragraph in question, as no one can see plainer now than the RECORDER.

As it stands it looks as though Dr. Guernsey was charged with palming off some other man's work as his own, whereas the charge intended to be made was that the *News* had appropriated an article written by Dr. Guernsey and published elsewhere and palmed it off on its readers as "original," written especially for its pages—a trick played so often with the production of

well known physicians. The article in question was written by him in the year 1887, as he informs us in a subsequent letter, for the *Homoeopathic Physician*.

In justice to Dr. Guernsey this explanation is made in the pages of the *RECORDER*, even though the matter had been previously satisfactorily explained by letter.

ONE of my friends had a pet ostrich, which kept his yard free from tin cans, cobble stones, ancient shoes and such like debris. Often had I when confronted with Samson hash or Sandowe butter wished I had the stomach of that ostrich. Acting on that suggestion I bought the bird and proceeded to make the extract. I pounded him two hours with a pile-driver, macerated him one week in aquafortis, triturated him with dynamite, boiled him down and then carefully filtrated and sterilized his remains. Before trying this mixture on a human being I tested it physiologically. I found it digested a bride's first biscuit in five minutes; an antiquated spring chicken gave up the struggle in 12 minutes 42 seconds.

I made a thorough aseptic ten per cent. solution and injected it into a dyspeptic dude whose chief sustenance had been toothpick broth and cigarette puffs, at 11 A. M. At 3 P. M. I was hastily summoned by telephone to see my patient, who had eaten one dozen hard boiled eggs, a plate of sinkers, and had begun on the head of his cane. I think a proper dilution of ostrichine will prove invaluable for dyspepsia. I have sold the right to put up ostrichine to Rustle & Co., of Gotham. I have learned that since then another firm has put up an ostrichine, but I wish to inform the medical public that the real true and only original ostrichine is put up by Rustle & Co. Beware of substitution; none genuine without the final e.—*H. A. W., in Southern California Practitioner.*

DR. CLENDENEN, of La Salle, Ill., writes to *Medical Summary* the following: "We made a special study of diseases of the eye and ear under a professor who was then in active practice in these diseases, when we were in medical college; we then laid the foundation for the study and treatment of those ailments when we should come into active practice, as practice is the *only* way by which to become efficient in this specialty. After

twenty-five years of practice we believe all preparations of lead should *be most scrupulously* avoided in the treatment of diseases of the eye; and especially so in all cases of ulceration or abrasion of the cornea and in granular lids, for the reason that they are almost certain to be decomposed and the lead incorporated in the corneal tissue forming an opaque deposit that *cannot* be removed."

DR. S. M. WORTHINGTON, of Versailles, Ky., in a paper read before the Kentucky Homœopathic Medical Society, and printed in the August number of the *Southern Journal of Homœopathy*, on *Rhus aromatica*, said: "My knowledge of the curative properties of this remedy is limited to one disease, viz.: enuresis nocturna. But this is a disease so common in practice that constant use of one remedy for its cure for a period of years affords one some grounds to accurately estimate its worth. Truly 'there are no specifics in medicine.' Secure rest for the soles of our weary feet are few in the wide waste of therapeutic waters. But *Rhus aromatica* in enuresis is reasonably secure." The dose is "ten drops of the tincture in water, before meals and at bed time, for two weeks, intermitted for a week, again exhibited the fourth week, has been my usual method of administration. There are cases that require longer, others a shorter course of treatment, but the above has ordinarily proven sufficient. Intermissions seem to add to its effectiveness, and it is important that the remedy be given for a few days at intervals, after the cure is seemingly complete."

Dr. Worthington says that he entirely ignores symptoms in this ailment; it is sufficient to know that he is confronted with a plain case of wetting the bed.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., August 2, 1894.

MESSRS. BOERICKE & TAFEL, 245 Grand St., New York City.

Gentlemen: I am informed by Mrs. Sam'l Swan that she has placed in your hands the keeping of her late husband's potencies.

As I have used them with entire satisfaction during the past twenty years I, of course, hope that they will be continued and not disregarded by the practitioners who know their worth.

I write to you because I am interested in their future keeping, and because I have perfect faith that they are now in good hands, therefore I am glad that she has disposed of them in that manner.

Respectfully yours,

J. A. BIEGLER.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

Prof. Uffelmann has found bacilli in the mail bag!

If your patient has "loss of memory" among his symptoms it is just as well to collect fee on the spot.

Having tried all known "health foods" the doctor suggested that she try meat and potatoes.

The *Medical Century* has removed from 31 Washington St. to 161 Oakwood Boulevard, Chicago.

The last report of the Registrar-General (England) contains fifty-eight deaths from "cowpox and other effects of vaccination."

Dr. M. A. Custis has removed to 634 East Capitol St., Washington, D. C.

The Kansas City *Medical Record* says: "The Homœopathic Materia Medica has received something new;" *i. e.* *Crotalus*, which shows what our up to date journal the Kansas City *Medical Record* is.

Iodum should not be given during lying-in except in high potencies.—*Hering's Condensed Materia Medica*.

Messrs. Boericke & Tafel can supply the true *Hydrocotyle Asiatica*. (See page 434).

Koch has placed himself under care of Father Kneipp, the clerical water cure man, sometimes said to be a quack. How sickness levels all!

Dr. Wm. R. Powel, of Chester, Pa., will remove to Palatka, Fla., on October 1st.

One of the truest things we have read lately is that the "unrest of labor" is "due to lack of contentment."

Dr. Kraft has demonstrated that he can edit a programme (*vide* Denver) as well as he can a journal, and he *can* edit a journal you know.

The *Life of Hahnemann* is now running in double instalments, as Dr. Bradford wants to finish it this year. When finished it ought to be among the first year books of all colleges, for when one has read it he has a more intelligent grasp of Homœopathy.

Dr. Bradford is now the Librarian of the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia.

Do you know that you can get some mighty good pointers out of Jahr's *Forty Years' Practice*?

Sharp's Tracts as now published make such a goodly appearing work that one editor wrote to know if the price 75 cents *net* was correct.

What about *Gaultheria* in inflammatory rheumatism and neuralgia? Can anyone confirm Dr. Laug's experience with that remedy? (See May and July, '94, RECORDER.)

That *Bee Line Repertory* keeps right on selling. Very handy to pencil in all the points you pick up in journals.

B. & T.'s Pure Unfermented Grape Juice, *absolutely pure*, is about the nicest, most refreshing and cheapest drink for well or ill that can be found. Only 50 cents a quart bottle!

Put away that straw hat.

The advertisement of Dr. Norton's *Ophthalmic Diseases and Therapeutics* in this number of the RECORDER certainly "catches the eye." That of the *Bee Line* we fear makes that little book look too big. See pages xi and xiii.

What so melancholy as the average "funny item!"

The latest microbe is one discovered in watermelons.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

VOL. IX. PHILADELPHIA AND LANCASTER, OCT., 1894. No. 10.

(Copyright applied for.)

THE LIFE OF HAHNEMANN.

By Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.

[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER LXI.

CONDITION OF HOMŒOPATHY IN 1834—LETTER AND DIPLOMA
FROM THE GALLICAN SOCIETY—HAHNEMANN VISITS THE
LEIPSIK HOSPITAL—DENUNCIATION OF HOUSEHOLD
ADVISER—SIXTH MEETING OF CENTRAL UNION.
LAST FESTAL DAY IN GERMANY—LAST AP-
PEAL FOR THE HOSPITAL.

The year 1834 opened favorably for Homœopathy throughout the world. Quite a coterie of faithful men in America were following the path of Hahnemann. The new system had gained a foothold in New York, in Philadelphia and in the surrounding country. A Homœopathic journal had been started in Philadelphia. Russia had granted to Dr. Herrmann the right to practice in every part of the kingdom. In Naples trials were being made in the military hospital with good results.

In Karlsruhe a Homœopathic journal called the *Hygiea* was established, of which Greisselich became the principal editor. The *Allgemeine Zeitung* was in a flourishing condition. The *Archiv* was still published by Stahl.

Several Homœopathic societies had been formed in different countries. Homœopathic books were being published. The previous year Mr. Charles H. Doyen had rendered the "*Organon*" from the north German edition into English: this was edited by Dr. Samuel Denton, who did not practice Homœopathy.

œopathy and only understood it theoretically, and was published at Dublin, Ireland.

As early as 1830 the "Organon" was rendered into Hungarian, and before this date Bernardo Guaranta had given it to the Italians.

It is estimated that at this time the number of Homœopathic physicians in Germany, exclusive of Switzerland and Austria, was eighty-eight.

A Homœopathic society was in 1834 founded in Paris: Dr. Leon Simon and Dr. Curie had also founded the *Journal de la Médecine Homœopathique*.

In 1830 Dr. Des Guidi returned from Naples to Lyons, introducing Homœopathy into France, while in 1834 there were quite a number of practitioners of the system and several Homœopathic books had also been issued from the French press.

In May, 1834, the Gallican Homœopathic Society, a national society established since 1832, sent Hahnemann an honorary diploma, in reply to which he wrote the following letter:*

"CORTHEM, 6 February, 1835.

"TO THE GALLICAN HOMŒOPATHIC SOCIETY.

"*Gentlemen and Honorable Brothers:* I have at this late day received your letter of the 12th of May, 1834. I am profoundly affected by the sentiments that you have so kindly expressed towards me and which you have in such a delicate manner shown through your honorable secretary. I accept with pleasure the title of honorary member transmitted to me by the diploma and by your letter, and beg of you to accept my sincere thanks for your graceful attention. Our beneficent art progresses in France as you tell me, and other reports confirm this. The society recently established at Paris and which has named me its president of honor gives a happy proof. I love France and her noble people, so great, so generous, so disposed to reform abuses by adopting new and better ways; this predilection has been increased in my heart by my marriage with a noble French lady worthy of her country. May God, of whom I am but the instrument, bless the efforts of all of you who labor with me in the medical reformation so necessary for the good of men. Blind as many still remain, let us do them a service despite

* *Bibliothèque Homœopathique*, 1835. Vol. v., p. 61. *Hom. Exam.*, Vol. II., p. 10.

themselves, they will be grateful sometime because our principle is, like the light, one of the grandest truths of nature.

"I commend myself to your remembrance and friendship.

"May good luck attend you,

"SAMUEL HAHNEMANN."

Hahnemann continued during all this time his interest in the Leipsic Hospital. In June, 1834, he visited Leipsic and assisted at a celebration held at that Institution.

Schweikert's *Journal* gives the following account:* "The 17th of this month (June) was established by the Homœopathic Union as a day of celebration for the Homœopathic Hospital founded in this city and maintained by private effort and charitable contributions, and the day was made thus important just because during the forenoon of it the hospital was inspected by the Honorable Dr. Hahnemann, the venerable President of the Union. He had arrived there for that purpose the day before, accompanied by his three daughters and by Dr. Lehmann, Herr Isensee, Councilor of Justice, Herr Rhost, Superior Bailiff, and their wives, and Dr. Jahr, of Gotha.

"The resident Homœopathic physicians whom he had invited to meet him in the evening of that day to confer about certain new regulations for promoting the further success of the hospital celebrated his arrival with a serenade in front of the windows of the Hotel de Pologne, where he was stopping, and at the conclusion of it the assembled multitude burst forth in a shout of applause. He, not having visited Leipsic for thirteen years, was greatly surprised at such a demonstration of welcome, and several of the friends surrounding him exclaimed: 'Vox populi, vox Dei—the voice of the people is the voice of God.'

"The hospital was splendidly decorated for the reception of Hahnemann, and he was enthusiastically welcomed with befitting ceremony by an address in Latin by its director, Dr. Schweikert. This address (which is one of the grandest tributes ever paid to the distinguished services of a great public benefactor in the annals of history.—Ed.) was delivered in the conference room, in which was assembled a highly respectable company of ladies and gentlemen, as well as nearly all the Homœopathic physicians of the city.

"The venerable man, then in his seventy-ninth year, responded in German and expressed his thanks, as well as his per-

**Zeitung der homœopath. Heilkunst*, June 28, 1834.

fect satisfaction with the Institution and with its director. He made a donation to the endowment fund as well as presents to the staff of nurses, and then visited the rooms of the patients, where he appeared much pleased with the deportment of the occupants. He dined in his rooms with many of his admiring guests, and after enjoying a delightful afternoon in the little 'Swiss Hut of the Rosenthal' he spent a few hours with the guests in instructing and entertaining converse. His time did not permit him to tarry any longer in Leipsic, and he left it early the following morning (the 18th) accompanied with many hearty wishes that he might have a long and happy life."

Rather a peculiar circumstance occurred in July of 1834, which will quite plainly show Hahnemann's opinion upon domestic hand-books. This year his daughter Eleonore, wife of Dr. Wolff, published a small book entitled "Homœopathic Household Adviser." Hahnemann inserted the following note in the *Allg. hom. Zeitung* for August 11, 1834:*

"EXPLANATION.—The book, 'Homœopathic Adviser,' under the name of my daughter Eleonore, wedded to Dr. Wolff, and who has never had anything to do with this method of healing, has been published without my knowledge and in opposition to my wish. Of course, I am well aware how misleading and injurious such incomplete, superficial and doubtful prescriptions can and must become to the general public. I, therefore, publicly avow myself to be in nowise connected with the said publication and I challenge everybody (see *Magdeburg Gazette*, No. 156.) to point out to me any secret remedy that I would not have communicated to the world.

"DR. SAMUEL HAHNEMANN, *Hofrath*.

"*Coethen, July 10, 1834.*"

Hahnemann plainly refers to the episode of the *Belladonna*.

An extended criticism of this book had appeared in the *Zeitung* for July 28, 1834, by Dr. Alphons Noack. It is likely that the criticism induced Hahnemann to repudiate this "Rathgeber für das Haus, von Eleonore Wolff, geb. Hahnemann."

The sixth meeting of the Central Verein was held at Coethen, on August 10, 1834, under the presidency of Hahnemann, who was elected the supreme power. His personal friends only were present and Dr. Johann Hahnemann, son-in-law, presided over the proceedings of the Central Verein on the occasion of a

**Allg. hom. Zeit.*, Vol. 8, p. 10.

Magdeburg. Zeit., Vol. 10, No. 156.

Saxon Provincial Society. Dr. Schweikert having applied to Hahnemann to use his influence in raising money to continue the Leipsic Hospital, and Hahnemann having asked for donations, the money was all sent to him and he assumed entire control of its destinies, forbidding the Central Union to interfere, though the hospital was really their own property.*

He raised Schweikert's salary from 400 to 800 thalers and he assumed entire management, spending the money without giving any account.

Hahnemann declared Lehmann director of Homœopathy, and Schweikert and Seidel resigned. None of the Leipsic physicians would become director and the fate of the Institution was in doubt. Before the 10th of August, 1835, Hahnemann had left Germany, and the Central Society again assumed control of the hospital.†

This meeting on the 10th of August, 1834, was the last time Hahnemann was destined to greet his disciples in his native land. That in the affair of the hospital he had been arbitrary is quite sure, but may not his action be justified when we remember that with him his method of healing was a religion, and that his opposition was not so much to the individual as to the principle at stake. Hahnemann feared that his cause would be weakened were anything but pure Homœopathy to be taught in this first hospital.

Albrecht says of this period: "The 10th of August, 1834, was the last Festal day he celebrated in Germany. We pause now at a mile stone and reflect upon the life of Hahnemann. He had much of prosperity in his married life, in which nine daughters and two sons were given him. His spouse was of a generous and proud spirit, and was the treasure of his married life. A worthy housewife, a faithful partner, hostess and mother, and throughout her life renouncing pleasure, she had journeyed through the world his faithful helpmate. Elated by the aspirations of her own soul she had considered him capable of passing forward to the height of renown. So that after he had reached the haven of rest at Coethen he was often impelled in his brighter hours to say to the dear life partner: 'Yes, little mother, it is true, how many and varied the persecutions I would have had without thee, persecutions which would have overwhelmed me; how could I have been able with such courage and strength to

**Brit. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. xxx., p. 466.

† "Trans. World's Hom. Convention," 1876, Vol. ii., p. 26.

endure the storms of life, which drove us over half the world, if thou hadst not stood so faithfully and lovingly by my side.*

"One would hear similar utterances when Hahnemann left his work early in the evening, often between nine and ten o'clock. He would then come into the sitting room, sit down by his wife and ask her to play something on the piano. 'How would I have been able,' he would exclaim in such moments, grasping the hand of his wife, and looking fondly in her eyes with the ardor of the love of youth, 'how would I have been able, I repeat, without thee, beloved,† to persevere in so many relations of life that were liable to fail; how, without thee, to achieve my undertaking in spite of all difficulties and to conquer, with unimpaired strength, all my enemies? If thou remainest by my side I trust to obtain the most complete victory.' But death dissolved the happy bond."

That Hahnemann was interested in the welfare of the Leipsic Homœopathic Hospital until the very time of his departure for Paris is well demonstrated by the following letter:

"AN APPEAL TO ALL HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS"

"Ever since it has been in existence, and especially in the last few years, the Leipsic Homœopathic Hospital has accomplished much that is good and gratifying through the exemplary regulations which its internal management has received at the hands of its present director, the well-known, truly practical Homœopathic physician, Dr. Schweikert, as well as through the unwearied activity with which he directs the whole Institution. It will be seen from the forthcoming annals of the Institute how much need there is of the most active and powerful support of Homœopathic physicians and beneficent friends of humanity if it is to be permanent and produce further good for science and mankind. Since the number of beds is now twenty-one, and the whole cost of the yearly support, according to a superficial estimate, amounts to 3,000 thalers, and in addition to this the patients themselves may possibly amount to about 1,300, in accordance with the regulation now in vogue, the Institute can only be permanent if an additional 2,000 thalers is raised annually by contributions. And, apart from this, the slight capital ought not to be exhausted. This is very easily done if every Homœopathic physician, as many have already agreed to do, obligates

*"Hahnemann's Leben und Wirken." Albrecht, Leipsic, 1873, P. 72.

†The German word used here is *Geliebte*.

himself to contribute a definite yearly amount, according to his ability (although at present only in five years), and if each of them makes an effort to induce other beneficent friends to make contributions and collects them and sends the sum total every year, not later than the 10th of August, to the Steward, the bookseller Schumann, through either the bookseller or the Provincial Society in his neighborhood. To such assistance and effort I urgently invite all worthy Homœopathic practitioners and friends of humanity who have at heart the promotion of our only true healing art, by means of the exemplary Homœopathic Hospital in Leipsic, in which everyone can be convinced with his own eyes of the unsurpassability of this art of healing.

“SAMUEL HAHNEMANN.*

“*Coethen, 8th May, 1835.*”

After Hahnemann went to Paris the Central Society becoming free from his domination the members became more united; the government subsidy asked for the hospital was as yet withheld, but it managed to struggle on until, in 1836, a small yearly subsidy was allowed from the Saxon Government. In 1839 it had in a measure regained its usefulness; the Leipsic physicians assumed the management and there was a sufficiency of patients. But there was not sufficient funds and it was decided to gain them by mortgaging the hospital property. The government subsidy was continued and the Institution continued, until in June, 1841, the money being almost gone and a foreclosure of the mortgage imminent, it was changed into a dispensary.†

In 1837, after all the trouble was over, Dr. Moritz Muller, in a pamphlet entitled the “History of Homœopathy”‡ gave an account of the growth of the Homœopathic system, the Fest-Jubilee of 1829, the meeting of 1830, the establishment of the hospital, the difficulties in regard to its progress; in fact, gave a complete analysis of the whole transaction.

The German physicians all unite in saying that Hahnemann by his spirit of domination greatly hindered the growth of the Homœopathic system at that time in Germany. But it cannot be denied that this spirit arose from a fear that the law of the similars, as Hahnemann understood it, would lose credit in the hands of men who might use it in connection with the old manner of prescribing. And this fully explains the seemingly

* *Allg. hom. Zeit.*, June 29, 1835, (Vol. vi., p. 366.)

† *Brit. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. xxx., p. 466.

‡ “Zur Geschichte der Homœopathie.” Leipzig. Reclam. 1837.

extreme course that Hahnemann took previous to his departure from Germany.

Before Hahnemann left Germany he had the satisfaction of seeing the right granted in the Duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, by the Grand Duke Bernhard, to Homœopathic physicians to practice Homœopathy and to dispense Homœopathic medicines. This grant is dated October 21, 1834.*

CHAPTER LXII.

Mlle. d'HERVILLY—SECOND MARRIAGE—ROMANTIC STORIES ABOUT THE BRIDE.

We now reach a romantic episode in the life of this wonderful man. At the age of eighty he married a wife of thirty-five.

After the death of the wife of his youth he had continued to live very quietly in the house at Coethen, well taken care of by his daughters, devoting his time to his large practice and to the delights of his medical researches.

In the latter part of the year 1834 Mlle. Melanie d'Hervilly Gohier, adopted daughter of Louis Jerome Gohier, Minister of Justice and President of the Executive Directory of the French Republic in the time of the 18th Brumaire (1799), having heard of Hahnemann's skill as a physician, came to Coethen in order to benefit by it. Mlle. Gohier was a French artist of some note, of a good family and possessed of an independent fortune, who was making a tour through Germany at this time. What her complaint was does not seem to be very clearly shown. It has been stated that it was some pulmonary trouble, and again that it was the lady's mother and not herself who was ill.

However, they became interested mutually, and she was so impressed with the vast treasures of Hahnemann's mind and he was so well pleased with her attainments that he asked her to share her life with him.

Hartmann says † "The high estimation in which they held each other favored and realized this wish; no motive of self-interest led to this bond, for his wife sprang from a good and rich family and had the independent disposal of her wealth."

* *Hum. Exam.*, Vol. II., p. 72.

† Hartmann's "Life of Hahnemann" (Caspari's Domestic). *Allg. hom. Zeit.*, Vol. xxxv., p. 245 (Hartmann's "Leben").

So, on the 28th of January, 1835, they were married in Coethen. His wedding journey was to Leipsic.

Albrecht says:* "As a bridegroom he traveled to Leipsic, accompanied by his bride and daughters. Here he gave, in the Hotel de Pologne, a festive farewell banquet to his pupils, and indulged in converse with them regarding the new system of medicine."

Homœopathy had in the meanwhile gained a footing in Paris, as in many other places. During the winter of 1834-5 Dr. Leon Simon, *pere*, had delivered a course of lectures on the principles of Homœopathy. These lectures were published under the title: "Lecons de Medicine Homœopathique. Paris. Bailliere. 1835." The first lecture of the course was delivered on January 26, 1835, in the Royal Athenæum.

In 1834 there was organized a Homœopathic Society in Paris called the "Institute Homœopathique."

The same year the *Journal de la Medicine Homœopathique*, under the editorship of Drs. Leon Simon, *pere*, and Curie, *pere*, was organized. Dr. Jourdan, in 1834, commenced to publish the *Archives de la Medicine Homœopathique*.

Among the honors that Hahnemann received at this time was one from the new Homœopathic College, in far off Pennsylvania, in the United States. He was, on his birthday, April 10th, 1835, elected Honorary Member of the Board of Directors of the North American Academy of Homœopathy, at Allentown, Pa. His wife received a little later an honorary diploma from the same institution.†

In the year 1835 the Homœopathic physicians of Paris, through the Gallican Homœopathic Medical Society, requested from the Minister of Public Instruction of France permission to establish Homœopathic dispensaries and a hospital in Paris. This request was by the minister referred to the French Academy of Medicine. Hahnemann, seeing this fact in the French *Moniteur*, addressed the minister in a letter dated Coethen, February 13, 1835, asking him to consult the Homœopathic society for information. Among other things he says:‡ "The welfare of humanity interests me too intensely to allow me to remain silent before a question of such importance. All the systems of medicines hitherto invented regard diseases

* Albrecht's "Leben und Wirken," p. 74.

† "Trans. World's Hom. Convention," 1876, Vol. ii., p. 784.

‡ *Brit. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. xxxviii., p 64.

as capable of being displaced materially by violent means which weaken the vital force with bloodletting and evacuations of all sorts. Homœopathy, on the contrary, acting dynamically on the vital spirits, destroys diseases in a gentle, imperceptible and durable manner. Hence it is not merely an ingenious invention, a skillful combination that produces results more or less beneficial in its application, but it is a principle of eternal nature, the only one able to restore to man his lost health."

It may be stated that the petition was not granted by the French authorities. This letter, written in the next month after marriage, indicates that the old man was already looking toward Paris and becoming interested in the future of Homœopathy in that city.

Madame Hahnemann wished to return to Paris, and Hahnemann does not seem to have made any objection to leaving his own country. This plan must have been decided upon soon after marriage, if not before, as Albrecht speaks of a farewell dinner to the pupils at Leipsic.

A great many diverse accounts of this period in the life of Hahnemann have been published. It is stated that when Mlle. Gohier first visited Coethen she was dressed in male attire. This is probably true. The friends of Madame Hahnemann admit this. The fact is excused by the argument that it was not uncommon at that time. From the year 1824 it was a sort of fashion among women to dress in male costume. Sue, the novelist, says that in 1824 it was estimated that not less than 2,000 women were in the habit of wearing trousers in Paris. It was by no means considered as any proof of lack of good character, nor has anyone, for one moment, ever doubted that Mlle. d'Hervilly was a pure minded lady. M. Sanches, a French gentleman, in a letter to the editor of the *British Journal of Homœopathy*, in 1878, soon after Madame Hahnemann's death, says: "Mlle. Marie Melanie d'Hervilly only changed her feminine garments for male attire when she was an artist and when she went alone into the country to sketch some beautiful views and landscapes. The wearing of the male attire by lady and girl artists when they go to set up their easel in solitary places in order to pursue their artistic studies is not only a recognized habit in France, it is in a manner obligatory on them."

It is said that the great French artist, Rosa Bonheur, never dressed in any other manner while on her sketching excursions.

Another story is told as follows: * "Mlle. Gohier arrived at Coethen in the evening dressed in male attire and stopped for the night at the Central Hotel. As it was late when she arrived no particular attention was paid to the young stranger at that time and she retired to her room. The barber attached to the hotel, as was there the custom, in the morning presented himself to inquire if the gentleman wished to be shaved, and was greatly astonished on entering the bed room to find instead of the young Frenchman he expected an elegant lady lacing her stays."

In an article in the *Homœopathic World*, August 1, 1878, written by a "Relative of the Family," it is stated that: "Hahnemann's name and fame had already obtained a world-wide reputation when he lost his first wife, who had been a real treasure to him. It all at once struck the fancy of a young French woman to woo the distinguished widower, if possible to marry him and bring him to Paris where she would be sure to realize a fortune, if the kind fates would only favor her plans. She, therefore, set out in the year of 1835 on the tedious journey from Paris to Coethen, and arrived one evening dressed in male attire. Great was the astonishment in the morning at the hotel to find the young Frenchman of the evening transformed into a well-dressed and good-looking woman. She at once made minute inquiries about the habits of our master, and having obtained sufficient information she went straight to Hahnemann's residence for the purpose, as she alleged, of consulting him about herself."

After the death of Madame Hahnemann, in 1878, the circumstances of his life were discussed at some length in the British and French Homœopathic journals. It is, however, generally admitted that whatever the manner of the first meeting Hahnemann's second wife made the last years of his life very happy.

Albrecht thus writes concerning Mlle. d'Hervilly Gohier: † "We purposely limit ourselves to the very little that we have in manuscript about Melanie. Melanie, who was a second Marchioness Dudevant ‡ in intellectual ability, had learned riding and swimming, and was passionately fond of these physical accomplishments. She possessed all kinds of guns and knew how to handle them in genuine sportsmanlike manner. She had

* *Brit. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. xxxvii., p. 102.

† "Ein Biographisches Denkmal," Leipzig, 1851, p. 114.

‡ The real name of the novelist whose nom de plume was George "Sand."

been at the school of painting and had visited the dissecting room. On a visit to the Paris Bourse one day she learned that Hahnemann had been appointed president of the Medical Faculty of New York. Then she immediately said to herself: 'Where the man lives I must go, I must investigate this.' This is her own language. Following her own inclination, she went most of the time in male attire. Hahnemann, who had strong moral views, could not approve of such conduct and opposed it. But how was he to help it? After their marriage they travelled as father and son from Coethen to Paris. She was wont to say, 'I prefer going about with men, for no sensible word can be addressed to a woman.' As a matter of curiosity, we find room for the following particulars:

"The father of Hahnemann's second wife was a painter from Saxony, who was blind and destitute. Hahnemann took him to his home and cared for him. Her mother was severely afflicted with the gout. She had a brother who was a merchant in New York."

CHAPTER LXIII.

NEWSPAPER WIT—ISENSEE'S STATEMENT ABOUT THE MARRIAGE.

After Hahnemann's marriage certain of the German newspapers notably one published in Coethen, made him the butt of a species of small wit. This paper had before refused an article by Hahnemann, in refutation of an essay against his treatment of cholera, that had appeared in its columns, simply because the Allopathic censor of the press disliked Hahnemann.

Some of the statements are given below. The last letter is from the lawyer Isensee, who, as he was Hahnemann's own attorney, may be depended upon to know the truth. Ameke (p. 287) also mentions the ring, worth 500 thalers, and some other of these false statements.

"HAHNEMANN'S SECOND MARRIAGE."*

"Who has not heard that our still vigorous, eighty years old Dr. Hahnemann was married again on January 18, 1835? (Albrecht names the date of marriage as the 28th of January.—Ed.) The reason for marrying again at so advanced an age has been

* *Völkchtafter für hom. Heilverfahren*, Wahrhold, Vol. I., p. 150.

given by himself many times, and several newspapers have heralded the matter; but no one has hit the nail on the head.

"And there has been no lack of mockers and evil prophesiers, who have made fun of the old man and his flame, as they call her. And if only the witty remarks are taken into account they have been 'downright bad,' as we are accustomed to say, since the editor of the —— is certainly not the last and the least. But, whether the facts related by him are true or false, it is of no concern to the venerable man, for only the little village community laughs at them. This writer says, in No. 22 of his paper for 1835: 'The renowned father of Homœopathy, Dr. Hahnemann, in Coethen, in order to show the world how his system of medicine is glorified by the act, was married again the 18th of last January, in the eightieth year of his age. His wife is a young Catholic woman, the daughter of a nobleman in Paris. The *young* old man is still in the prime of his vigor and challenges all Allopaths, 'Imitate me, if you can.' Besides other costly things, the old bridegroom presented to his young bride, when she came to consult him, as an invalid, dressed in men's clothes, a ring worth 500 thalers, and bequeathed to her 40,000 thalers; but to his children only 30,000 Homœopathic thalers. It is common rumor that certain Allopaths are inclined to practice Homœopathy.'

"The writer says later, in No. 37 of his paper: 'We see that not merely German Homœopathy, like Dr. Hahnemann, can bequeath to wife and children properties worth hundreds of thousands, but also French Allopathy. The renowned surgeon, Dupuytran, who has just died in Paris, has left his daughters seven millions francs.'

"Again, in No. 43: 'Dr. Hahnemann, the father of Homœopathy, has gone on a visit to Paris with his young French bride, and his daughters are obliged to keep house all alone for the first time.'

"Lastly, in No. 53: 'People of discriminating minds wish to know whether the journey of Dr. Hahnemann to Paris is merely a Homœopathic preference. The young French woman whom Hahnemann married soon hastened to Paris after the wedding. In order to cure the matrimonial ill the experience of Homœopathy in accordance with the fundamental principle of our school, has made a practical application of *similia similibus*. The bride has also hastened to Paris.'

"In order to stop the circulation of such untrue reports and

worthless witticisms, a well-known lawyer of Coethen prepared this document scourge and lashed therewith the mouths of the noisy blatants, as follows :

“ ‘ PUBLIC DECLARATION OF THE TRUTH.’ ”

“ ‘ The reports about the marriage of Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, in Coethen, to Miss Marie Melanie d'Hervilly Gohier, of Paris, published in our village *Gazette*, and in some Berlin newspapers, are wholly lies and are the most infamous slanders, with the sole exception that such a wedding did take place. It cannot but be agreeable to the better class of people to learn the truth; and I, who drew up the marriage contract or settlement between the married couple and between Dr. Hahnemann and the children of his first wife, and have the most exact knowledge of the circumstances, believe this declaration to be due both to the highly esteemed couple and to the public.

“ ‘ The marriage has on neither side any ambiguous subordinate purpose whatever. The old man, grown grey in incessant activity, and persecuted and aggrieved by all of his more intimate acquaintance, soon experienced in his conversation with Mlle. d'Hervilly, who had come to him as an invalid to be treated, a higher enjoyment of life than he had previously surmised, and this rare enjoyment elicited a profound desire to end in quiet and cheerfulness the last days of his stormy life, in cordial union with the creator of this higher felicity.

“ ‘ She, the spouse, of a highly respectable and wealthy family; thirty-five years old; possessed of considerable unincumbered property of her own; cultured in art and science, being a clever painter and poet; but, which is more important, highly honored by the most renowned and greatly esteemed persons of her native land; sincerely beloved as a friend, and esteemed and honored by all her acquaintances without exception; she, this woman, who had determined to devote herself to painting and scientific acquirements, and to marry no one, was noble-minded enough to neglect her beloved country, her family ties and artistic studies in France and Italy, as a sacrifice to the wish of an old man, who highly deserved such a sacrifice in order to render cheerful the evening of his troublous life.

“ ‘ Only two conditions, or stipulations, both of them purely unselfish and delicate in character, were involved in the assent to this marriage:

“ ‘ 1. That she should receive no portion whatever of the whole property of Hahnemann, either during their lifetime or at his

death, but that all of it should go to his children and grandchildren without the slightest abatement.

“2. And that Hahnemann should immediately apportion his property among said children and grandchildren.

“The first condition is fully carried out in the marriage contract drawn up by me; and, as respects the second, I induced Doctor and Madame Hahnemann to assent to an arrangement whereby 48,000 thalers of Hahnemann's property should be immediately apportioned among his children and grandchildren, and be placed in the Government Bank, in their names, to draw interest; but that Hahnemann should receive the revenue during his lifetime of about 15,000 thalers still remaining to him, inclusive of his land lots; and, finally, that his children and grandchildren (after his death) should receive this reserve, together with *any residue that he may yet earn*. I have this entire document respecting Dr. Hahnemann and his children and grandchildren in my safe, and administered the entire estate.

“Madame Hahnemann, except a very plain gold marriage ring, received nothing whatever, no goods or household effects, and not a penny in money, of Hahnemann's property.

“These are facts, which directly and indirectly refute the circulated lies, and expose the liar himself to the just judgment of the world.

“I conclude this declaration by informing the public that the generous-hearted and noble-minded wife of Hahnemann has gloriously attained her object, and finds in the unmistakable happiness of her husband her own, as well as ample reward for many a sacrifice.

“ISENSEE,
“*Justice of Peace.*

“*Coethen, March 11, 1835.*”

It is an open secret that the daughters of Hahnemann were very jealous of the second wife, and that they sought in every way to cause her trouble. After Hahnemann by will left his second fortune to Madame Melanie there was rupture complete between them. Hahnemann does not seem to have been unjust to his daughters, inasmuch as he gave them a very large fortune before he left Germany. Had he not then a perfect right to give to his French wife the fortune that she had assisted him to earn? It is certain that she made his last years happy. The only thing that can be adduced against her is that she buried

Hahnemann almost like a pauper; that she refused to give up the manuscript books that Hahnemann had willed to his daughter and that she exacted an exorbitant price for the sale of the unpublished writings left at his death. These writings are yet held by Madame Hahnemann's heir, Madame Bœnninghausen, who refuses them to the profession.

CHAPTER LXIV.

DR. PUHLMANN'S ACCOUNT OF HAHNEMANN'S DAUGHTERS.

An article was published in the *Populaire Zeitschrift*, of Leipsic, for July 1, 1893, entitled:* "The Semi-Centenary Memorial of the Death of Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, July 2, 1893." In this the author, Dr. Puhlmann, makes plain several points heretofore uncertain. He evidently knows whereof he writes. After a short account of the burial he gives a biography of the master, a fac simile of a letter, portraits of himself and his first wife and ends the very entertaining sketch in the following manner: "Glowing accounts of Hahnemann's material prosperity in Paris had naturally reached the ears of his children, though he never spoke about the matter in his letters to them; and his children might therefore have hoped that they would some day receive a second inheritance from Paris. So their disappointment was the more bitter after his death.

In an indisputable will Samuel Hahnemann had named his second wife his sole heir, and in this will he expressly says that his children had already received their due inheritance in his settling upon them the property which he had acquired up to 1835: so that people cannot now impute to him a want of love for them on account of this act of gratitude to the second partner of his life.

"The contentions of the Hahnemann family on account of this will have lasted for many years, and Frau Melanie Hahnemann probably insisted upon maintaining her rights because the children and their friends seemingly attacked her only and incidentally with nothing else. In fact she did not give to the children her deceased husband's journals—which he had left behind in Göttingen, with the request to send them that they were to be given to the children after his death.

**Populaire Zeitschrift*, herausg. von Hermann Müller, Leipzig, July 1, 1893.
Dr. Wilhelm Puhlmann.

“For the sake of preserving peace in the Hahnemann family, the writer of this article prevented this matter from coming to a sensational scandal until thirty years afterwards.

“The Seminary Director, Franz Albrecht, of Coethen, had published in 1851 a biography of Samuel Hahnemann.* The material for this biography had been given to him, a long-time neighbor of the Hahnemanns, by the deceased's daughters, Frau Dr. Louise Mossdorf and Charlotte Hahnemann. Albrecht, after giving up the seminary, removed to Leipsic and settled near the publisher of this *Gazette*, so as to expedite the publication of a new and enlarged edition of this biography, which appeared in 1875 under the title ‘Dr. Samuel Hahnemann's des Begründers der Homœopathie Leben und Wirken. Leipzig. Schwabe. 1875.’

“Director Albrecht announced that Hahnemann's daughter, Frau Dr. Mossdorf, was very much interested in the publication of this new edition; and, if published, she offered to buy for cash five hundred copies. Her offer was accepted and the printing was begun. But the printing had to be interrupted: for it was found that Director Albrecht, at the instigation of Frau Mossdorf, had made intercalations in the former edition; and these insertions had turned the book into a sort of pamphlet against Hahnemann's widow, who was still living. There were inserted in the book numerous attacks upon the widow, Madame d'Hervilly Hahnemann, and also various private letters not meant for publication; and so the work might be seized by order of the aggrieved party, and thus both author and publisher might get into litigation.

“Director Albrecht was aware of this dilemma, but thought that Madame Mossdorf would not be likely to buy five hundred copies, if the inserted matter were omitted. Five signatures of the book had already been printed, and so I decided to have a personal interview with the lady about the matter, for I was acquainted with her and I believed that she would listen to any reasonable remonstrances.

“I had been at the Hahnemann residence during the lifetime of her sister (before 1863) and had been received with unusual courtesy. The two ladies showed me, with the greatest pleasure, all the mementoes of their deceased father. On my departure I even received from them a small glass cylinder that had belonged to the deceased, some leaves from the arbor in the small garden.

* “Christian Friedrich Samuel Hahnemann. Ein biographisches Denkmal.” Leipzig. Hinrichs'sche Buchhandlung. 1851.

where he spent so many of his leisure hours, and a goose quill pen, with which he had once written. This quill-pen had no slit in the nib, and I could then readily understand how Hahnemann had been able to write in so small and distinct a hand on the rough paper then in current use, and on which we could not thus write with our steel pens.

"Had I specially requested it they would certainly have given me also a tobacco pipe which had belonged to the deceased. But I dared not ask it, considering the several mementoes they had proffered me already.

"After the first ludicrous impression made upon me by the profuse manifestations of civility shown by the ladies had been superseded by a graver demeanor on my part, the devil tempted me to elicit from them the same courtesies again, by making profound bows to them and giving them assurance of the high esteem in which I held them; and every time, to my great delight, these were followed on their part by courtesies so low that one might have thought the two ladies would sink into the earth. They were both dressed in mourning, and they repeated these profound courtesies at every bow and complimentary phrase from me, till I was at length really embarrassed, for I was constrained to preserve a grave demeanor and dared not laugh.

"Charlotte Hahnemann had died before I called on Madame Mossdorf to have this personal interview respecting the objectionable matter in the forthcoming book. She received me at her residence in Coethen in the presence of a servant maid. As I entered the house I had explained to this servant the object of my visit and she must have told her mistress. After the formalities of greeting were over, which were profound bows on my part and still more profound courtesies on hers, I endeavored to make her understand that so censurable a work could not be published, even though she believed herself to be in the right and all that was in the Albrecht manuscript should be true; and I said to her that most unpleasant relations might arise, both for author and publisher, if such a work were published.

"But she was not to be persuaded in the matter, and she advanced every reason and argument at her command to justify her purpose. I heard from her lips things much worse than were in the Albrecht manuscript. I had to leave without having accomplished the object of my visit, and my bow at departure was not even returned by her by even the merest courtesy. The portions of manuscript already in type, containing expressions of feminine

grudge that she had nursed for many a year, were laid aside and left out of the book.

“For this reason the lady renounced the fulfilment of a wish that she had harbored for a generation, in a letter written to Director Albrecht with the sharpest expressions of ill humor she had ever uttered, and in a more effusive way, too, with the single exception of a long-winded dedication that she had once furnished to a book.

“She has now been dead for a long time, and Frau Melanie Hahnemann has departed this life, as well as all the other persons named in this article. Whatever of the suppressed portions of the Albrecht manuscript could be made public without wounding the feeling of reverence for the great founder of Homœopathy, the curious reader will find interwoven in this article.

“And, as was stated at the beginning, this article was meant to be not a portraiture of the importance of Hahnemann to the mere science of Homœopathy, but of his life and works viewed from a purely human standpoint as a great benefactor to the human race.

“And yet reflections on his two marriages, and especially upon the latter portion of his life in Paris, were not to be dispensed with because many erroneous views were formerly current respecting this matter in Homœopathic circles. We know for certain that his second wife took him to her native land, rendered more beautiful the evening of his life and assisted him in every way in the most confiding and loving manner, till the hour of his death; whilst, had she been heartless, she would have left him to himself or else in the hands of nurses. So Jahr related of her that when Hahnemann in his last days had violent paroxysms of pain in his breast she used to console him and cheer him up and say to him that Providence owed him a remission of his sufferings.”

CHAPTER LXV.

HAHNEMANN'S WILL.

In so far as one may judge at this late day regarding the matter, it seems to be very probable that Mlle. Hervilly Gohier did not marry Hahnemann from interested motives. She had money in her own right, she was of an excellent family. Doubtless, she possessed the eccentricities so usual to genius, and under-

standing this, much becomes plain in her actions. That she was disinterested may be inferred by the fact that she insisted upon Hahnemann making a will before his departure from Germany and giving all he then possessed to his children, although this was afterwards used as an argument in favor of her cupidity. The following is a copy of this document :

HAHNEMANN'S WILL.

"In the name of God. Amen. Although on the 16th September, 1854, I made my will and duly deposited it with the Ducal Government, and although likewise for the purpose of avoiding every kind of dispute with regard to my property among the members of my family and wishing to live the last days of my life in undisturbed peace and quiet, I divided on the 17th February last nearly the whole of my fortune amongst the children; yet after careful consideration, finding that those very dispositions (which in some respects contradict themselves) might engender mistakes and misunderstandings, and also in consequence of my contemplated journey to Paris, from whence it is quite impossible to say when, if ever, I shall return again, my views and intentions have become altered on some points; therefore I herewith cancel and annul my first will and place in its stead this present will which contains all my wishes regarding my property and other matters.

"1. Before all I commend my immortal soul to the grace and mercy of God, in the steadfast belief that this most high and potent Guide of my destinies will allow it to participate in His heavenly glory.

"My mortal remains shall be left to my dearly beloved wife, who alone is to choose the place of interment and the kind of funeral according to her choice, unlettered by anyone; but should one of my children or grandchildren dare to interfere with her directions, he is forthwith to be punished by losing one-half his whole inheritance.

"2. My whole property, consisting of £9,000 cash, two houses in the *Wallstrasse* in this town, some articles of virtue and furniture, is to be divided in equal parts, but subject to certain conditions hereafter to be mentioned among the members of my family, as well as all the children who may arise from my present marriage.

"3. As mentioned above, on the 17th February I disposed of nearly the whole of my property by a deed of gift to my children, giving each of them the sum of £900, subject to certain condi-

tions specially stated in the aforesaid document. This deed of gift is to remain for the present in power so far as this will of mine does not alter it, but I declare herewith most emphatically that with the view not to bind myself by it, this deed has not been submitted to my children for their approval, and therefore has no binding character on both parties, but contains only my own dispositions of my property, an arrangement which I have made solely for the purpose of affording my children during my lifetime some assistance. It is, therefore, not irrevocable, but can at any time, according to my judgment, be altered or cancelled.

"4. Should my son Frederick be incontestably found to have died before me, then his daughter is to be placed in his stead. and should she have died childless previous to my decease, then her portion, as well as that of any others who may have died without issue before my demise is to fall back into the general estate.

"5. I leave as a special legacy to my two youngest daughters, Charlotte and Louise, for their joint use, my house, 270 *Wallstrasse* in this town, free of all debts and mortgages, so that they may take possession of it immediately after my death. Likewise I bequeath to my daughter Amalie, as a reward for her constant filial affection and devotion, my house, 269 *Wallstrasse*, in this city, for her sole and absolute use, free from any charge, except allowing her sister Eleonora, should she be a widow and willing to live in Coethen, the use of a room in the said house or the sum of twenty thalers instead, according to the choice of the legatee.

"6. The golden snuff-box with the letter F in brilliants, which the late Duke Ferdinand presented to me, I hereby bequeath to my absent son Frederick, should he be still alive, otherwise his daughter is to receive it, like the other portions of her father's inheritance. All the other valuable articles and moveables belonging to me have already, for the most part, been divided among my children during my lifetime by a special deed of gift. The lists containing those articles which each of my heirs has received, or is to receive, are all signed with my name, and are marked, respectively, A, B, C, D, F, G, H, and are annexed to this will.

"7. With regard to the house which I bequeathed to my two youngest daughters I have particularly to state, that should one of them die before me the other one is at once to take posses-

sion of it. If both are alive at the time of my death they are at liberty to dispose of all their legacies according to their own free will.

"8. All those articles of my property which have not been mentioned or disposed of, either in this will or in the annexed lists, belong to the general estate and are to be divided equally among my heirs; but all the other properties, which I take with me to Paris, do not belong to the general estate and will be disposed of hereafter.

"9. The presents and dowries which some of my children have received during my lifetime are not to be brought to account.

"10. All notes written and signed by my own hand, with my name, which may be found after my death among my papers, disposing of articles, or assigning legacies or other properties to friends of mine, are to be considered as codicils to this will and are equally binding on my heirs.

"11. I trust that all my heirs will acknowledge in these arrangements my paternal affection, as it will greatly contribute to my comfort during the last days of my life. But should any of my family, contrary to all expectation, not be satisfied with this my last will, and begin an action at law about it, he is to lose at once one-half of his whole inheritance.

"12. On the eve of my departure to Paris, where, far away from the country in which I had to suffer so much, I probably shall remain, and where I hope to find with my beloved wife that peace and happiness for which my desired marriage will be a sufficient guarantee, I declare that I have divided nearly the whole of my property among my children solely on the particular wish and desire of my wife, which is a proof of her noble disinterestedness; to her my children owe it that they have received nearly all my own fortune, which I have acquired with so much labor and exertion, but which I never could quietly enjoy. I have only reserved for myself the small sum of £2,000, and shall take, on the particular wish of my wife, only my linen, wearing apparel, library, medicines, and a few valuable articles, as watch and signet ring, with me to Paris.

"I am now in my eighty-first year, and naturally desire at last to rest and to give up all medical practice, which is at present too burdensome to me.

"I, therefore, disclaim all intention of augmenting my fortune and renounce all further gain, which, after having amply provided for my family, I am not in need of. Deeply impressed with gratitude to my wife for all the happiness she has conferred

upon me, and by inducing me to distribute my property amongst my children (thus securing them an independent existence), for the happiness and comfort she has bestowed upon them I now consider it my sacred duty to take care that the future peace and happiness of this most amiable wife is secured. To guard her against any unjust claims which might be made by members of my numerous family, a proceeding which would only show a culpable malice or sordid avarice, I order that she is to keep, without any exception, all articles which I take with me to Paris; I forbid that seals be put on her house when I die, or that inventories be taken, or any description be demanded; in short, I desire that my wife be left forever undisturbed by my family, who have no claim whatever on her, but who should rather bless her for her noble disinterestedness. But if there should be one found among my children so unworthy as to dare to disturb my beloved wife in the least, he is to lose forthwith one half of his whole inheritance; and if all my heirs be disobedient and refractory, and jointly should, contrary to my orders, molest their stepmother in any way whatever, then one and all are to lose the half of their inheritance. In such a case I request the Ducal Government to apply these fines, according to their choice, for some charitable purpose.

"13. Should my present wife bear me any children, then this child or children, as a matter of course, have the same claims on my property as the children of my first marriage. Lastly, I request my Government to take care that this my present will be faithfully executed.

"Given under my hand and seal.

"CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH SAMUEL HAHNEMANN.

"*Coethen, 2 June, 1835.*"

The lists marked A, B, C, D, F, G, H, contain the enumeration of the movable and fixed property. In list G he gave to his youngest daughter Louise the books containing the cases of all his patients, carefully written in his own hand. When Hahnemann had been in Paris but a short time, having gone into active practice in the meanwhile, he felt the need of these books and asked Louise for them as a loan, promising solemnly that they should be returned to her immediately after his death.

Although applications were made to Madame Hahneman after that event for their return, she refused to surrender them.*

* *Brit Jour. Hom.*, Vol. xxii., p. 674. *Am. Hom. Review*, Vol. v., p. 476. *Allg. hom. Zeitung*, Vol. lxix., p. 100.

CHAPTER LXVI.

DEPARTURE FOR PARIS—LETTER BY DR. PESCHIER—PERMISSION
TO PRACTICE GRANTED—HONORS FROM GALICIAN HOM-
ŒOPATHIC SOCIETY—ADDRESS OF HAHNEMANN.
KRETZSCHMAR ON A UNION OF HOMŒOPATHY
AND ALLOPATHY—HAHNEMANN'S
ANSWER.

And now, his property divided, his children provided for, once more this old wanderer takes up his household gods. Albrecht says:

"Early on the first day of Whitsuntide, 1835, he departed from Coethen with his bride. His children and grandchildren accompanied him by extra post as far as Halle. He dined at the *Crown Prince* there, and then immediately resumed his journey. The leave taking of his relatives was so affecting that even strangers, who happened to be spectators, were moved with the profoundest emotion. His daughters returned to Coethen with the tears coursing down their cheeks incessantly. Alas! they had lost the one whom they had called their father with genuine childish affection, and honored as their benefactor with implicit obedience, and had cherished as their idol with most self-sacrificing devotion. He had lived in the *Wall strasse* in Coethen for fourteen years, in a house of his own with a garden attached, and his youngest daughter now occupies this dwelling."

The following note may be found in the *Allgemeine hom. Zeitung* for July 13, 1835: "Dr. S. Hahnemann on the 14th of June last departed for Paris."

In this place an extract from a letter written to Stapf six years before, in 1829, may be interesting:† "I thank you most cordially for your kind invitation to come to Naumburg. I must take it as already having been done. I cannot now travel a mile from home, if I am to live a year longer. I must observe punctually my regular mode of life, and dare not swerve from it a single hair's breadth. Travelling has therefore become impossible for me; I cannot visit even my married children, cannot even get the length of Leipzig. So forgive me that I must refuse your invitation."

†Albrecht's "Leben und Wirken," p. 74.
Hom. World, Vol. xxiv., p. 502.

But the charming invalid and artist from Paris made him forget his old age.

It has been said that Hahnemann was compelled to leave Coethen secretly on account of the great affection in which he was held by the inhabitants, who did not wish him to leave them and sought to restrain him by force. This is all false: many of his fellow-townsmen accompanied him for a short distance on his road.* Hahnemann and his bride travelled toward Paris as father and son, the lady again assuming her masculine attire.† They reached Paris the last of June or the first week in July, and at once settled in a house situated near the Garden of the Luxembourg.‡ He did not reside long in this comparatively small house, but soon removed to a larger and more elegant mansion at No. 1 Rue de Milan.

In a letter dated Paris, July 13, 1835,|| Dr. Peschier says:

"Thanks to God, our venerable Master Hahnemann has arrived safe and sound. * * * I remember my former introduction in the country, when he received me in a manner so affecting, so paternal; I know not how to describe the feelings of pleasure and of respect that conference produced. How much soul and goodness his countenance expressed. He seems happy in his determination to come to France; his marriage has in all ways proven a happy one; his young wife is prodigal in the most intelligent, assiduous and tender attention to his wants. How is it possible to spread unworthy calumny about such a noble character. He thus replied to an Allopath who had approached him filled with spleen: 'Sir, I am come to Paris to rest myself and to see what I will do next.'

"He has decided to remain here to labor for Homœopathy. He wishes to found a dispensary by voluntary subscription for those natives of France who desire the Homœopathic treatment. If each Homœopathic physician would interest himself no doubt the necessary amount could be raised. The Homœopathic Society of Paris paid Hahnemann an honorary visit. He afterwards addressed them. He recommends the study of the German language in order that they may the better understand the principles of our science, and may trace to their sources the experiments regarding the therapeutic employment of remedies."

* * * * *

* "Leben und Wirken," p. 74.

† *Brit. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. xxxvi., p. 301.

‡ *Brit. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. xxii., p. 678.

|| "Bibliothèque Homœopathique," Vol. v., p. 320.

Peschier also mentions his love for France and his wish to spread Homœopathy there as the reason for his arrival; of his painstaking in prescribing; of his trust and faith in God and his desire to worthily employ his talents to further his method of healing; he mentions Hahnemann's announcement to the French physicians that he would devote two hours one day in the week to answering all the questions that they might wish to ask him about Homœopathy.

Madame Hahnemann at once set about obtaining for her husband the right to practice in Paris, and through her influence with M. Guizot, the Minister at that time, she soon succeeded. Albrecht says:* "The *General Gazette of Prussia* publishes the following report, October 12, 1835: "By a Royal edict of August 21,† permission to practice medicine is given to Dr. Hahnemann, who has resided in Paris for several months."

Le Temps, of Paris, contains the following article in relation to the report: "At last the Homœopathists have to a certain extent won their process. After permission was denied them to dispense their own medicines, as well as to open a special clinic, they have brought their old Master to Paris; and in doing this the wishes of Madame Hahnemann, herself, have been of admirable service. He allowed himself to be patiently led by his wife, and exchanged Coethen for Paris.

"Hahnemann has found some zealous pupils in Paris; and others from the Provinces and from England have hastened hither to see, admire and honor their Master. This man has already presided at one public convention and now a second is announced, at which the patriarch can be seen very conveniently. In order to practice his healing art in Paris Hahnemann needed permission from the Government. This has now been courteously granted to him through the intercession of M. Guizot. No one need wonder at this, for Dr. Hahnemann is as good a *doctrinaire* as M. Guizot. Hahnemann's doctrine consists in prescribing to his patients medicaments in as small doses as the Ministerial *Doctrinaire* dispenses freedom to the country. It is said to be difficult to gain access to Dr. Hahnemann, and that he is accessible only through his wife. It is also said that he sells his advice very dear, asking ten louis d'or for each consultation. It is obvious that opposing forces are in contact with each other in this healing method also."

* Albrecht's "Leben und Wirken," p. 77.

† In "The British and Foreign Medical Directory" by George Atkin, 1853, this date is given as August 31.

On the 15th, 16th, 17th of September, 1835, there was a meeting of the Gallican Homœopathic Society for the purpose of extending to Hahnemann a welcome to Paris, and to show the great esteem in which he was held.* On the 15th a deputation waited upon Hahnemann and his wife and invited them to be present at a public reunion of the society.

Hahnemann, who had been elected honorary president, was introduced, and took his place upon the platform. M. Simon then read Hahnemann's opening address, which was as follows:

"I am come into France for the propagation of Homœopathy, and I am most happy to meet so many of you.

"In the name of all Homœopaths, I thank the Government of France for the liberty it has accorded to our meetings and our work. I hope to increase the numbers of those who will prove the excellence of our art, and who then will grant us the means to practice it successfully for the greater benefit of humanity.

"In a document which I will shortly prepare, I will speak to the public concerning Homœopathy, that malevolence and errors have prevented them from perfectly understanding. I will speak of what a Homœopathist must be and what powers he must exercise in the practice of an art so beneficent.

"I will only acknowledge as disciples those who practice pure Homœopathy, and give medicine absolutely free from the powerful mixtures employed by the old school of medicine. In the name of my long-continued experience, I affirm that the public will not give its trust until the zealous disciples of my doctrine who hear entirely renounce that medical homicide.

"My long and successful practice, attested by my records, which I offer in evidence, prove that pure Homœopathy practiced by those who have studied deeply and who exactly understand it, suffices alone for all the wants of suffering humanity.

"I thank the Gallican Society for their labors. I see with great pleasure among its members industrious and zealous men who will continue that which they have so happily commenced.

"I am deeply affected by the proofs of attachment which I have received from all the members composing it. I will unite with the zeal which animates them and I will second their efforts for the propagation of our divine art; because age which has never diminished its march, has not chilled my heart, nor enfeebled my mind, and Homœopathy will always be to me an adoration.

* *Hygea*, Vol. iii., p 277, 379.

"As to the Society of Paris, if it has hitherto, with some exceptions which I shall be pleased to understand, been slow to wish for a more profound instruction in our art, it is without doubt on account of the newness of the appearance of Homœopathy in Paris. In exhorting the members of that society to an indispensable redoublement of study, I will observe to them, and to you also, that to them who practice the art of saving life, to neglect to understand is a crime.

"Surely am I convinced that this reproach cannot longer be advanced; because, animated as you all are with the love of humanity, you will neglect nothing to attain the end that we propose for ourselves, and which you will certainly obtain if, as I deeply wish, you remain united in heart and principles.

"And you, studious young Frenchmen, that the old errors may no longer encompass you, and that your search after truth may be no longer difficult, come to me, for I will impart to you that truth much sought for, that divine revelation of a principle of eternal nature. It is to existing facts that I appeal to convince you; but these facts do not expect to acquire except by means of conscientious study, and success will be complete and assured; then, like myself, you will bless Providence for the immense benefaction that it has permitted to descend upon earth by my humble interposition, for I have been nothing but a feeble instrument of that Majesty before which all should humiliate themselves."*

This address was greeted with much enthusiasm. Afterwards Dr. Pierre Dufresne delivered the presidential address, and the the regular business of the society was transacted.

The "Société Gallicane" was organized in 1832; it was a National Society and held meetings in different cities. The first two sessions were held in Geneva, the third at Lyons, the last, in 1835, at Paris. No more meetings were held. Hahnemann's title of President d'Honneur then bestowed was continued during his life, and always when he was present at a meeting he took the chair. After his death this title was conferred on Dr. Quin, of England.†

After the session on September 17 was ended a banquet, at which all the members of the society were present, was given, and which Hahnemann honored with his own presence. Among

* *Bibliothèque Homœopathique*, Paris, 1835, Vol. vi., p. 29. *Allgemeine hom. Zeitung*, Vol. xlii., p. 176.

† *Annals of Brit. Hom. Society*, Vol. i., Report 2.

the toasts given was the following: "To the speedy union of Allopaths and Homœopaths." "A l'union prochaine des Allopathes et des Homeopathes, a la justice que les premiers ne tarderont pas a rendre a nos efforts constans por activer les progres de l'art de guerir." (*Bibl. Hom.*, Vol. vi., p. 25.)

About this time Dr. Kretzschmar, a Homœopathic physician, published in a French Homœopathic journal an article entitled: "Is an alliance possible between Homœopathy and Allopathy?"*

In this he maintained that under certain circumstances it was wise and even necessary to use auxiliaries such as leeches, sinapisms, and even bleeding, in connection with the Homœopathic remedies. He says: "Is this Allopathizing? No, it is having recourse to palliatives in cases of necessity. Borrowing from the old school some harmless palliatives is not Allopathizing; and whilst considering such borrowing useful and necessary I have no hesitation in affirming that *there is no alliance possible between Allopathy and Homœopathy.*"

Hahnemann, in the *Bibliothèque Homœopathique* of the same year (1835), answered the article, and as this answer very distinctly states his opinion at this time on the subject of palliatives and accessory treatment, it is here given in full.†

"I invite all my true disciples to publish their opinions on the article of Dr. Kretzschmar, and I shall set them an example.

"The employment of mixtures of medicines, an association, the inconvenience of which is felt even by persons unconnected with the profession, is not the only motive which should make us reject Allopathy, seeing that it feels no hesitation in oppressing life, oftentimes irreparably, by means of a single medicine, for instance *Calomel*.

"It also deserves this fate, in consequence of the other processes by which it exhausts the strength and the humors of the diseased body, by means either of blood letting, of sudorifics, hot baths, emetics and purgatives or painful processes, as cauteries, vesicatories, sinapisms, acupuncture, moxa, etc., processes which all debilitate beyond belief the vital force, the energy of which, combined with the action of a well-selected remedy, can alone effect a cure.

"Homœopathy alone knows and teaches that the cure is to

* *Archives de la Médecine Homœopathique*, Paris, 1835, Vol. ii., p. 177.

† "Etudes de Médecine Homœopathique," Hartung, Paris, 1850, p. 266. *Hom Times*, London, Vol. i., p. 249.

be effected only by means of the entire force still existing in the patient, when a medicine perfectly Homœopathic to the present case of disease, and administered in the proper dose, causes this force to exert its curative activity.

"One of the most inestimable advantages of Homœopathy is to husband as much as possible this vital force, which is indispensable to the cure in the course of treatment. It is this which places it above all the Allopathic methods. It alone then avoids all those means ruinous to life, which are never necessary and constantly adverse to the end aimed.

"That Homœopathist must know very little of his profession, he must be very incapable of selecting remedies and of employing them properly, not to know, without thus mismanaging his patients, to cure them in a manner infinitely more sure, more prompt and more perfect than the most noted physicians of the old school.

"For the last forty years I have not let one drop of blood, nor applied rubefacients or vesicatories, nor practiced cauterization nor acupuncture. I have never exhausted my patients' strength by hot baths; I have never abstracted from them their best vital juices by sudorifics; I have never had occasion to scour out their body and ruin their digestive organs by emetics and purgatives; and yet I have cured with so much success, even under the eyes of my enemies, who would not have failed to show up the least false step, that public confidence brings me patients of all classes, from the nearest as well as the most remote countries.

"My conscience is clear: it bears testimony to me that I have sought the good of suffering humanity; that I have always done and taught what appeared to me to be best, and that I have never had recourse to Allopathic processes, to indulge my patients and not to drive them from me; I love my fellow-creatures too well and the repose of my conscience to act so.

"Those who will imitate me, as I act on the verge of the grave, will be able, like me, to await with calm confidence the moment of reposing their head in the bosom of the earth, to yield up their soul to a God whose omnipotence must make the wicked man tremble in his heart."

[TO BE CONTINUED]

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES ON MEDICINE, ETC.

As I propose, with the editor's consent, to write a series of papers on miscellaneous subjects more or less connected with medicine, it might be as well at the outset to attempt to define my position and outline to some extent the drift of what I may be expected to write.

From the age of fifteen to that of forty I was engaged, first in dispensing, afterwards in studying, and, finally, in practicing Allopathic medicine. During all these long years I thought it the only legitimate system of treatment. It is no wonder, then, if I still look upon that system with a tolerant and almost attached feeling. Early associations are not easily severed. Against this early predilection I have now to consider something of still greater importance, and that is the well-being of the community. I now know that the old practice has done grievous wrong to countless thousands, and I know that the practice of Homœopathy is gradually redressing the wrongs which still linger. I am, therefore, bound to give it what little support I can. As to taking a place in the front ranks of the new system, that I shall never be able to do, and it must always be understood that I make no pretension to anything of the kind. The editor of this journal has, somewhat to my surprise, admitted my communications into its pages, crude though they seem to me to be. I admire his liberality. A certain degree of partisanship all editors, as well as all politicians, must necessarily have; but this ought never to amount to any unfairness towards those who do not think as we do, and, I should say, always give credit where credit is due. *Disce ab haste, et non timeto.* Our own cause will never suffer by an open admission of whatever is good in others, and this may be the best means of securing their respect.

For some years past I have been in the habit of making short notes of whatever at the moment interested me, and now I cannot, perhaps, do better than transcribe a few of these. They are of a very mixed character, but I hope not altogether uninteresting.

Climatic Influence on Disease.

What curious discoveries are made by the observant ! Witness the following remarks of Dr. Casanova, as recorded in the *Homœopathic Review* of over thirty years ago:

"I know several localities in South America, Africa and Spain where the marsh miasma has unquestionably arrested and cured that fatal scourge of the human race, phthisis pulmonalis, without any other treatment or restriction in food or drink. And why should not the climate of the fen lands of Lincolnshire, in the neighborhood of Spalding, prove as curative an agent for this disease as the climate of so many foreign regions where patients go and die, deprived of all the comforts of a home? Penzance, among the British localities, is reported to be superior to nine-tenths of the places to which patients are sent. Penzance, then, and Spalding should be particularly studied by medical men and recommended to consumptive individuals who wish to enjoy the benefits and advantages of a national place of relief, if not of cure."

Upon reading this I began to reflect upon the limitless nature of science. We never seem to find either beginning or end to it. Circles within circles, and no one can tell what communications there are between those circles. We cannot trace them. We are lost in infinity.

Miasmatic places are the most healthy places—for some of us at least.

Now, I think of it, I find I can give some support to this statement of Dr. Casanova. I was once on board a Liverpool steamer which put into Aspinwall, on the swampy Isthmus of Panama, for nine days. Upon our return home several of the sailors, otherwise healthy fellows, were prostrated by what was called Panama fever, whilst I myself, who had formerly suffered from tubercular disease of the lungs, was totally unaffected.

The Infinitesimal Dose.

In the same old *Review* of thirty years ago I find the following, probably written by the editor of that time, Dr. John Ryan:

"In the writer's days of doubt and hesitation, when seeing was *not* believing—for we saw the effects of medicines but endeavored to trace them to accident or to the *vix natura*—we were conversing with a man whose name stands amongst the very foremost in the world of science. He was not a Homœopathist, but in consequence of some remark on our part he asked: 'If you are convinced that the dogma of Hahnemann is true, why do you hesitate? Where is your difficulty?' We replied: 'The smallness of the doses prescribed by him.' 'Is that all,' he rejoined. 'Men who have worked practically in the laboratory year after

year should be too well acquainted with the mighty forces of inconceivably small portions of matter upon each other to doubt the influence of drug forces, even in infinitesimal quantities upon organized beings. If that is your only objection to Homœopathy, throw it aside.' We did throw it aside, and many a time and oft, when we have heard the sarcasms of men without a grain of scientific knowledge, directed against the doses of our system, we have thought of the words of this venerable philosopher."

If I am not using inverted commas too much I should like to quote Dr. Ryan a little further.

"Dr. Alfred S. Taylor, a determined enemy to Homœopathy, says: 'It may be stated generally that medicine in a large dose is a poison, as a poison in a small dose is a medicine.' At page 387 Dr. Taylor, after referring to the pathogenetic effects produced on Dr. Mayerhofer, of Munich, by doses of the one-hundredth of a grain of *Tartar emetic*, remarks: 'The reader will not be surprised at the powerful effects obtained from so small a quantity of medicine, when he considers other well-known facts in toxicology. The quantity of *Carbonate of lead* which produces lead colic and paralysis in workmen in lead factories is not *appreciable*.'

"Inappreciable doses of lead, according to this Allopathic authority, can cause disease and even death. * * * However small the poisonous dose may be, the medicinal dose must be smaller still. If inappreciable quantities of any substance can *poison*, why may not *inappreciable doses cure*? Where does the absurdity commence?"

Speaking for myself, this inappreciable dose question has troubled me very much. It has been a veritable *pons asinorum*. At last I began to believe that a man may employ even a very high dilution and still be a reasonable being. But we cannot disguise the fact that a contention for these extremely high dilutions tends to make confusion in the Homœopathic temple, and makes greater the difficulty of spreading Homœopathic principles. We are, of course, in honor bound to accept what our colleagues tell us of their effects, but still we may ask them, Are you sure that these high dilutions which you use are applicable to *every* case of disease? Have they *never* failed you? We have in England an extremely high dilutionist who has reported in the journals numerous cases of cure, but never, so far as I know, has he admitted a failure. It is to be hoped that he will some day tell us whether he has ever failed with his simili-

imum. To find the similimum is no doubt important and desirable; but the question we should like to be answered is, Will this simillimum invariably succeed when given in dilutions such as those of Swan or Fincke? the dilutions which this gentleman uses? Will they succeed in all those cases where success is possible by any means that can be employed? And again, can it be affirmed that in these high dilutions *only* was success possible?

Whilst on the subject of infinitesimals I should like to quote two or three cases given by Dr. N. Wood in this same *Review*. They are remarkable enough to be worth reproducing at the end of thirty years. The first case, indeed all of them, would rather astonish the old schoolman if he could understand what a thirtieth dilution meant.

"A tailor, aged 50, had suffered for many years from tapeworm, when he was admitted a patient of the Brompton Homœopathic Dispensary, July 30, 1860. Change of air and all the chief Allopathic remedies had been perseveringly tried with little benefit. It required a very powerful dose to dislodge even a fraction of the enemy, and there was a dull, constant, wearing pain in the epigastric region. Excepting this and a certain sensation of languor, there was no sign of disease. A Homœopathic physician had been consulted, and remedies were used in strong tincture doses. No improvement ensued, and the pain even seemed gradually to increase. Several medicines were given in this way, but not a fragment of the worm was expelled. The patient was disheartened and had discontinued all treatment. The case seemed too obstinate to admit of much hope; and the man said he had spent thirty pounds in vainly seeking a cure. He was persuaded to get a supply of globules of *Filix mas*, 30, and to take two globules night and morning for a month. At the end of a week a whole tapeworm was expelled. The pain ceased and the cure has been complete. This case is quoted to prove that the higher potencies are sometimes efficacious when the lower ones fail. It is, however, by no means affirmed that such must always hold good."

Now it is a considerable leap from the massive dose of Allopathy to the 30th dilution. Would nothing lower than the 30th have answered? For I think the object should not be to find out how high we can go, but how low we can keep; because, as before remarked, it tends to avoid unnecessary confusion and is less likely to frighten the novice.

The following case, as given by Dr. Wood, is equally remarkable as the last:

"*Sulphur in Scabies.* The itch, it is commonly believed, cannot be cured by internal treatment only. But in some cases, at least, no external medicated application has been required. A girl, 10 years old, had this disorder very strongly marked upon the hands, and especially between the fingers. At last, probably by contact, the face, neck and chest became affected. The disorder had lasted several weeks, when the patient was brought to the dispensary December 17, 1860. The general health was good. *Sulphur* was ordered, 2 globules of the 30th night and morning. The parts affected were to be bathed three or four times a day with warm water, and afterwards to be touched with sweet oil. The complaint was completely eradicated in three weeks. It is to be hoped that some such treatment, which has succeeded in many other cases, may prove generally sufficient; for it is well known that bakers and grocers are very liable to this disorder. No one would like to order the use of *Sulphur* ointment for his own baker."

I suspect that the space at my disposal is now exhausted, and I must therefore continue my remarks some future day.

G. HERRING.

London, England.

A STUDY OF ERYTHROXYLON COCA.

Read before the Homœopathic Club of Pueblo, Col.

This plant, a habitat of South America, growing on the eastern slope of the Andes, can hardly be said to have entered into current therapeutics until the local anæsthetic and mydriatic properties of its alkaloid, *Cocaine*, were brought to the attention of the profession in 1884. The new anæsthetic became at once the fashionable anæsthetic. It received careful and scientific observation, since which time the therapeutic use of *Coca* has been greatly extended. The social history of this remedy is not without interest, and a few moments spent upon it, I think, will be a helpful and suggestive introduction to a study of its pathogenetic action.*

When the Spanish conquerors overcame the native races of

* The social history of the plant is taken from Johnston, Weddell and Von Tschudi.

the hilly country of Peru they found extensive plantations of an herb called khoka or coca. This word, signifying plant, that is, the plant *par excellence*, was corrupted by the Spaniards to coca. They observed the singular habit among the races of chewing the leaves of this plant at stated periods of repose, after which they were more cheerful and able to climb with ease the highest mountains and carry heavy loads all day where the air was so rare that the traveler could only breathe with difficulty. So general was the use of this plant and so great the demand for it that it formed the common money. After gold and silver were introduced it became the principal article of traffic. Its cultivation was the care of the native governments during the reign of the Incas and continues prevalent to day. This use of the leaf, which is the delight, the support, and in some measure the necessity of the Indians of Peru, Bolivia and Brazil, is of such remote antiquity that its origin has been lost.

Coca grows to a shrub of six to eight feet, and is still found wild in the Andes, though that which is used by the people is the produce of cultivation. The steep sides of the valleys, from 2,000 to 8,000 feet above sea-level, are covered with these plantations, rising in terraces one above another. In December or January the seeds are sown in small pots and sheltered from the sun. When the plants are one and a half to two feet high they are transplanted into ridges, and are given moisture and shade for a time by sowing maize between the rows, for the plants themselves thrive best in heat and moisture; while the most valuable leaves are obtained from those grown in high and dry localities. In three years the bush comes into bearing, yielding annually three and four crops of leaves for twenty to fifty years. The leaves are about the size of a cherry leaf, and when ripe enough to break in bending are picked and spread on coarse woollen cloths to dry in the sun. When nearly dry they give off a peculiar odor, like that of new mown hay, which is a cause of severe headaches among newcomers. The leaves resemble in odor those of green tea, and have a peculiar taste, which, in decoction, becomes bitter and astringent. When well cured they are of a pale green color, but are easily deteriorated by heat and dampness to a dark brown, with a camphoraceous smell.

The natives use in two ways: first, by an infusion, which is drunk as a tea; second, by chewing the leaves with an alkali, usually unslaked lime. Enough tea for half a dozen persons is

made from four or five leaves, which are first treated with hot water to remove the acidity, as the leaves contain much tannic acid, then steeped; and when drank a gentle excitement, followed by wakefulness, is produced. If taken strong it retards the approach of hunger, prevents the usual breathlessness and fatigue in climbing the hills; and in large doses dilates the pupil, rendering the eye intolerant of light. It is the more common practice to chew the leaves in a ball, which is turned over and over in the mouth, as is done with tobacco. Used in this manner the action of the coca narcotic is more gradual and prolonged and different in character, as the constant chewing, the action of the saliva and the alkali extracts, more active constituents, then are dissolved by water in a decoction. When preparing to chew or *aculliar*, the Indian makes himself as comfortable as circumstances will permit. Three and four times a day he rests from his mining or other labor, pauses in his journey and lays down his burden—for when riding, walking or laboring the leaves have little effect; stillness and repose are essential conditions to full enjoyment—stretching himself in the shade of a tree he opens his little leather pouch of coca, and from time to time puts into his mouth a few leaves rolled into a ball, adding after each new supply a bit of unslaked lime. This brings out the true taste of the leaf and causes a copious flow of greenish saliva, which is partly ejected and partly swallowed. Soon as the ball ceases to emit the juice it is thrown away and a new one taken.

The interval of enjoyment for the laboring Indian is a quarter to a half hour. During this period his indifference is marvelous; no degree of urging or entreaty will move him. He is heedless alike to the thunder storm, the roar of an approaching wild beast, or the flames of burning grass which threaten to suffocate and consume him. A confirmed chewer becomes more thoroughly a slave to his beloved leaf than the inveterate drunkard to his spirituous liquors. At times the craving becomes so irresistible that the Indian betakes himself to the woods and for days indulges unrestrained. Young men of the best families of Peru become addicted to this extreme degree of excess and are considered as lost. Forsaking cities and the company of civilization they live chiefly in the woods, giving themselves up to a solitary and savage life. The chewing of coca gives a bad breath, pale lips and gums, greenish and stumpy teeth, and an ugly black mark at the angles of the mouth. The

inveterate chewer is known at the first glance, his unsteady gait, his yellowish skin, his dim and sunken eyes encircled by a purple ring, his quivering lips, his general apathy, all bear evidence of the baneful effects of the narcotic. Its first evil is to weaken the digestion, biliary affections follow, the appetite becomes exceedingly uncertain, till at length the dislike to all nourishment is succeeded by an inordinate appetite for animal food; then follow dropsical swellings and boils, when the patient, if he can, flies to brandy for relief for the few remaining years of his life.

One traveler gives a remarkable incident, showing the stimulant effect of the narcotic. He says: "An Indian was employed by me for very laborious digging; for five days he never tasted a mouthful of food nor took more than two hours of sleep at night, but at intervals of two to three hours he regularly chewed about a half ounce of coca leaves. Following this he traveled for two days across the high plains, keeping up with my mule, only halting to take his coca. At the end of this time he expressed himself willing to engage for a like amount of work, and that without food, if I would furnish him sufficient coca leaves. The village priest affirmed that he was sixty-two years of age and had never been known to be sick a day."

Coca is consumed with less baneful results in the higher Andes than in the lower and warmer regions. The leaf contains three constituents: first, tannic acid, which it seems necessary to neutralize with an alkali or at least partially neutralize before the other two ingredients are extracted. An odoriferous resin, very volatile, is obtained by *Ether*; to this is due the narcotic properties, for when the leaves have been spoiled in packing and this volatile ingredient ceases to be given off they become inert. A bitter crystalline alkaloid is extracted by alcohol which is known as *Cocaine*. This alkaloid was discovered in 1855 by Niemann, but not until the experiments begun with the muriate of *Cocaine* in the clinics of Paris in 1880 were given to the public a few years later did it come into general use. Beside the observations made by travelers of its effects on the natives of Peru, *Erythroxylon coca* has been proved by twenty-four persons. A full account of these provings are in Hering's *Materia Medica*. Allen's *Encyclopædia* gives some four hundred symptoms. But it is due to the important essays on the drug and the experiments made with it, since the discovery of the anæsthetic use of *Cocaine*, that physicians generally have studied and recognized its thera-

peutic value. The higher professional recognition accorded the plant has been by the French. For thirty years or more there has been widely used in France a tonic, "Vin Mariani," in fact, it may be called *the* tonic of France. This particular wine is nothing more than a concentrated extract of the fresh leaves of the *Erythroxylon coca* put up with Bordeaux wine by one Mariani, a painstaking and worthy pharmacist of Paris and labeled: "Wine of Mariani." It has had yearly increasing demand as a stimulant and tonic in anæmia, nervous depression, sequelæ of childbirth, in laryngeal and gastric complications and used with special reference to the nervous system in all morbid states. Whole page advertisements of "Vin Mariana" are often seen in our United States publications.

Shortly after *Cocaine* came into general use reports appeared and were multiplied that dangerous symptoms sometimes followed its use. These alarming symptoms were coldness and extreme pallor of the surface with beaded perspiration, difficult breathing with oppression of the chest and præcordial anxiety vertigo, nausea, numbness, with slow and intermitting pulse. It was soon observed that these toxic effects were obtained in anæmic, debilitated and nervous patients. Occasionally it was reported that cocainizing a healthy person was followed by exhilaration, singing, usual cheerfulness, etc. Even the daily papers contained sensational reports that habitual users became sleepless and subject to hallucinations and fits of mania. A study of all these poisonings contribute to an understanding of the physiological action of *Coca*. We do not purpose to enter into the symptomatology of this remedy, but rather call your attention to some of its therapeutic uses. From what has been said we see in *Coca* a remedy first exciting then depressing the nerve centers. Under the excitation we see the mind is clear, rapid flow of thought with inclination to work, sleeplessness, increased bodily vigor with endurance of great fatigue, notwithstanding little nourishment and sleep, great ease in climbing high mountains without any difficulty in breathing in the rarified air. Under the depression we note mental apathy, slow in finding words, brain feels muddled, shy and desire to be alone, loss of energy, great prostration, dizziness aggravated by motion, shortness of breath on making an ascent, constant necessity to breathe deeply, sleepy but not rested by sleep. These symptoms point to its clinical value in nervous and respiratory diseases.

In King's repertory of headaches we find the significant phrase:

"headaches of high altitudes, *Erythroxylon coca*." The *Coca* headache begins over the eyebrows more on the right side; there is a sensation of tension all over the forehead as if an India rubber band were stretched over it; aggravation from light and company; motion, especially ascending motion or looking upward; there is great prostration, coldness of the surface and slow pulse, sometimes bilious vomiting; symptoms are better in the open air and after eating. This picture at once suggests *Gels.* and *Nat. sulph.*, but *Gels.* and *Nat. sulph.* have nervous headaches of a congestive type, while *Coca* is one of anæmia. *Gels.* has the band-like constriction, but just above the ears not in forehead. Pains of *Gels.* begin in occiput and finally extend forward to the eyes; relief is found by motion and profuse urination; there is a rapid pulse. *Nat. sulph.* has a right sided headache beginning in the forehead and extends to vertex, with bilious and sour vomiting; but the vomit is not as bitter as in *Coca*; there is the same aggravation from noise, light and motion as in *Coca*. In *Nat. sulph.* the aggravation is in downward motion, as in stooping. The intense pressure on forehead is all over and not band like, and there is a sensation as if the brain were loose and moved on any motion (this latter symptom we have recently had a most beautiful verification of). The general indications of a sycotic diathesis will help to decide for *Nat. sulph.*

The French have used *Coca* much in the nausea of pregnancy. The Allopaths have used hypodermics of *Cocaine* as a dernier resort in like cases with occasionally highly gratifying results. We think the characteristic of bilious and sour vomiting in almost a *hyperæsthesia* of the stomach associated with great nervousness, prostration and anæmia are the indications. The unusual prostration will be an indication for it in some cases of neurasthenia. Dr. E. M. Hale records its value in great prostration following dystocia. Allen records these symptoms: "Incessant dyspnoea, a pressure upon the whole chest with constant desire to take a deep breath, as if something could be breathed away. Difficulty in breathing with palpitation of heart." *Gels.* has a similar picture of præcordial distress. *Gels.* patient keeps constantly moving for fear the heart will stop. The *Coca* patient remains quiet. When difficulty of breathing is accompanied by palpitation I should give *Coca* low. Dr. Gosh, of Calcutta, has given some valuable testimony as to the clinical value of *Coca*. His attention was drawn to it by the use the hill men of India

made of the leaves, similar to that by the Indians of Peru. A record of some of his cases are found in Vol. vi of the HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER. He gave its use in the nerve debility of debauches, its value in nymphomania and other diseases of sexual debility. The remedy should be thought of in "emotional insanity" of children due to masturbation. The abnormal craving for animal food, desire to be alone, the sunken eyes encircled by dark rings coupled with hallucinations will suggest it. Here one will also think of *Stramonium*. *Stram.* has aggravation from darkness and being alone, while *Coca* has amelioration. It has been used as an antidote to the opium and tobacco habit. I have often wondered if *Erythroxylon coca* did not enter largely into the "Keely cure" treatment of inebriety. Every thoughtful student of Materia Medica comes sooner or later to consider in some degree the relation of flora to climate, of climate to disease, and the value of indigenous remedies to indigenous diseases, if the latter term is allowable. Nature is suggestive, for

"When God creates, he makes not to mend,"

and for every poison there is an antidote. Is it not significant that the tree which furnishes our Peruvian bark and *Quinine* flourishes where the deadly malaria most poisons the air? That the little blue flower of the *Aconite napellus* lifts its head in a locality where fevers rage most violently! That in the home of our numerous cacti heart diseases prevail, and now in

"The difficult air of the keen mountain top"

is found this leaf, this wonderful leaf of the *Erythroxylon coca*.

Most travelers and newcomers in our dry, rarified air have a feeling of exhilaration and vigor, and find great pleasure and little fatigue in walking and climbing our mountains; but others, particularly middle-aged people, have difficulty in breathing; there is vertigo and a tight, pressed feeling of the head, with prostration and sleeplessness. It is in such cases, common with *Ars.* and *Bry.*, that *Coca* low, even drop doses of the tincture, will relieve. I find Allopaths prescribe whisky for these newcomers. Many travelers, from past experiences, never think of going on a journey, by rail or sea, without a bottle of *Cocculus* to prevent car and sea sickness. We believe if it was known many of the tourists to our Rocky Mountains would provide themselves with a bottle of *Erythroxylon coca* tincture as a preventive to mountain sickness of altitude. While in the main high altitude gives great bodily vigor we find long-continued

residence in the dry, rarified air and the unceasing intoxication of sunshine produces changes in the organism which are called by Tourdanet "anémie des altitudes" or "anoxæmia," which finally, he says, results in a general decrease in the quantity of the blood and a lessened caliber of the blood vessels. This condition is characterized by loss of flesh, excruciating headaches, great prostration and nerve debility, notwithstanding one is sleeping twelve out of the twenty-four hours. There is a general relaxation of the whole system. "Tenderfoots," under the effects of exhilaration, often remark and wonder at the languid and lackadaisical manner of the old residents. In the surgical use of *Cocaine* it was soon found it possessed hæmostatic action and did this by constricting the blood-vessels, and as a result of this constriction the operator was surprised with suppuration where not expected. In this great sanatorium for respiratory diseases we occasionally, and it is very rare indeed, come across a patient in whom asthma or hay fever has originated in the high altitudes; in such a case we should not forget *Coca*. As Homœopathic physicians, we all know how the similimum once found does its work a thousand times better and with more satisfaction than any number of partially similia remedies, and this is my only apology for calling your attention to a newer remedy that certainly demands our careful attention in the high altitude diseases.

GENEVIERE TUCKER, M. D.

SYMPHORICARPUS RACEMOSUS.

In 1882 Dr. Edward V. Moffat read a paper on *symphoricarpus* from which we quote the following, which, while not new, is probably unknown to many of the present day:

"Let us go back about fifteen years and sketch a history of this drug. At that time Prof. S. P. Burdick investigated the medicinal of many plants hitherto unused by the profession, among others chanced to be the snowberry, or *symphoricarpus racemosus*. He gave some of the drug to the first prover, an intelligent lady, who on feeling the marked nausea, which it soon produced, exclaimed: 'Doctor, this is precisely like the morning sickness I always experience during pregnancy.' Dr. Burdick became more interested, repeated the experiment with other provers, obtained almost uniform results, viz., a feeling varying

from qualmishness to intense vomiting. It was given to female provers only and merely tested far enough to verify that symptom.

“Upon this clue Dr. Burdick gave it in the higher potencies to patients suffering from the vomiting of pregnancy with most satisfactory results. Indeed, after a trial of many years, he has found it so far superior to other remedies that he now relies on it altogether with rarely any but entirely satisfactory results.

“He mentioned the drug in his course of lectures, so I bore it in mind waiting for a test case. Soon that came in the person of a young lady three months advanced in her first pregnancy who was suffering from a deathly nausea, with vomiting and retching so prolonged and violent as to produce hæmatemesis. The smell or thought of food was repugnant in the extreme. An examination disclosed no malposition or apparent cause for the trouble, so I procured some *Symphoricarpus* (200) from Dr. Burdick and gave her one dose in the midst of a violent paroxysm. In a few minutes she stopped vomiting and said she felt soothed and quieted all over. In half an hour the nausea began again, but a few pellets checked it promptly and she fell asleep. Once during the night she awoke distressed and took a dose, but slept again quite soon. For a month or so she felt very well until after overexerting herself she became nauseated once more; but it was promptly checked, nor did it return during her pregnancy.

“After this I had the opportunity of prescribing it in a number of cases with such gratifying results that I gave some of the drug to a number of physicians requesting a faithful trial. Among them were my father, brother, Dr. Danforth, Drs. McClelland, of Pittsburg, and several others. All reported favorably and some enthusiastically, and so I have been led to bring this subject before this society. The indications as far as I have observed them in cases of pregnancy are a feeling of qualmishness with indifference to food. In more severe cases, like the above, there is a deathly nausea; the vomiting is continuous violent retching, but it covers every graduation between these extremes; it does not seem to be confined to any particular *morning* aggravation; a prominent symptom is the disgust at the sight, smell or thought of food. One case I remember where the patient was comparatively comfortable while lying on the back, but would be nauseated by the slightest motion of the arms, particularly raising them. The case was completely relieved by a few doses. And so the cases might be multiplied.

"Thinking that if the irritation of pregnancy were thus subdued that of menstruation might be as well I have given it repeatedly in such cases of nausea or vomiting just before, during or after catamenia with admirable results."

In the *British Medical Journal* for July 25 Dr. E. D. Mapother says: Several cases of shedding of hair after influenza have confirmed my opinion that diet has much to do with the production and with the cure of symptomatic alopecia. Hair contains five per cent. of *Sulphur*, and its ash twenty per cent. of *Silicon* and ten per cent. of *Iron* and *Manganese*. Solutions of beef, or rather of part of it, starchy mixtures, and even milk, which constitute the diet of patients with influenza and other fevers, cannot supply these elements, and atrophy at the root and falling of hair result. The color and strength of hair in young mammals is not attained so long as milk is their sole food. As to drugs, *Iron* has prompt influence. The foods which most abundantly contain the above named elements are the various albuminoids and the oat, the ash of that grain yielding twenty-two per cent. of *Silicon*. With care these foods are admissible in the course of febrile diseases, when *Albumen* is the constituent suffering most by the increased metabolism. I have often found a dietary largely composed of oatmeal and brown bread greatly promote the growth of hair, especially when the baldness was preceded by constipation and sluggish capillary circulation. Those races of men who consume most meat are the most hirsute. Again, it is well known in the zoological gardens that carnivorous mammals, birds and serpents keep their hair, feathers, or cuticle in bad condition unless fed with whole animals, and the egesta contain the cuticular appendages of their prey in a digested or partly digested state.—*New York Med. Journal*.

Dr. Mapother ought to read Hensel's *Macrobiotic*.

MORE PASSIFLORA TESTIMONY.

In tetanus, puerperal convulsions, spasms of children and muscular contractions of any kind and from any cause the action of this remedy is truly marvelous. In puerperal convulsions I know of no medicine which acts so speedily and so charmingly.

In insomnia from over-work as amongst merchants, bankers, clerks, teachers, etc., or, when due to over-indulgence of alcoholic beverages, it is a valuable remedy, producing a normal, quiet and refreshing sleep, from which the patient can be easily aroused, and if allowed will soon fall asleep again.

I used it with good results in a case of congestive headache, after trying a number of other indicated remedies with no effect. The pain always increased gradually until it became so severe that the head felt as though it would burst. This stage was always followed by a rigor and the patient would lapse into a state of unconsciousness in which she would remain for hours, and it would prostrate her so that she was unable to leave her bed for three or four days. The first time I gave her this remedy was after the rigor and unconsciousness had come on. I administered one-third teaspoonful with a little water every twenty minutes; after the second dose consciousness returned, headache got better, and she got up the next day.

It also served me well in a case of anti-peristalsis due to obstruction of the bowels; the intestine would raise in great knots the size of a child's head. *Veratrum alb.* gave some relief, but *Passiflora* displaced it by all odds. It acts especially well in the ailments of children and old people.

Congestion is overcome by its sedative effect upon the nervous system. I have used it in delirium tremens with happy results.

In the irregular pains of pregnancy there is nothing better. I sometimes use it for dysmenorrhœa. It is recommended in epilepsy and morphine habit. It acts well in dysentery, relieving the pain and tenesmus. It cures diarrhœa when accompanied by much pain. On the restlessness of fever you will be more than pleased with this remedy. It is invaluable in the clonic spasms of *Strychnine* poisoning. In hysterical convulsions its action is decisive and pleasing. It has been recommended in chorea. In confinement it is a remedy to be thought of when labor becomes tedious, the pains ineffectual, irregular spasmodic and excessively painful, the patient nervous and fretful. Here *Passiflora* is of great service; it relaxes the muscles, relieves the nervousness, regulates and increases the force of the pains. In the reflex troubles peculiar to diseases of women, it is very useful.

It often does good in asthma, and whooping cough.

It is reliable in the spasms of spinal meningitis. In the restlessness and sleeplessness of children cutting teeth you will be very much pleased.

It sometimes relieves vomiting and morning sickness.

I frequently use it in nervous chills of old maids, etc., which it always relieves in from twenty to thirty minutes.

It is a grand remedy, and will make you many friends on account of its action being so expeditious.—*Dr. Erni, Southern Journal of Homœopathy.*

To the foregoing the editor of the *Southern Journal of Homœopathy* adds the following:

"We would like to state that our experience with *Passiflora incarnata* leads us to regard it as somewhat soporific, if not as a narcotic; from thirty to sixty minims causing the patient to sink into a refreshing sleep. One peculiarity of the drug, however, is that it cannot be depended upon to act as a soporific in two successive nights with the same patient."

The symptoms of the black plague prevailing in China are described by Surgeon Ayers to be as follows:

"With or without premonitory warning in the shape of malaise or chill there is a sudden onset of fever rising to 105° F. or over; there is much headache and cerebral disturbance, accompanied by stupor; in from twelve to twenty-four hours glandular swellings occur in the neck, armpits or groins, rapidly enlarging to the size of a fowl's egg; these are hard and exceedingly tender; with or without a decline of the fever the patient sinks deeper into a condition of coma and dies, usually at the end of forty-eight hours or sooner; if six days are reached recovery is hopeful; the glandular swelling shows no signs of suppuration; in some cases epistaxis or vomiting of blood occurs; petechiæ appear in a few, but there is no regular eruption."

Boccacio, in his description of the "black death" of 1348-9, says, it began "either under the armpits or in the groin, by certain swellings, in some to the bigness of an apple, in others like an egg, and so in divers, greater or lesser, which in this vulgar language they termed to be a botch or boil. In very short time after those two infected parts were grown mortiferous and would disperse abroad indifferently to all parts of the body: whereupon it was the quality of the disease to show itself by black or blue spot which would appear on the arms of many, others on their thighs and every part else of the body—in some great and few; in others small and black." In the "east country," where the plague originated bleeding at the nose was regarded as a sure sign of death in those who had contracted the disease.

HELODERMA.

Arranged by Dr. Lilienthal, San Francisco.

Mind.—No inclination for exertion in any way.

Difficulty in remembering the spelling of simple words.

Depressed, feels very blue.

Head.—Sensation of heat in head; heat on vertex.

Headache over right eyebrow.

Pressure in head and scalp; pressure in skull as if too full.

Soreness and stiffness in occiput, extending down neck; sore spot in various parts of head.

Intense pain over left eyebrow, through eye to base of brain and down back.

Aching at base of brain.

Sharp, digging pains.

Benumbed feeling all over head.

Burning feeling in brain.

Throbbing on top of head; head sore and bruised.

Sensation of band around head.

Cold band around head.

Sensation as if scalp was drawn tight over skull.

Bore head in pillow.

Vertigo and weakness when moving quickly.

Dizziness, with inclination to fall backward.

Eyes.—Itching of eyelids; lachrymation.

Weight of eyelids, difficult to keep them open.

Ears.—Pressure behind left ear; pressure in ear from within outward.

Copious flow of wax.

Ears dry and scurfy.

Nose.—Left nostril sore; ulcerated.

Dry, itching scurfs in nostrils.

Severe attack of sneezing. Fluent discharge.

Face.—Sensation of heat. Flushes of heat.

Cold, crawling feeling from temple down right cheek.

Sensation as if pricked with points of ice.

Sensation as if facial muscles were drawn tight over bones.

Stiffness of jaw.

Mouth.—Dryness of lips.

Soreness.

Very thirsty.

Tongue tender and dry.

Throat.—Dryness; parched sensation.

Tingling.

Soreness, tenderness to touch.

Stinging, sore feeling in right tonsil.

Stomach.—Acid burning in stomach.

Hypochondria.—Gurgling in region of spleen.

Abdomen.—Sharp shooting pain in bowels, more on left side.

Pain across pubic bones, extending down into left testicle.

Stitching pains in bowels.

Throbbing in bowels.

Rumbling in bowels.

Stool.—Loose, copious stool, lumpy, preceded by stitches in abdomen.

Stool loose, mushy, with considerable flatus.

Stool soft, dark, difficult to expel.

Hæmorrhoids swollen, itch and bleed.

Urinary Organs.—Bladder irritable, frequent urging to pass urine.

Tenderness in urethra, with sensation of discharge.

Urine not as free as usual, muddy.

Intermittent flow.

Urine, specific gravity, 1010; greenish yellow, fetid (decaying fruit).

Sexual Organs.—Erections.

Cold penis and testicle, with gluey discharge.

Pain and enlargement of left testicle.

Female.—

Respiratory Organs.—Slight, hacking cough, with pain in left scapula.

Fulness in chest, requiring an effort to inflate the lungs.

Oppressed for breath from least exertion.

Chest.—Sharp stitch through right nipple to inside of right arm.

Cold feeling in right lung.

Heart.—Pressure at heart.

Tingling around heart.

Trembling and coldness around heart.

Oppression around heart.

Sticking pains, shooting from left to right.

Stitches in heart.

Soreness in heart, more under left nipple.

Pulse, 56-72; full and jerky.

Back.—Stiff neck; aching in bones of neck.

Painfulness of upper neck.

Coldness across scapulæ.

Chill in back from base of brain downwards.

Pain in back; pain in lumbar muscles awakening him.

Aching in right kidney; stitch pain in right kidney.

Upper Extremities.—Numbness of right arm and hand with trembling.

Tingling in arms and hands.

Tingling in palm of left hand and along fingers.

Drawing in left hand, followed by tingling and prickling.

Pains in hands, if holding anything for some time.

Trembling of hands.

Hands blue, cracked and rough.

Lower Extremities.—Numb feeling around and down left thigh.

Pain in left thigh and calf as if bruised.

Numb feeling down right leg.

Coldness extending from knee to calf.

Coldness of legs and feet.

Boring, sharp pain on tibia of right leg.

Sensation of tight band around left ankle.

Trembling of limbs. Jerking of limbs.

Tingling and burning of feet as if recovering from being frozen.

Burning in feet, preventing sleep, had to put them out of bed.

Sensation as if walking on sponge and as if swollen.

Staggering gait.

Tendency to turn to the right when walking.

When walking lift feet higher than usual and put down heel hard.

Skin.—Itching of skin as from insects.

Sleep.—Drowsiness, but inability to sleep.

Restless sleep; awakens at 3 A. M.

Awakened from sleep by jerking in head; trembling of limbs; pain in lumbar muscles.

Fever.—Internal coldness.

Severe chill ran down back.

Cold rings around body.

Cold waves ascend from feet, or downward from base of brain.

Nerves.—Startled easily. Trembling.

Tired feeling; very weak and nervous.

Intense aching in bones and all parts of body.

Trembling of left side; hands shaky.

Trembling can be controlled by effort of will.

Generalities.—Stretching relieves pains in muscles and limbs.

Stitch pains going from left to right.

Weak, giddy, making it difficult to stand.

Unable to balance myself.

Movement does not increase the pain.

Throbbing all over body.

Bone pains.

BOOK NOTICES.

The Eclectic Practice in Diseases of Children. By John M. Scudder, M. D. Seventh edition. pp. 486, 8vo. Sheep, \$5.00. Cincinnati. John M. Scudder's Sons, 1894.

This, the seventh edition of the best book in eclectic practice on the ills of children, appeared about the time that the veteran author was gathered to his fathers. One period from the preface has the true ring; "The dedication should have been 'to the children of this country,' as the endeavor has been to free the practice of medicine from everything harsh and revolting, and to substitute those gentle means and appliances which, while successful in counteracting disease, entails no present or future suffering." That Dr. Scudder was not an opponent of Homœopathy is evidenced by the fact that in his "*Infantile Therapeutics*" under each remedy, following "*Specific Indications*," is "*Homœopathic Indications*" when the remedy is one that has been proved.

In diphtheria "I find *Phytolacca* to be the most frequently indicated." "Dusky color of face and mucous membrane, with

typhoid symptoms, indicates *Baptisia*." "Children of scrofulous habits will improve nicely on *Lachesis*, and *Lycopodium* may be given when there is a low grade of fever with diminished secretion of urine."

Essentials of the Diseases of the Ear. By E. B. Gleason, S. B., M. D., Clinical Professor of Otology, Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia. pp. 147. Cloth, \$1.00. Philadelphia. W. B. Saunders, 1894.

This is another, No. 24, of the well known blue-covered question-compends—questions and answers—for students. It has been written, the author tells the reader in his preface, "mainly for physicians who may desire to take a post-graduate course in Otology in order to enable them, with as little preliminary reading as possible, to acquire the rudimentary facts of Otology which are essential to appreciate properly what is seen and heard in the actual work of an ear dispensary." It is of course a valuable manual for students. But little attention is devoted to treatment.

A Manual of Human Physiology, Prepared with Special Reference to Students of Medicine. By Joseph H. Raymond, A. M., M. D., Professor of Physiology and Hygiene in the Long Island College Hospital. With 102 illustrations in text and four full-page colored plates. 382 pages. Cloth, \$1.25. Philadelphia. W. B. Saunders, 1894.

After an experience of twenty years as a teacher of physiology to medical students, Dr. Raymond has come to the conclusion that in the short time allotted to the study of that branch in medical colleges students can only assimilate the main facts, and has, therefore, embodied them in this book. The paper and press work are much better than in many of Saunders' student series.

Syllabus of Lectures on Human Embryology: An Introduction to the Study of Obstetrics and Gynæcology. For Medical Students and Practitioners. With a Glossary of Embryological Terms. By Walter Porter Manton, M. D., Professor of

Clinical Gynæcology and Lecturer of Obstetrics in the Detroit College of Medicine; Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society, of the British Zoological Society, American Microscopical Society, etc., etc. Illustrated with Seventy (70) Outline Drawings and Photo-Engravings. 12mo., Cloth. 126 pages, interleaved for adding notes and other illustrations, \$1.25 net. Philadelphia: The F. A. Davis Co., Publishers, 1914 and 1916 Cherry street.

"The object of this syllabus is to furnish students of medicine and practitioners an outline of the principal facts in human embryology; detail and theories must be sought for in the works of reference and special monographs elsewhere mentioned." The book is divided into nine sections, with a Glossary and Index. It is tersely yet well written.

The Bee Line Repertory. By Stacy Jones, M.D. Flexible red morocco, gilt edges, \$1.00 net; by mail, \$1.03.

This little vest pocket affair is certainly very handy. It does not profess to be a concordance repertory, nor an exhaustive materia medica compilation. It is short and sweet. You want to know something about mumps; all you have to do is to turn to the M's and find it, and in a few brief lines it gives you as much information as you may want, or it will suggest something else equally valuable. It is full of little therapeutic and hygienic expedients. It advises alternation in a few instances, but not many. It is without doubt a valuable little book, and a dollar is not too much for its purchase. We like it very much and refer to it often.—*American Homœopathist*.

THE following correspondence will not be without interest. The letter is from Canada to the publishing house of Boericke & Tafel:

Please let me know what price you will supply me with fifty or one hundred copies of *The Grounds of a Homœopath's Faith*. My first intelligent interest in Homœopathy was aroused by perusing a copy of it many years since and I had not seen it for some time till recently.

Your early reply will oblige

Later came the following:

Herewith enclosed find draft for ——— to cover cost of one hundred copies of Dr. Jones's *Grounds of a Homœopath's Faith*, which please forward me and oblige. If you have any similar or better things along this line you might send me a copy or copies.

Yours truly,

The gentleman buying this "missionary" literature is a prominent manufacturer in Canada. *The Grounds of a Homœopath's Faith* and Holcombe's *How I Became a Homœopath* make about as strong a combination as can be found to send forth to do battle for Homœopathy among the Philistines or Gentiles. Let the first named go up against the former and the last named among the Gentiles.

Another book excellent to have in reserve is Holcombe's last work, *The Truth About Homœopathy*.

THE first eighty pages of Hahnemann's *Chronic Diseases* have been printed. It is hoped that the work in the near future will be pushed through a little faster than its present gait. The paper and press work promise a beautiful book, one worthy of its text.

A NEW EDITION, the fourth, of Hering's *Condensed Materia Medica* will be out before another month. As this classic work is the result of the labors of Hering and Farrington, the publishers determined to leave it unchanged—to reprint it as Farrington left it in the third edition. It is not, as some might suspect from this course, printed from plates, but from type. It is brought out unchanged simply because the publishers believe that the profession in the aggregate would prefer it so. There is plenty of new matter, good, bad and indifferent, springing up every day in materia medica, so the more the need of keeping intact the time tried and thrice approved matter in Hering's *Condensed*.

MESSRS. BOERICKE & TAFEL have placed in their printers' hands the manuscript of a new book by Prof. W. A. Dewey, author of the popular *Essentials of Homœopathic Materia Medica*. The new work is a companion volume, under the title of *Essentials of Homœopathic Therapeutics*. That the work will be popular and will merit its popularity goes without saying.

DR. FISHER, of the *Medical Century*, and his corps of writers are busy upon the text of the promised *Homœopathic Text-book*

of Surgery. There is no doubt but that the new work will be a shining success in the book world and one that will command attention from the old school and hold it. The book is sold by subscription. Leather, \$9.00; half morocco, \$10.00. Address any of Boericke & Tafel's pharmacies.

NEW REMEDIES is the title of a sixty page pamphlet reprint of the appendix to Boericke & Tafel's Physician's Price Current and Catalogue. It is sent to physicians free and is made up of papers gathered from various sources on such remedies as *Sabal serrulata*, *Passiflora*, *Azeca*, etc. It contains much very valuable information and is well worth preserving. The firm compiled the pamphlet in order to meet the numerous inquiries from physicians for literature on these various remedies.

A Text-Book of Gynecology. By James C. Wood, A. M., M. D.

This is a practical treatise on gynecology as understood at the present day. The author has put on record the results of his own experience, supplemented by a careful study of the teachings of others. A special feature of this volume is the introduction of a large number of illustrations from specimens of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. The student, the general practitioner, and even the specialist, cannot fail to be interested as well as instructed by a study of these illustrations.

In the purely surgical treatment of the diseases peculiar to women Dr. Wood is found to be an advocate of measures generally recognized as applicable in our country at the present time. As regards medicinal therapy, the author gives the usual list of drugs recommended by Homoeopathic practitioners.

The mechanical execution of the volume is quite good, but some of the drawings are too much blurred to be entirely satisfactory. The work is sure to be appreciated by all Homoeopathic gynecologists, and will doubtless be consulted by many practitioners of other schools. While devoid of originality, the author has succeeded in faithfully picturing American gynecology.—*Medical Record.*

Homœopathic Recorder.

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EDITORIAL NOTES AND COMMENTS.

IN an old copy of the *Homœopathic Examiner* there is a paper on "Tussilago Petasites, a New Remedy Against Gonorrhœa," by Dr. C. H. Rosenberg, Pesth, Hungary. It may have been a "new remedy" then, but to-day it is a nearly forgotten one.

Dr. Rosenberg says that while in Baden, near Vienna, he heard of a man who "possessed an infallible remedy against gonorrhœa." The man who possessed the remedy, "a good-natured Austrian," said he knew nothing about medicine, the remedy having been "bequeathed to him by his grandfather, who had served in the war against France as physician to a regiment, and had in that country become acquainted with the remedy, the beneficial effect of which he had witnessed in hundreds of cases."

A little investigation satisfied Dr. Rosenberg that the remedy was "*Tussilago* or *Perasites alba*." One peculiarity of the plant, according to one writer, is that it may be macerated in water, and the water will not spoil even if kept for years. He prepared some of the plant in water and made a tincture of some according to Hahnemann's method, and "I have every reason to be satisfied with the trials which I and some of my colleagues have made, and take this opportunity of laying some of the results of my two years' experience before my readers."

The first case given is of "Dr. N.," who was "affected with an extremely violent gonorrhœa. The penis was swollen and painful. Emission of urine was extremely painful, mixed with blood, patient feverish and restless. He was given the preparation in water. In thirty-six hours all symptoms were much aggravated. Remedy discontinued, followed by marked amelioration. Resumed again, much diluted, and case was rapidly cured. In this case the remedy was also applied externally.

Another case was a servant who "suffered with chronic ophthalmia," which turned out to be the result of gonorrhœa "cured" by turpentine. *Tussilago* brought on the discharge again, and "this poor man is now perfectly cured, and he owes his recovery entirely to the use of *Tussilago petasites*."

Another case of secondary gonorrhœa of four years' duration was cured.

Summing up the doctor says: "I have treated in all thirty-two cases of gonorrhœa with this drug; twenty-six recent and six chronic affections. They were all simple cases. The recent cases were cured in the space of from two to four weeks; of the chronic cases I cured two, one improved, one remained uncured; of the two other cases I have heard no further news."

In Allen's *Encyclopædia* there is a short proving given of the remedy, in which the provers took from ten drops to six teaspoonfuls of the tincture. Under "Urinary Organs" are the symptoms:

"Pressed out a drop of yellow mucus from urethra before urinating, though the urethra was not inflamed (fourth day)."

"Crawling in the urethra, obliging scratching, with erections."

"Micturition increased."

"Urine very profuse, but not evacuated often (fourth day)."

Parkinson's "Herbal" (1640) says, among other things, of this plant: "Yea, it helpeth that difeafe called Saint *Anthony's* fire, and burnings also, and is fingular good to take away wheales and small pufhes that rise through heate, as also against the burning heate of the piles or of the privy parts, to apply wet clothes therein to the places."

IMMEDIATELY following this article on *Tussilago* in the old *Examiner* is one by Dr. Bredenoll, who, up to 1808, had been a remarkably healthy man. Then while vaccinating children he contracted the itch, which was suppressed by the usual means. The result was that a very Pandora box of evils was showered on him until, in 1833, he went to Coethen to consult Hahnemann, who relieved him of all his troubles save terrible and repeated passage of calculi. In 1839 he took some of "my calculi" and made a trituration of it. This trituration seemed to stir up things considerably, as he was constantly passing small stones. "Every time I took a dose of *Calc. ren. pr.* [as he abbreviates

the trituration] I found that the so-called tartar on the teeth became detached a few days afterwards. A short while ago a nodosity, hard as stone, which had appeared on the extensor tendon of the right middle finger about nine months ago, and which threatened to increase more and more, disappeared. I consider the tartar on the teeth, calculi, renals and arthritic nodosities very similar morbid products.

“In conclusion, I beg to offer the following remarks:

“1. Hahnemann’s theory of psora is no chimera, as many theoreticians would have us believe. I was perfectly healthy previous to my being infected with the itch. What a host of sufferings have I been obliged to endure after the suppression of the itch.”

“2. Isopathy deserves especial notice.”

“It is true, the most suitable homœopathic remedies afforded me relief; the incarceration of calculi in the ureter especially was relieved by *Nux.*; but they were unable to put a stop to the formation of calculi; this result was only attained by the preparation of *Calc. ren.*”

THE publication of the new translation of Hahnemann’s *Chronic Diseases* is timely. Physicians need not fear that it will be a useless book to them and that all it contains can be found in their later day materia medicas, for such is *not* the case. The theory is “no chimera,” and the materia medica, if consulted and studied, will yield rich returns. No matter *how* the symptoms were obtained, whether from the sick, from old lore or from provings, there they are, put there by Hahnemann in the ripe years of his wisdom, and they may be made of inestimable value to the suffering in the future as they were in the past.

Every practitioner of Homœopathy should subscribe for this, to-day almost unknown, book, Hahnemann’s *Chronic Diseases*.

AN inquiry from a subscriber of the *Homœopathic Envoy* as to whether there was any cure for the habit of chewing tobacco brought out the following interesting note, which was published in the August number of that journal:

“I have cured a number of cases who were afflicted with the tobacco habit by giving them *Arsenicum* 3x trit. every three hours for three days,

then changing to the sixth potency, giving a powder every four hours until patient could not endure even the smell of tobacco. During the time intervening between the stoppage of the use of tobacco and the desired effect of the *Argentum* I direct patient to dissolve two or three tablets of *Plantago maj.* in the mouth every time there is a craving for the tobacco.

Respectfully,

W. D. GENTRY, M. D.

Chicago, Ill., July, 1894.

The note from Dr. Gentry, quoted above, was copied by a number of Homœopathic journals and due credit given. The *Homœopathic (?) News*, copied it but gave no credit, as is its custom. The same number of the *News* contained seven other stolen articles. The Ethiopian cannot change his skin.

THE publication of the schema of Dr. Boocock's proving of *Heloderma hor.* in this issue of the RECORDER reminds us of a little incident in connection with this proving that is not without interest. Quite a number of those who read the proving shrugged their shoulders and cried "too sensational." Among these was a young clerk in the employ of Boericke & Tafel. He laughed at the whole thing, and in a spirit of bravado began to take the remedy, six doses in all, of medicated pellets of the 6th potency. On the second night he awoke, and the first impression that flashed on his mind was that he was under the influence of the *Heloderma*, and it was not a pleasant sensation by any means. He felt a cold sensation creeping down his body and legs, and was in a *very* cold and clammy sweat. This lasted all the remainder of the night, and he was unable to go to sleep again: by morning the disagreeable experience began to pass off and he felt no more of it.

In administering this remedy care should be taken not to give it too frequently else there may be serious and unlooked for aggravations. Like *Bacillinum*, it is an infrequent remedy and should, perhaps, not be given oftener than two or three times a week. It may be had in potencies from the 6th to the 30th, 100th and 200th. It is suggested as a remedy for paralysis agitans, and might be found useful in any chronic abnormal movements of any part of the body. It might also be thought of for people with cold, fishlike hands. It is certainly an interesting remedy, and one that when understood may occupy a very important place.

THE treatment of smallpox by red light may be summarized as follows from the *Hospitals-Tidende*: The windows and doors must be covered with red glass, or if this is not convenient by red paper or some material that will let in a red light—red flannel, for instance; this to be done as soon as the eruption appears; use stearin candles when visiting patient; medical treatment as indicated: by this means it is said a speedy recovery without scars may be looked for.

AN old-time Homœopathic physician dropped into the RECORDER's office the other day and said that as the RECORDER was responsible for the Pytolacca Berry treatment of obesity he would give it three points in a case he was treating with the Phytolacca berry tablets. The patient was a woman. Since taking the tablets the fat about her chest had been reduced, but not about her abdomen; sick headache had been benefited, and an abnormal appetite had been decreased. "Perhaps by all contributing we may learn the characteristics of this drug."

MR. CY. WARMAN, in *McClure's Magazine* (September, 1894), writing on irrigation, cites some facts that strongly confirm the theories advanced by Julius Hensel in the recently published book on fertilization, *Bread From Stones*. In brief, Hensel maintains that in the primitive rocks may be found all the elements necessary for plant life, and that all other fertilizers are useless and some of them hurtful, breeding worms and disease. Mr. Warman says: "There are farms in New Mexico that have been irrigated for two hundred and fifty years, and they are to-day as good as new. The Pima Indians of Arizona, we are told, have cultivated the same lands for five hundred years, and nothing has been applied but water, which freshened and fertilized the fields." Elsewhere he says that artesian well water is not good for irrigating, as it lacks the "mineral substances" to be found in the water that washes down from the Rocky Mountains. These mineral substances, held in solution in the mountain water, are sufficient to keep land fertile even after five hundred years of cultivation, without the addition of any filth in the shape of animal manure or sewage. And what are they? Simply solutions of the "primitive rocks" ideally applied. But as all farmers cannot apply them through the irrigating ditch the

next best thing to do is to apply them in a pulverized state, as described in the little book, *Bread From Stones*, a book that everyone should read.

IN response to numerous requests for lists of Jenichen's high potencies, Messrs. Boericke & Tafel have issued a neat little list of sixteen pages giving the entire list of 1,075 remedies. Of course these are not all distinct remedies, as for instance, *Arsenicum* is given twenty-eight times in potencies running from 2c up to 40m. The list will be mailed on request to any physician. They have also been compelled to reprint the list of Dr. Swan's High Potencies, a copy of which may be had on application. Dr. Swan's remedies are kept at the 145 Grand St., New York pharmacy, where all orders for these remedies should be sent.

THE effective work of the successful advertisement writer is exactly the same as that of the successful public speaker who sways, by his words, audiences made up of all sorts and conditions of men. It must, therefore, be admitted that the skilled writer of advertisements must not only be well informed on all matters pertaining to advertising, but must be thoroughly equipped educationally, must have a masterly command of language, and what is most important possess a thorough knowledge of human nature. Before this undoubted fact the ornamental borders, puns, acrostics, verbal jingles and flippant jokes sink into utter insignificance.—*National Advertiser*.

"A THOROUGH knowledge of Hahnemann's *Chronic Diseases* with the 'antipsoric' remedies as well as on *materia medica* in general, would I am sure, lessen the number of our *chronic alternators*."—*E. F. Martin, M. D., in Pacific Coast Journal of Homœopathy*.

THE sale for Phytolacca Berry Tablets keeps right up. One case reported in our store a few days ago states that the lady had taken two tablets four times a day for six weeks, and patient has "fallen off" from 286 to 238 pounds, quite a loss, but not quite ready for exhibition as a living skeleton as yet. One feature

not always true of anti-fat remedies, Phytolacca Berry Tablets after their long use do not disorganize the general system in any manner.—*Minneapolis Homœopathic Magazine—Business end.*

MACROBIOTIC, OR DISEASES AND OUR REMEDIES. If this work possessed no other merit, it is charming for its originality. The author is a strong thinker and daring writer. He is a wonderful chemist, and his biological conclusions are chemically colored to a high degree. It seems about impossible to keep great special proficiency separated from hobbyism. His theory of disease and remedy are new to the extent that they enlarge and scientize ancient folk medicine, and his electro-chemical theories are novel, and worthy of class study. The omniverous reader will want Macrobiotic. Price, \$1.50: by mail, \$1.60. Bœricke & Tafel.—*Med. Gleaner.*

DR. W. A. DEWEY, of New York City, is chairman of the materia medica and therapeutics section of the Institute for next year. When it is remembered—as if any good Homœopath had ever forgotten it—that Dr. Dewey is the author of the “Essentials of Materia Medica,” no doubt will be entertained for a moment that he will make the section one of the best of the session. Dr. George Royal, another thoroughly good Homœopath and hard worker, of Des Moines, has been appointed secretary of the section.—*American Homœopathist.*

THE body of this bright little book, *The Truth About Homœopathy*, is the last literary work of our distinguished friend and colleague. Its spirit and tone are characteristic of its author, and, as no more valid or valiant defense was ever before made of Homœopathy, so it is probable that it will never need another. The text is the legacy of an honest, earnest, competent and experienced physician, who, before quitting these shores, took the pains to place himself right on the record as to the law of scientific probity, and the practice of that healthful and wholesome freedom of opinion which is the handmaid of true medical progress. It brings the debate with Dr. Browning out of the

mire and up to a high plane of thought and action, and leaves it in a kindlier and healthier atmosphere. We predict that the circulation of this little book will work such a revolution as to put an end to the publication of any more foolish and futile prize essays against Homœopathy. If Congress would vote to send every old school doctor and every legislator a copy of it a good missionary work would certainly be accomplished, and this last will and testament of our lamented friend would not fail of becoming a still wider blessing to mankind.—*The Clinique.*

ATTENTION of physicians intending to be present at the next meeting of the Southern Homœopathic Medical Association, at Chattanooga, November 14th and 15th, is called to the advertisement of the Big Four railroad, on page xxii of this number of the RECORDER. There are always two ways of getting to a place and it is just as well to take the best way—in this instance the "Big Four."

YOU who have to drive over the country at night ought to read Dietz's advertisement of his Tubular Driving Lamp, on page xxix.

ACCORDING to Dr. Skvottzow (*Sem Med.*, 1894, xiv., p. 14,) the tincture of *Strophanthus* may arrest an attack of dipsomania very quickly. This curious effect of the medicament in question was discovered accidentally by the author in a corpulent man of sixty-three years, who drank large quantities of brandy. As he exhibited feebleness and intermittence of pulse, the author considered it necessary, to relieve the embarrassed cardiac action, to prescribe a dose of seven drops of tincture of *Strophanthus* three times a day. The patient was seized after the first dose with nausea, and experienced such a disgust for alcohol that he abandoned its use abruptly and definitely. The same effect is reported by the author in two other instances. *Strophanthus* always provoked a nauseous condition, soon followed by abundant perspiration—an effect not ordinarily observed in non-alcoholic persons. The abrupt suppression of alcohol is said not to have produced any delirium, which is contrary to the usual experience with drunkards.

THE pharmaceutical Cheap Johns swarm in the tablet triturate field. One of them boasts that his output is 500,000 a day, and they all tempt the doctor with low prices. The manner in which these goods are made and a hint as to their quality may be gained from the following communication, which we clip from the *Medical Record*, October 13, 1894:

TABLET TRITURATES.

To the Editor of the Medical Record:

SIR: If space permits, will you allow me to point out a matter that needs some correction. I think it will be acknowledged that tablet triturates have come to stay, at least for many years to come; they are certainly a "convenient and elegant" method of medication, but as prepared at present I think they are, at times, far from being "safe and accurate" as the manufacturers claim.

I have carefully examined samples from different manufacturers in various States and find the same objection to all, namely that the ingredients are not triturated, but simply mixed. This might do very well where the medicines are of a harmless nature, although by no means commendable, but when tablets containing arsenic, strychnine and the like are so carelessly made that you can dig out the various combinations with a sharp-pointed knife under the naked eye, I think it is time to cry halt. I verily believe that I have seen evil effects from several such tablets, and if I know of any better make I should leave all the others alone, but, as I said before, I find them all alike.

In my humble opinion all mixtures ought to be ground and triturated so that the finished tablet should exhibit one uniform color throughout the whole, and that the individual drugs should not be distinguishable even under a moderate magnifying glass. Only such can be safe.

COUNTRY DOCTOR.

East Eddington, Me., September 10, 1894.

The firm of Boericke & Tafel was one of the two houses who at request of Dr. Robert M. Fuller prepared the tablets which he introduced to the world in the pages of the *Medical Record* in the years 1878-82. They were requested to make the tablet *tritirates*, on account of the excellence of their triturations. The first decimal of these are all ground for four hours, some even longer, and *each successive decimal is ground for two hours*. Thus, for example, the 6x trituration represents *fourteen hours triturating*. There is no exception to this rule; every drug receives *at least* this amount of triturating and some of them more.

Of course, tablet triturates of this nature cannot compete in price with the mixed, machine made productions of the Cheap Johns, yet in reality they are cheaper to physicians at card rates than the mixed product would be as a gift.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

A "cough tablet" advertised to contain, among other things, *Aconite*, *Pulsatilla*, *Dulcamara*, *Causticum*, *Graphites*, *Rhus tox.*, and *Eucalypt* is among the "new remedies" that add to the gaiety of life.

"Is pleurisy rheumatic in its origin? Practically I have found that the average run of cases is purely rheumatic."—Dr. W. N. MacCartney, *Medical Record*.

Dr. Richard Reisig has removed to 478 Central Park West, corner 104th street, New York City.

The *Revue de la Tuberculose* has discovered that bed bugs may transmit consumption, so it is well not to have any about.

Dr. D. T. Riddle has removed from Davenport, Wash., to 915 Milwaukee ave., Chicago.

Sensation of oppression without affecting the breathing, *Moracum ceruleum*.—*Hering's Condensed*.

Dr. Sessler ranked remedies in importance—*Aconite*, *Veratrum*, *Ipecac*, and *Rhus tox.*

Dr. W. A. Dewey, author of the *Essentials of Homœopathic Materia Medica*, has removed to 52 W. 25th St., New York.

Don't buy a *Materia Medica* until after having examined Allen's *Hand-book*. It is the most satisfactory published, and its "clinical" feature is invaluable.

The "Bee Line" Repertory is an invaluable collection of "keynotes," so useful of reference when you know what you want but forget its name.

Dr. W. H. Phillips, of Children's Hospital, Philadelphia, has located at Thomasville, Ga., and gives attention to diseases of lungs and throat.

The *Dentist Journal of Homœopathy* is the latest comer. Drs. S. S. Smyth and S. S. Kehr are at its helm. So many S's ought to send it spinning to success.

And now the *Medical News* has discovered that there are "quack nurses."

That bright Californian, Professor Runyon, of the oldest Homœopathic pharmacy on the Pacific coast, paid the RECORDER a visit in September.

Dr. H. Worthington Page has removed to the Rutland, 256 W. 57th St., New York.

"The fourth great danger in the worst forms of diphtheria is the over-zealous and directly detrimental exertion of the attending physician in behalf of local treatment."—*Jacobi*.

Dr. Horace Porter Gillingham has opened an office at 123 E. 76th St. New York.

Dr. E. Alice Jaffa has removed to 718 Lexington Ave., New York.

Dr. F. P. Mann (*Pacific Med. Jour.*) advises the wearing of a "thin pledget of cotton" in the nose to keep out the bacilli. But suppose a man should happen to sneeze and blow his cotton out?

Nux. vomica allays irritation caused by topical applications, especially if rawness and scraping are present.—*Hering's Condensed Materia Medica*.

"Failure of Haffkine's inoculation for cholera" is the tenor of the dispatch to the *London Times*. Blood-poisoning to preserve the health is illogical.

Cholera deaths in Russia are running over 3,000 a week, about 50 per cent. of the cases. What a field for Homœopathy!

A Social Science Association man advocates English as the universal language. Level head.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

VOL. IX. PHILADELPHIA AND LANCASTER, NOV., 1894. No. 11.

(Copyright applied for.)

THE LIFE OF HAHNEMANN.

By Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.

[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER LXVII.

PRACTICE IN PARIS—RED LETTER FETE DAYS—TREATMENT OF
THE DUKE OF ANGLESEY—PRESENTATION OF MEDAL
BY FRENCH PHYSICIANS.

Hahnemann now not only saw patients at his home but made regular professional visits, a thing he had not done for some years in Coethen.

His life was one of very great activity. From the cloister-like stillness of the quiet house in Coethen, where he only went out to visit his royal patient, to the din and excitement of a fashionable practice in the gayest city in the world. What a change! And not alone his practice; every year of his life in Paris had its red-letter day, in which the old scholar was honored by his disciples.

His birthday, the anniversary of his graduation so many years ago in the fatherland—in fact, any day that could serve as an excuse for testifying to the universal reverence in which he was held. His ante-rooms were constantly crowded with people. He was visited by his disciples from distant parts of the world. He did not write any more books after he came to Paris; he revised and published the second edition of the "Chronic Diseases," and, it is said, revised and prepared the manuscript for a sixth edition of the "Organon," which has as yet never been published.

But he had already fully explained his discovery and plainly

laid down rules for its successful practice. It seems fitting that in the last brilliant years of the Paris life the Master should enjoy somewhat of that luxury that had before been denied him. If, as Hahnemann says in his will, he came to Paris to rest and not to practice, then was fate too powerful for him; for never before had his practice been so large. This fact has been urged against the disinterestedness of Madame Hahnemann; that she knew could she but get the old man to Paris she could make of him a gold producer, and that this promise of rest she never desired nor intended to fulfill.

Might it not, however, be nearer the truth, that after Hahnemann had been for a short time in Paris, had appreciated the eagerness with which people desired his services, and had rather tired of a life of comparative idleness, that it was by his own wish that he again entered active practice? Is it not, when we look at the whole previous life of the man, more probable that he really was happier in leading the gay and active life he did in Paris than if he had indeed sat down to the slippered ease of old age.

Soon after his establishment Dr. Peschier published the following article in volume six of the *Bibliothèque Homœopathique* for 1835:

"The Master has finally reached Paris, but he has not come like many distinguished men of the past and present to make a display or advance the celebrity of his name. Hahnemann, conducted by his French spouse, of the noblest French and Parisian, has come to the capital to obtain rest from his immense practical labors and to live as inconspicuously as possible, and to quietly conclude a scientific production written by himself in French and destined to present his doctrine in a light best adapted to the genius and spirit of the French people. Homœopathy, as a medical doctrine, has been for a number of years the object of numerous attacks; the Homœopaths themselves have discussed the theory of its author, have rejected certain peculiarities, and have substituted different ideas. Hahnemann has not yet taken the trouble to answer these different critics, and has allowed their objections to accumulate; it is now presumed that he will discuss these cavillings and will dedicate his energies to the creation of a work in which he will arrange his reflections anew, and will present an argumentative array of testimony perfectly ample to silence unjust or incompetent criticism.

"I have stated that Hahnemann desired to remain incon-

spicuous; in confirmation it is true that he took such precautions that his most faithful Parisian disciples, those who would have esteemed it the highest pleasure to have welcomed him, were ignorant of his arrival for a fortnight or more.

"He selected a residence out of the way; he made no visits; he even denied himself his wonted and necessary exercise, but a renown like his own traverses distance and penetrates walls. In brief time his dwelling has become known, and at this moment his portal, as in Germany, is besieged by the multitudes who esteem health as the first of human blessings.

"But a faithful guardian watches over him night and day, his wife, who will not allow the precious moments and days to be scattered and wasted for the interest of individuals; consultations are not indistinctly allowed, and in the audiences that are demanded Hahnemann well knows what is due the scientific world, and the time required for labor of his head and his pen must not be given to private consultations.

"We are glad to be able to say that the illustrious old man enjoys the happiness very rarely granted to men and especially to savants, in that he relishes the many delights and gifts of life at an age that is usually only marked by infirmities and privations. Hahnemann is in full possession of his senses, and his intellectual faculties were never clearer at any time in his life; his health, perfect in all points, is a most convincing proof of the benefits of the Homœopathic regimen followed by him; at eighty years of age he possesses all the bodily vigor desirable, and does not feel the slightest discomfort. He is the object of the greatest solicitude and attention from his new wife, and we do not hesitate to say regarding this lady that it is a veritable adoration filling her whole life. Hahnemann is for her more than man, she worships him; we cannot express this sentiment by any other expression; she consecrates to him every moment of her life; she never leaves him; she is his shadow; she has become his *alter ego*. Gifted in a very great degree, speaking fluently many languages, among them German, she formerly occupied herself with poetry, she paints in oil with rare talent (she has executed a portrait of the great man bearing the most exact resemblance),* she now applies all the force of her mind to the study of Homœopathy, and possessed of a most excellent memory she is able to narrate promptly to the learned physician the

*An engraving from this was published in Dudgeon's translation of the "Organon," London, 1847.

symptoms recorded in the *Materia Medica* corresponding to the diseases. She has become capable of tabulating morbid symptoms with great exactitude; in the same manner that she has become the hand of Hahnemann has she also become his head.

"Knowing all this, one can readily understand this admirable woman. She receives the respect of all the Homœopaths. On one formal occasion when they were received by the master she extended her regards to all the enthusiastic disciples, the adorers, so to speak, she regards them all as friends. It is difficult to describe the grace with which she did the honors at a fete given to Hahnemann by the Homœopaths residing in Paris. Hahnemann received his friends with great courtesy, and she had a kindly word of welcome for every one. * * * Hahnemann will not return to Coethen." *

During the year 1835, among other distinguished patients, Hahnemann treated and cured the Lord Paget, Marquis of Anglesey, of facial neuralgia. The account appeared in the *New York Albion* in 1848. Dr. John T. Temple published it in his Homœopathic journal and says:† "To ascertain the accuracy of this account we applied to Dr. Hull, editor of the *Homœopathic Examiner*, who, while in England, acquired a personal knowledge of the fact, and he has obligingly favored me with the following memorandum:

"It cannot fail to give unfeigned pleasure to learn that the Marquis of Anglesey has fully recovered from the dreadful tic-douloureux with which he has for so many years been afflicted. The malady appeared soon after this gallant nobleman submitted to amputation of the leg, which was shattered in the battle of Waterloo, and assumed after a few years the most aggravated form of prosopalgia Fothergillii, affecting the right side of the face. The cure was effected by the celebrated author of Homœopathy, Hahnemann. The Marquis applied to this venerable physician in 1835, at the instigation of his medical attendant, Dr. Dunsford, of London, after having tried the ordinary methods under the ablest masters in Europe for sixteen years. The paroxysms for a long time previous to the application of the Homœopathic method had recurred at intervals of from six to ten minutes only, night and day, and had reduced the brave old nobleman to a mere wreck of his former self. The Marquis has

* *Bibliothèque Homœopathique*, 1836, Vol. vi., p. 118. *Hygea*, Vol. iii., p. 392.

† *Southwestern Hom. Journal and Review*, St. Louis, 1848, Vol. i., p. 81.

had no relapse whatever since the cure, which occupied a few months, and has enjoyed uninterrupted health for nearly five years, having wholly recovered his flesh, strength and constitutional vigor.”

Dr. Wm. Tod Helmuth also alludes to this wonderful cure.*

Stœqueler, in his “Life of the Duke of Wellington,” says: “The gallant Anglesey precedes the Life Guards, a cannon shot takes off his leg.” He afterwards became Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The year 1836 was memorable by reason of the presentation by the French Homœopathic physicians of a medal to Hahnemann. In the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, Vol. ix., appears the following:† “The French Homœopathic physicians have honored Hahnemann and expressed their pleasure at his settling among them by presenting him with a medal on which is his bust. This they did in deputation, waiting upon him for the purpose.” This item or account appears in a letter written to the German journal, dated Paris, July 15, 1836.

Albrecht says: “Among the almost innumerable proofs that Hahnemann and his wife, who most zealously aided him in his medicinal and medical endeavors, quite to as great an extent as he had been accustomed to have it done by his daughter, succeeded perfectly in subduing and captivating the hearts of the French people, it is to be mentioned that the Homœopathic physicians living in France had a medal struck containing Hahnemann’s bust, in order to honor him and to thank him for settling in their Fatherland. This medal was presented to him by a deputation about the middle of 1836.

“In France, also, the 10th of August was also celebrated as a holiday by the adherents, friends and reverers of Homœopathy. The springs of enthusiasm welled up more and more copiously on these occasions.

“Two French poems, which were veritable masterpieces of their kind, demonstrated clearly that the enthusiasm reached a singularly high pitch.

“Only upon Napoleon have we read odes, which breathe equal heartiness and truthfulness of feeling and warmth of ardor.”

Hahnemann still remembered Germany, and in a letter to Stapf, from Paris, in 1836, again alludes to the hospital contro-

* *N. Am. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. xix., p. 534.

† *Allg. hom. Zeit.*, Vol. ix., p. 112 (August 1, 1836).

‡ Albrecht’s “*Leben und Wirken*,” p. 78.

versy of 1833:— "Many thanks for sending me the first volume of your 'Contributions to the Pure Materia Medica.' I value them highly; and also for the third part of the fifteenth volume of your *Archiv*, which gives promise of a reaction against the sansculottism of the superlatively clever perverters of our experience-proved Homœopathy. I never cared to engage in polemics. If I once broke my resolution (when I attempted in vain to set Dr. Kretzschmar right), I am determined never to do so again.

"My disciples will perform this duty instead of me, if they have any regard for the propagation of our divine art and for their own honor. No defensive article is needed for me. I only beg the shameless, ignorant assailants of the present day to bear in mind the *experimentum crucis*, that they should prove their own qualifications to speak on the subject of Homœopathy by their deeds—real quick, frequent cases of serious diseases. Mere arguing, contemptuous utterances and fault finding with the better method and arrogant presumption are no qualifications. I trust that the best of my followers will put them to shame and by degrees overcome them.

"Your additions to *Anacardium*, etc., which you kindly communicated to me, have been utilized by me for, and incorporated into, the second edition of the 'Chronic Diseases,' as you no doubt have seen in the second part of that edition.

"In respect to that also the inimical spirit of Trinks has been very evident. It must have been by his devilish interference that Arnold let my manuscript lie so long unprinted. It was only after an innumerable quantity of worrying letters and threats of legal prosecution that, after two whole years, I got him to go to press; but he only printed the first two parts (altogether thirty-six sheets).

"Then Arnold became bankrupt; he could not continue the publication, and Trinks's devilish object, to hinder the appearance of the work, was attained. However, it will soon see the light through another publisher. I believe it will be a profitable undertaking.

"I live here with my dear wife, healthy, happy and honored, and shall be always delighted to hear good news of the well-being of yourself and amiable family.

"Your friend,

"SAM. HAHNEMANN,

"Paris, November 14, 1835.

* *Hom. World*, Vol. XXVI., p. 116.

"I return you the Allentown *Correspondenzblatt* with thanks. There I have zealous, pure followers. Soon they will surpass Germany.

"If our Gross has not put his name along with the rest to the Madgeburg declaration of the 10th of August, then you may remember me kindly to him."

The second edition of the "Chronic Diseases," Vols. I. and II. was published in 1835, by Schaub, at Dusseldorf; the third volume in 1837; the fourth in 1838; the fifth in 1839. But two editions were ever published in the German.

CHAPTER LXVIII.

DR. DETWILLER'S VISIT TO HAHNEMANN—HAHNEMANN TO DR. HERING.

In 1836 Dr. Henry Detwiller visited Hahnemann in order to interest him in the welfare of the then newly opened Allentown Academy of Medicine.

He held several interviews with him and a reception was held at Hahnemann's house in regard to the matter, but nothing was done to aid the Institution.*

At a banquet tendered the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, at Easton, September 8, 1880, the venerable Dr. Henry Detwiller, then eighty-five years of age, made the following after dinner speech concerning his visit to Hahnemann: †

"Now past forty-four years I sailed to Europe, entrusted my practice to the care of Dr. N. Wohlfart, a Homœopath, and my family in the charge of my brother, then in the village of Hellertown, twelve miles from here. My main object was to interview Dr. S. Hahnemann in Paris, Professor Schoenlein in Zurich, and Professor Werber in Freyburg, in the interest of the Allentown Academy of the Homœopathic Healing Art.

"Dr. Hahnemann and lady received me with marked kindness, and he was very much surprised at our enterprise in establishing an Institute to teach Homœopathy, more so when I told him that Dr. C. Hering was the pivot of the enterprise. I

* "Trans. World's Hom. Convention," 1876, Vol. ii., p. 783.

† The compiler is indebted to Dr. J. C. Guernsey for the use of the original manuscript in Dr. Detwiller's handwriting, of which the above is a copy.

solicited his advice if it were probable to obtain material aid amongst the friends in Europe in subscribing stock, to which he answered that he would take the matter in due consideration, and held forth the hope to do something till my next visit.

"On my next visit, in October, 1836, he stated his inability to obtain, or to give himself, pecuniary aid, but he would send us his life-size marble statue then just in course of sculpture by the famous sculptor David, in Paris. He kept his word, but by shipwreck the statue was lost. On my departure he implored God's blessing to our enterprise, and madame, with a parting kiss, joined with the imploration that the good work begun might prosper and spread like the Christian religion all over the world. The result you all know."

Among the very interesting collection of Hahnemann's letters, translated by the indefatigable Dr. R. E. Dudgeon, is one written to our own Dr. Hering soon after the arrival of the Master in Paris.*

"TO DR. HERING.

"*Truest and most Zealous Propagator of our Art!*—An adverse fate has apparently caused to be lost and not allowed to reach you my two letters to you: the first, thanking you for electing me honorary president of the Hahnemann Society of Philadelphia, and for sending me a diploma; the second, giving a detailed account of my disagreeable relations with the German Homœopaths. The first was sent by the Prussian Post Office in Hamburg, the second by the Homœopath in Bremerlehe. I am now very much nearer to you on account of the sure and regular communication from this place through Havre.

"I am in Paris, and may settle here. My incomparable second wife, a model of science, art, industry, with the noblest heart and intellect, and filled with unspeakable love for myself, from her youth honored and valued by the most highly esteemed people here, Marie Melanie d'Hervilly, makes what remains to me of life a heaven upon earth, since the 18th January, 1835, in Coethen, and since the 25th June, 1835, in Paris. She is already so skillful in our divine healing art, and such a zealous student of it, that she has already effected a number of splendid cures of the most difficult chronic diseases among the poor. All this has made me at heart ten years younger, and for forty years I have not enjoyed such unalloyed health as since then. My Melanie

* *Hom. World*, Vol. xxvi., p. 74. * *Annals Brit. Hom. Society*, Vol. iv.

anticipates all my wishes and needs, without waiting for a hint from me—she is an angel in human form!

“I have met here a number of so-called Homœopaths; they indeed confidently call themselves so, but are and continue to be mostly charlatans. But among the others in the provinces, of whom there is a considerable number, there are many good ones. The better Homœopathic school at Geneva wanted to persuade me to endeavor to convert those here by means of stirring appeals and controversial writings. But I never had any inclination for that sort of thing, and never shall have. I chose to act in another way. I cured, which of course they couldn't do, a number of very highly distinguished persons of the most serious diseases, which not only gained me immense renown (which is very remarkable in so short a time in this immense city), but which also put a stop to the persecution of the influential half-Homœopaths here who pursued me with scorn and calumny, and stirred up the honest converts to study our art in a genuine and thorough manner. Every Monday evening I invite the better sort to assemble in my beautiful drawing-room adorned with the finest collection of pictures, and I hold friendly converse with them on the most important points on which they need instruction, for I now speak French pretty fluently—which it was rather difficult for me to learn at my advanced age. All this shocked and silenced the Royal Academy of Medicine, who, before I came here, had pronounced a sentence of excommunication against Homœopathy in a decree intended as an answer to a letter addressed to them by M. Guizot, the Minister of Public Instruction, in which he asks them whether hospitals and schools for Homœopathy should not be instituted. This ancient body, composed of so-called committees of Allopaths, will eventually cut but a sorry figure in the history of medicine. They are almost without exception the most barbarous bleeders and leech-apppliers. They do, teach, and know nothing else. Broussais' false teaching has for the last twenty years turned them into shameless murderers; whilst Broussais himself is now beginning to repudiate his own doctrine and to incline to Homœopathy. In establishing his frightful blood-letting method he completely destroyed the whole system of drug-prescribing, so that the apothecaries here have a wretched part to play. The 1,300 French Allopaths here give their patients, instead of medicine, nothing but a solution of gum Arabic, called *eau de gomme*, and subject them to a starvation diet. This will eventually prove very advantageous to Homœopathy.

"The Griesselich schism, which has already spread extensively in Germany, has taken root here too. Everything that can prostitute the practice of the most difficult of all human arts, encourage caprice, avarice, and laziness, and destroy love for one's fellow-creatures, is attributable to this false doctrine. Such a wicked perversion of our holy doctrine was unavoidable among the baser sort of men; it is full of attractions for them.

"But the day will come when a discerning posterity shall regard it with contempt—*parturiunt montes nascetur ridiculus mus*—the boasted effect, the real cure of serious diseases, does not take place. Hence I have never troubled myself about it. Bragging, boasting, promising grand things may for a while excite attention and gain adherents in many of the so called arts (as formerly in the art of making gold), but in the healing art all this avails nought; here *cures* must be made. The public rightly demands *facta*, and that is just what Griesselichism cannot give.

"I have made some improvements in the technicalities of our art, which I will now *first* communicate to you. Before Aegidi's suggestion I was in the habit of giving the globule or globules dissolved in water, so that the patient might take them or it in divided portions. Now, as my medicines are very powerful, I dissolve seldom more than one globule in 7, 15, 20, 30 tablespoonfuls of water, and, because the patient has no distilled water (which, besides, after a few days becomes spoilt and ferments), I employ spring or river water for this purpose, mixed with 1-15th or 1-20th part of spirits of wine, or I put three or four small pieces of hard wood charcoal into the solution. This mixture, of which the patient affected with a chronic malady takes a tablespoonful every day or every other day, or 1, 2 or 3 teaspoonfuls, is to be shaken in the bottle five or six times every time a dose is taken, in order to change the degree of dynamization each time. The effect of this is that the vital force of the patient assimilates the remedy more kindly. When the patient has taken all the mixture, and the same medicine seems still to be required, I never repeat it in the same potency, but always in another, generally a lower potency.* Thus, for instance, I have

* [Hahnemann here means by *lower*, a *less* (not as formerly a *more*) diluted preparation, as we find on reference to his latest directions for repeating the medicine in the third part of the second edition of his *Chron. Diseases*, published the following year. Indeed, the directions given in this letter are a mere abridgment of what he says in that part of the work referred to. A translation of these final technical changes in Hahnemann's practice will be found in Dudgeon's edition of the *Organon*, p. 295, note.]

often been able to administer *Sulphur* daily for months at a time with the most astonishingly good effects. And so also all other well-indicated medicines, as long as they continued to do good. But as there are some maladies which require more energetic action than can be obtained by internal administration or by olfaction—*e. g.*, remains of apparently cured cutaneous disease, unattended by morbid sensations, or old malignant affections of another kind, either external or internal—I use the same medicinal solution, which was prepared for internal administration and which proved most useful when so given, for external friction on a considerable surface of the skin *where it appears to be most healthy*. A half or a whole tablespoonful at a time is to be rubbed on an apparently healthy arm, leg or thigh by the patient himself or by a friendly powerful person, until the wetted hand becomes dry. It is inconceivable how much more one can do by this method. But this medicinal fluid must also be succussed five or six times before each application.

“So much for this time. Probably you yourself have already adopted this plan in the case of old, obstinate diseases.

“I do not know or learn much in my present circumstances, as I have very little time left for reading.

“I am very pleased to hear about your fine Institution, your Homœopathic Academy in Allentown. Already you beat everything we can show in Europe in that way. Your *Correspondenz-Blätter*, nine of which you have kindly sent me, are very practical, and written in an excellent spirit. But be very careful that your colleagues write good German. Aphoristic brevity has its limits; it will not do to leave out the necessary articles nor yet the prepositions. That the Academy is German in its origin and should so remain is a patriotic arrangement and is of advantage to the art, for it came from heaven on German soil and may reckon on getting further additions from thence, when the unseemly follies which at present deform it, and which have their origin in impudence, ignorance, vanity and laziness, shall be exposed in all their nakedness and emptiness.

“I thank you for the *Rhus vernix* and *Cistus canadensis* you sent me. I will endeavor to prove them. *But I would more particularly request you to send me the third trituration of Lachesis and Crotalus*, for the knowledge of which we are indebted to America and to you. How much have we not to thank you for besides!

“It is a great grief to me that I cannot get the remaining third

and fourth parts of the second edition of my *Chronic Diseases* published. Arnold (probably instigated by Trinks) made me wait two long years for the first two parts; and then he could go no further, being impoverished by his own fault, and so he gave up the further publication. Must I, in the 82d year of my age, go begging for a publisher? Ludwig Schumann refused it on account of want of means. I doubt if Köhler, in Leipsic, will accept it. I have a large amount of valuable emendations and additions in manuscript. I trust you will get a capable man for your hospital, who, when he visits his patients, will collect the students around him, and dictate the examination of the patients to a clerk in their presence, and the changes observed at subsequent visits, and give a lecture of an hour or two upon them. Do not make post-mortem examinations of the bodies of Allopathic patients in order to obtain pathological preparations from them, for they can only furnish the results of medicinal mistreatments. The autopsies of persons who have died of natural diseases with hardly any medical interference can alone be instructive. The time of the students should not be wasted with anatomical subtleties, nor should botany or chemistry be carried too far. *Sit molus in rebus!* Schönlein's views—which, as I gather from your *Blätter*, are excellent—might, as you think so highly of them (I am not acquainted with them), be advantageously taught in your Academy. Do not fear any rival English institute: there are as yet no English translations of the chief works. To what works, then, could they refer their students?

"I have, I am sorry to say, received no letter from you except your first one. Our good God will *certainly* bless your great undertaking. *I know Him!*

"May you continue to enjoy the best of health, for the advantage of mankind, and may your dear family also prosper! I and my beloved wife send you our kindest regards, and I beg to be remembered to all your fellow-workers.

"SAMUEL HAHNEMANN.

"*Paris, Rue de Milan, October 3, 1836.*"

It has been said that Dr. Hering never saw Hahnemann. This is not true. It is well known that Hering in the year 1820 was at Leipsic engaged in study. Dr. Raue says that he has often heard Hering speak of seeing Hahnemann with his wife and daughters upon the promenade at Leipsic, his favorite walk. But, as Hering at this time was an Allopathic student, he never spoke to Hahnemann, and although they were always friends they never actually met.

CHAPTER LXIX.

LIFE IN PARIS—STORY TOLD BY A FORMER PATIENT OF HAHNEMANN—CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN DR. BALOGH AND THE HAHNEMANNS.

The following account of Hahnemann appeared in the *Allgemeine hom. Zeitung* for November 20, 1837:*

“DR. SAMUEL HAHNEMANN IN PARIS.”

“Under this heading in the *German General Gazette* of Friday, October 6th, 1837, a writer who signs himself ‘Bu’ gives to Homœopathic physicians a very welcome account of this distinguished man, to whom we are indebted for so much that is great and important in the practice of medicine. The editor deems it a duty to impart to the readers everything having reference to Hahnemann, so much the more because they even then receive in Germany so little information about the founder of Homœopathy; and he therefore believes that he commits no mistake in admitting into the *Gazette* information about him which has already been published but has not been noticed by all its readers.

“Hahnemann lives at No. 1 Rue de Milan. The place is beautiful and the surroundings agreeable, just as he always liked them to be. His external appearance has remained almost the same as formerly, neither Paris nor old age having left any perceptible impress upon him; and it is to be presumed that his mental and bodily activity will be maintained at its unusual strength and vitality for an uncommonly long period.

“It may be difficult to decide whether his audience of office patients is as large as some assert, who regret that his advanced age must succumb to impracticable exertions, or whether we may believe a less enthusiastic portion of the people, who maintain that he has a select circle of patients and from among the higher ranks; but this much is certain that the ante-room to his office is always filled and that a newcomer has to wait for hours until it is his turn to be admitted.

“Hahnemann never curtails that thorough examination of the patient so earnestly recommended by himself, and each one

**Allg. hom. Zeitung*, Vol. xii., p. 120 (Nov. 20, 1837). *Volksblätter für hom. Heilverfahren*. Wahrhold. Vol. iii., p. 202.

thus takes up more time than is the case in the offices of other physicians. It is noticeable that he now also visits patients in the city. He formerly was but little inclined to make such visitations. A regard for his health, which might be slightly endangered by constant sitting, ought to have determined him to take such exercise.

The magnitude of this recognition on the part of the public is not real, however, if it depends on an estimation of its scientific standpoint in general, and of its relations to the Homœopathic medical public in particular. It is relatively of the greatest importance for the contending and disputing parties and tendencies respectively in Homœopathy that the author does not seem at all disposed to lend an open ear to the additional facts and instructions proffered to him, with more or less discretion, or for a long period, by the adherents of his doctrines. He knows how to cling resolutely to the truth, not only of his generally received fundamental tenets, but also to the rejection of the old pathology, and especially nosology (a characteristic feature of the Hahnemannian practice): in a word, he will know how to protect against the common methods of treating disease, and especially against every beginning in accordance with the old school.

This is not the place, nor is it my design, to criticise the different parties in Homœopathy, and therefore we must pass over the importance of the reasons which make him the greatest scientific reformer known to history. But it may be permitted to state here that the question is far from being settled by the common so-called scientific arguments of which Homœopathic literature begins to receive a superabundance and also that in the eager but not therefore unscientific pursuit of Hahnemannic tenets the way is opened to a research not as yet anticipated, and absolutely incalculable in its results. Unfortunately this party has now but one representative of importance in Hahnemann himself, though Boenninghausen may possibly be added to the number. (If the laity in medicine are to be counted among the representatives of this party, then there are many more of them.—Ed.) At all events this small number of professionals is to be deplored, and can be explained only by the defective discernment of physicians with respect to the vast importance of the matter, and by the very great difficulty in the practice of this profession. (May not these be the real reasons?—Ed.)

"Hahnemann's eager zeal for his cause and strenuous opposition to his enemies are still the same as formerly. ∞ * ∞"

"The continuation of Hahnemann's 'Chronic Diseases' furnishes a proof of his enduring activity in the aim which he has so long pursued. (Third volume, second edition.) This work is carefully executed in his own hand-writing and with minute industry. A mere glance at the volume (third) last published will suffice to convince one of the careful and thoroughly systematic elaboration of the material and of the critical aim.

"It would be an important loss to mankind, although many seem to be unwilling to acknowledge it, if Hahnemann should be prevented from completing this highly important work, a second revised edition of which is now in course of publication.

"The completion of a plan already promising to be successful would be of the greatest consequence to Hahnemann's doctrine. This plan is the erection in Paris of a vast hospital which is to be under his supervision and direction, and to have its physicians appointed by himself.

"Herein would be found the opportunity to verify on a large scale what is isolatedly reported from so many directions about the brilliant results of Homœopathy. Whatever might be the result, science could only be won over by such an enterprise, and every physician seeking the truth, of whatever school he may be, must heartily wish the speedy promotion of this plan. —BN."

The following is an account of his treatment of a patient in 1837:

Under the title of "A Reminiscence of Hahnemann," an account is given in the *Medical Advance*, for April, 1893, of the presentation of a patient of Hahnemann to the students of the Hering Medical College of Chicago, February 23, 1893. The name of this gentleman is John B. Young, of Clinton, Iowa. He was taken from Paisley in Scotland to Paris, and was placed under Hahnemann's care when he was twelve years of age.

He had previously been ill for two years, and had been given up by his physicians, when a charitable lady took him to Paris by short stages.

"You went from London to Paris?"

"Yes, I went from London to Paris."

"When you arrived in Paris, did you go to see Hahnemann, or did Hahnemann come to see you?"

"He came to see me the second day after my arrival, and gave me an examination that lasted about an hour and a half."

"Did he strip you?"

"Yes, I had to go to bed. He went over me more thoroughly than I have ever been gone over before or since."

"Dr. Allen. And still it is said that Hahnemann was a symptomatologist and usually prescribed for symptoms; and rarely made a physical examination."

"Mr. Young. He would make me count one, two, three, etc., up to one hundred, and put an instrument to my chest and did the same to my back, and he did more thumping of my chest than I ever had before." * * * *

"He said he *knew* that I had come to him in time and he could cure me."

"Did he give you very much medicine?"

"Not a very great deal. I think I had medicine about four times a day at first, including what I got at night."

"What was your impression of Hahnemann?"

"The first impression made on my mind when I saw him was that his face had a luminous expression. He looked more to me, as I would call it, a divine man—there was divinity about his appearance. He was a good man undoubtedly, and I was informed that he often when he gave his medicine said to his patients that he was but the instrument, that he did the best he could and then they must look to God for the blessing."

"At that time were there many patients visiting Hahnemann at his office, and what was the size of his office?"

"He had a very large room, and when I was there he had some two hours that he met 'counsel patients.' There were generally sixty or more patients at any time in his office when I was there."

"Were there any foreigners at that time who came to Hahnemann?"

"Oh, many of them. I became acquainted with quite a number of his patients. I had been there quite a while and there were patients there from America, and Germany, and Russia, and a number from my own country, and they were there from all parts of the world, and there were a great many who expressed themselves to me in this way, that they had not gone to Hahnemann until they were in the last stage of the disease and had been given up by their regular physician. Hahnemann got them when, like me, they were pretty nearly gone, so that it looked to me more like a place where miracles were being performed than any place in which I have ever been, and numbers he brought from death into health."

"He finally cured you?"

"Yes, I came home strong."

"How long were you under his care?"

"About nine months. There is one thing I would like to tell about him. Of course I was indebted to Miss Sterling for being taken to Paris and placed under his care, and just before she left Paris she wanted to settle with Dr. Hahnemann, and of course under ordinary circumstances it would have been a large bill she would have had to pay. Hahnemann refused to make a bill, and when she insisted he said: 'Madam, do you think you have more benevolence than I have? Do you suppose that you should have had all the trouble and anxiety and expense of bringing him from Paisley and that I should then charge anything.' He says, 'No.'"

"I suppose he received a present that was worth more than the bill. That was the disposition of the woman. Mrs. Hahnemann, the young wife, was there to assist. It was in 1837. I was put on diet, a special diet for morning and evening. I had babies' food; that is, bread and milk and sugar. The bread was cut up in small pieces and boiled milk poured over it with sugar and allowed to stand a while and soak soft, and I had that for my morning and evening meals. All stimulants were forbidden. He gave the orders for my meals. I do not know that I should reveal his private affairs, but I was going to say that Hahnemann was an inveterate smoker. I have seen his young wife fill his pipe for him many times."

The following communication appeared in Dr. Wahrhold's *Volksblatter* for 1838:*

"DR. SAMUEL HAHNEMANN IN PARIS."

"Dr. Paul Balogh, a Homœopathic physician of Pesth, sends to the *Allgemeine Anzeiger der Deutschen* of February 5, 1838, a communication concerning that remarkable man (the Hofrath Hahnemann), for which all disciples of the great Master will be very thankful. Dr. Balogh says: 'It was in the year 1825, when I was attending the Universities of Germany, that I was so fortunate as to make the acquaintance, among other distinguished Germans, of Dr. Hahnemann at Coethen. I found him to be an upright and amiable old man, who gave me many interesting ideas and eminently practical instruction in the new doctrine. His friendly manner and profound scientific knowledge

* *Volksblatter fur hom. Heilverfahren mit Bezug auf Wasserheilkunde*, Leipzig, 1838, Vol. iv., p. 118.

made me esteem him highly and attached me strongly to his person. After I returned home I became more closely allied to the practice of Homœopathy, and have remained faithful to the new doctrine in all its purity, and I rejoice in its most praiseworthy results.

“‘ With this great reformer, whose friendship cheered and consoled me on my thorny pathway, I kept up a correspondence until he married Melanie d’Hervilly and exchanged his ungrateful Fatherland for Paris. The year prior to this, when Dr. Moscovich concluded to make the tour of France, England and Germany, he also wished to make the acquaintance of this celebrated man, whose doctrine had interested him. This was my motive for giving to this doctor letters of introduction to both Dr. Hahnemann and his worthy wife. As the letters which I received throw some light upon Dr. Hahnemann’s life at that time, I hope that their publication will interest his friends. The following are the letters:’

“‘ PARIS, August 6, 1837.

“‘ Rue de Milan, 1.

“‘ *Dear Sir:* Accept my sincere thanks for the very kind letter which you were so good as to write to me. The sentiments expressed by you so well in a language foreign to your own, but which you write like a native, have really touched my heart. I feel poignant grief at not knowing personally so distinguished a man, and one so full of zeal for our good cause, the cause of humanity; but there is left me the hope that you will pay us a visit, as did Dr. Moscovich, for whose acquaintance we are indebted to you. I do not say, as did the poor Poles: ‘It is too high to God, and too far to France.’ God is always near those who are right, and France is accessible to all courageous men who love science; and have not I, though a woman, traversed Europe in order to fetch Hahnemann to Paris? Rest assured that the most thoughtful and tender cares are bestowed incessantly upon him. He is as fresh and ruddy as a rose and as blithesome as a young bird; indeed, one might truthfully say that since he has been with me he becomes every year one year younger. May God give him health here with us! I send you herewith a medal which represents him perfectly. It was designed by one of our most distinguished artists.

“‘ May you be happy and prosperous, Sir, and preserve your friendship for us! Good health and good luck to you!

“‘ MELANIE HAHNEMANN.’

“*To Dr. Paul Balogh, Homœopathic Physician at Pesth :*

“*Dear Friend:* Your friendly remembrance of me has given me great pleasure. I send you my best love, and wish you and your faithful wife every comfort of life.

“Your true friend,

“‘SAMUEL HAHNEMANN.’

“The letter of Madame Hahnemann shows a noble spirit, and attests both the amiable personal character of the writer and the matrimonial happiness of her venerable husband. It indicates besides a warmth of zeal for the great discovery of her husband. She has made it the task of her life to make more beautiful the evening of the stormy life of one who formerly saved her own life, by the beneficent balsam of true fidelity, loving care, tender regard and delicate attention. She really seems to have perfectly comprehended the great and grand art, the problem of which the greatest minds try to solve, of preserving the waning spirit of life in youthful vigor, and of warding off all the happenings which cripple the power of old age.

“With the letter came the beautiful large medal of Hahnemann, which was designed by the famous artist David. The medal is a most lifelike representation of the celebrated man. After seeing so many bad copies of his countenance, it affords me unbounded joy to possess a good one at last, through the kindness of his noble wife. It brings his face vividly to my mind after an absence of twelve years. As respects the features of the venerable man, they are the most unanswerable witnesses of the fresh vigor which animates the members of his body. These firm, pure, beautiful, youthful features scarcely permit us to believe that they are those of a man eighty-two years old. What the distinguished naturalist said about style—that the style is the man—might to some extent be applied to a person's handwriting. His extremely neat, firm and charming chirography corresponds perfectly to a pure and clear doctrine resting on a firm basis.

“According to the statement of Dr. Moscovich, Dr. Hahnemann lives very pleasantly in Paris and enjoys the high esteem of all classes of people. Only very few persons are fortunate enough to see him face to face since his noble wife takes good care to keep away all who might in any degree annoy him or might overtax his powers in office consultations.

“And he very seldom goes into the city to visit the sick. During Dr. Moscovich's visit to Paris, Baron Rothschild was

the only person whom he thus visited. For this reason more sick throng his dwelling, but the greater portion receive medical advice only from his highly cultured and intelligent wife. We may expect many interesting accounts about him from Dr. Moscovich, since he often had the opportunity to come into close contact with him.

"PAUL BALOGH, M. D."

CHAPTER LXX.

HAHNEMANN TO DR. HENNICKE—EIGHTY-THIRD BIRTHDAY
PETE—HAHNEMANN TO STAFF.

In the same journal Dr. Hennicke, Counsellor of Legation and editor of the *Allgemeine Anzeiger der Deutschen*, writes as follows: "The publication of the following letter which the undersigned received from Dr. Hahnemann, will doubtless not be unwelcome to his many friends and relations, since it gives definite information about the happy domestic relations and professional activity of the most praiseworthy man in the history of science. It is a psychological phenomena that a youthful spirit still animates this Nestor among physicians, now in his eighty-fourth year, and that his handwriting still exhibits the same neatness and beauty as in the prime of youth. The undersigned can judge of this matter for he has been in friendly relations and correspondence with Dr. Hahnemann for forty-three years.

"DR. J. FR. H. (HENNICKE.)

"*Dear Friend:* Your kindly interest in me and whatever befalls me since I have been here, which is expressed by your previous letter to me under date of 3d of November, had warmed again my old gratitude to you. How greatly indebted to you is the new true art of healing, which you have disseminated so effectively by voice and pen.

"So you wish to hear something about me and my doings since I have been here? I am more cheerful and contented here under the unwearied and unexampled care of my incomparable Melanie than I was during my last years at Coethen. She cures gratuitously every day under my supervision a great number of poor people. Such supervision is now almost unnecessary, since she makes great progress every day through her own study of our system of healing. Her cures of the worst diseases, which may

be called natural, these poor people being too impecunious to get themselves botched as do the well-to-do and the rich by the pernicious method of healing, often amazed everybody, and even myself. I did not wish to write anything for France, or what is almost the same thing for Paris, in order to make our healing art better known to a praiseworthy land of freedom, a land where one can do whatever is good without being hindered and without being punished for it. Far too much has already been written about a system which the unbelieving ignoramus lets be perverted.

“No, I wished, by repeated cures of the worst kinds of uncured sick persons, to thoroughly convince the public of the infinite superiority of our healing art to any other that can be named; a task which it would seem could not be performed in a city of more than a million of inhabitants. But God be praised! this task has already been partially performed. Our system is getting to be respectable in the estimation of the Parisian public on account of its unprecedentedly favorable results.

“More I could not desire, and yet, on account of these successes my persistence in the cure of proscribed cases is at the same time the jest of all those who, before my arrival, palmed themselves off, both in Paris and in the Provinces, as Homœopathic physicians, because more and more enthusiastic, and I have been urged on to the more zealous study of this most abstruse and most beneficent of all human arts.

“Every Monday morning from eight to eleven and a half o’clock there assemble in my quite unpretentious hotel a number of the best Homœopathic physicians of the city for the purpose of exchanging views on Homœopathic matters; and even transient Homœopathic physicians and friends of our system participate in this voluntary union.

“The news thus imparted from Rome, Munich and North America is partially new to me and very agreeable.

“May God continue to keep you and yours in as great prosperity as you could desire, and keep unchanged your love to me, a love which I shall never neglect to repay with that of equal ardor.

“Yours sincerely,

“SAMUEL HAHNEMANN.

“*Paris, 16th December, 1837.*

“*Rue de Milan, No. 1.*”

“Dr. Plaube! sends a friendly message.”

Dr. Hennicke was a lifelong friend of Hahnemann, and his influential paper greatly aided in the spread of Homœopathy. The Allopaths called the editor the Sancho Panza of the Don Quixote, Hahnemann.

Dr. Hennicke writing of Hahnemann in 1825 says in his paper: "The editor had in 1792 the honor of making the acquaintance of this man distinguished by his rare acumen, his powers of observation, his clear judgment, as well as by his originality of character, uprightness and simplicity." And again in 1833: "Two cures which Hahnemann successfully accomplished in the year 1792 in Gotha and Georgenthal, and which excited general admiration, together with the opinion of him held by a doctor who died here (Dr. Buddeus), first directed my attention to Hahnemann, filled me with the greatest esteem for him and were the origin of our friendly relations and of our subsequent uninterrupted correspondence."*

Hahnemann, in a letter to Stapf dated Dec. 22, 1825, in speaking of this same Hennicke, says:† "It is a good thing that the memorial of the Society of Homœopathic Physicians against the redoubtable Messrs. Schnaubert and Mombert has appeared in the *Anz. d. J.D.* before the door was closed.

"In the meantime the editor wrote me a letter, which did great credit to his heart, in which he regretted the admission of the lucubrations of these gentlemen,‡ and begged my pardon. I replied that I was quite indifferent to such calumnies, that they did not disturb my equanimity for one moment, and that he need not give himself any anxiety on my account, and he was welcome to publish all and anything however extravagant; but that his paper was only defiled by the trash, which I very much regretted, and if it went on thus it would become so distasteful that honest people would cease to read it. His concern should be for his own interests not for my feelings.

"This made an impression on him—so that he did not allow any more copies, even of those two articles against Homœopathy, to be thrown off, and announced that for the future he refused to admit anything that did not contain novel scientific views and proved facts. Read what he says in No. 323. So this theatre for the display of such venomous diatribes is closed forever. That is another victory over the black demons.

*"Ameke," pp. 161, 283.

† *Hom. World*, Vol. xxiv, p. 311.

‡ The Allopathic physicians. He said he had to admit two out of the large number of hostile articles, to be impartial.

"Away, then, with your pusillanimous fears! Such things cannot do the slightest harm to the good cause. Patients who allow themselves to be misled by them are to be pitied, but if they cause one to turn his back on us, they bring over to our side in their stead three other more reasonable ones who have the good sense to be guided by experience."

In 1838 the eighty-third birthday was chosen for a grand celebration. The following account originally published in the *Hygea* is of interest:*

"My friend C. called on me a few days ago and offered to conduct me to a festival which was to be held in honor of a celebrated German.

"When we had arrived at the Chausse d'Antin he told me at last, 'we go to Dr. Hahnemann: to-day is the celebration of his eighty-third birthday; you will here have an opportunity of correcting your opinion respecting the actual state of Homœopathy in Paris.' The Rue de Milan, where Hahnemann resides, was filled, as is usual at great soirees, to the right and left with private carriages and hackney coaches. The Father of Homœopathy, observed my friend, has, as you perceive, a splendid residence: we passed through a gate and court-yard to a hotel surrounded by a garden, occupied by Hahnemann alone; from here we entered a large salon on the first floor, already crowded by the *beau monde* of Paris, in the middle of which stood a marble bust, ornamented with a golden laurel crown and with wreaths of the flowers of cicuta, belladonna and digitalis. This, said C., is the bust of Hahnemann, and with this golden crown of laurel it has been ornamented to-day, in celebration of his birthday, by his grateful disciples and friends.

"On both ends of the crown hanging over the shoulders were engraved distinguished names from all countries of Europe and America. The bust is the work of David, who, himself a zealous adherent of Homœopathy, was present at this festival. While I conversed with David about Boerne, whom he designated with emotion as his dear friend, Hahnemann, in the full vigor of health, looking more like sixty-three than like eighty-three years of age, entered the saloon upon the arm of his lady, also much distinguished for her high intellectual powers, and warmly

* *Miscellanies on Homœopathy*, 1838, p. 17. *Hom. Exam.*, Vol. iii., p. 345. *Homœopathist*, Dio Lewis, Dec. 1, 1850. *Hygea*, Vol. viii., part 5, p. 461. Albrecht's "Leben und Wirken," p. 78. *Archives de la Med. Homœopathique*, March, 1838.

welcomed his guests. One of the first Homœopathic physicians of Paris, Dr. Leon Simon, now took the noble old gentleman by the hand and conducted him in front of the bust crowned with garlands, proclaiming to him, in an animated speech, Immortality. He was followed by French and Italian poets with poems written for the occasion; after which German musical virtuosi, like Kalkbrenner, Panofka, Hate, delighted the company with their performances. On our return C. said: 'You have seen how many Americans, Englishmen and Italians attended the festival and what class of Frenchmen believe in Homœopathy. Hahnemann realizes annually from his practice alone not less than 200,000 francs. You know now where he resides; do me the favor and call to-morrow morning at his house, and you will see how it stands with the faith in Hahnemann and his art.' Arriving the following morning in Hahnemann's hotel I found the court-yard and stairs filled with poor persons, whom Hahnemann treats gratis, and in the ante-chambers I counted no less than fifteen persons."

Though this was a birthday celebration, and this should have been on April 10, yet the account in the *Hygea* is given as occurring on the 19th of February.

Soon after this Hahnemann wrote to his old friend Stapf, in the Fatherland, as follows:*

"*Dear Friend:* Your genial letter, which the Polish doctor brought me, gave me much pleasure, as I received from it a confirmation of my comforting conjecture, that there is still in Germany a small body of true Homœopaths (among whom I never forget to reckon you and Gross) who are not led away by that vulgar, bragging joker and impudent sansculotte, Griesselich, and his crew. But in truth I do not apprehend that these wretches, with all their abusive talk, will make any impression on the rising generation of doctors. They will soon learn from their own experience that no good can come of such distorted travesties of my doctrine, and will remain all the more immovably devoted to the true healing art.

"Honest Germany! I had credited it with greater powers of judgment and discrimination. At all events, these heresies have met with no response in France, England or Italy.

"I found that France was, and is still, very weak in our art. But there are more true followers and capable, zealous disciples in the provinces than in the capital! (Be so good as not to make

* *Hom. World*, Vol. xxvi, p. 112.

publicly known my sentiments about the Homœopaths in the capital.)

"During the last half year an ardent zeal for Homœopathy has been aroused among the young graduates by the number of cures effected by myself and my dear wife; for she has cured the most serious diseases of a much larger number of the poor than I have of the rich. From fifteen to twenty daily crowd the ante-room and even the stairs of our little house, which is occupied by us only.

"The astonishment caused by these cures excites the interest of the intelligent youths, whose feeling for suffering fellow-creatures has not yet been extinguished by the practice of Allopathy. What I found among the older so called Homœopaths here was very much the same as the bastards of this sort in Saxony. What I desire to live to see in Paris is not yet there, but is still in the future, for there are hardly four or five really good ones among the Homœopathic practitioners.

"But a good Homœopath has to fight a hard battle with the many prejudices of the public who think nothing of any system of medicine or of any doctor who does not bleed, apply leeches, stick on fly blisters, insert setons, prescribe tisanes, etc.

"Of late years great obstacles have been thrown in the way of foreign medical men obtaining leave to practice here by the Royal Academy of Medicine, probably in order to prevent the introduction of Homœopathy. Moreover, everything here is four or five times dearer than elsewhere. The rent of my house is six thousand francs per annum, and my carriage (without which a medical practice cannot be carried on) costs me nine thousand francs.

"In England our art makes greater progress than in Paris; the cures I have performed on Englishmen who have left their country to be under my treatment may have had something to do with this.

"I live here highly respected, partly no doubt because my wife is a Frenchwoman of good family and has a large circle of distinguished friends; and I enjoy better health and spirits than for the past twenty years. Many Germans who knew me formerly tell me I look many years younger, for which I have expressly to thank my loving warden, my dear Melanie, who joins me in kind remembrances to you and your amiable family.

"Farewell! and be assured of the unalterable friendship of your devoted,

"SAMUEL HAHNEMANN.

"Paris, April 20, 1838, Rue de Milan, No. 1."

"You would oblige me if when opportunity offers you would send me the first part of the sixteenth volume of your immortal *Archiv*. My copy has got lost. I thank you for the two other parts. I also thank you very much for *Lachesis* and *Crotalus*, though Dr. Andrew has not yet delivered them to me. You would oblige me very much if you would send me Hering's book on *Serpent Poison*." *

CHAPTER LXXI.

HELEN BERKLEY—MRS. MOWATT'S VISIT TO HAHNEMANN.

In 1839 the celebrated actress, Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt, while visiting Paris, called upon Hahnemann. An account is given in her book "*Autobiography of an Actress*" †. Upon her return to America, Mrs. Mowatt, in 1840, wrote a series of articles concerning the celebrated persons that she had met in Europe under the nom de plume of "Helen Berkley," and among others one about Hahnemann and Madame Hahnemann. This was copied into the Homœopathic journals of the time and has been several times published in pamphlet form.

It is given here in full. As the account in the *Autobiography* is but short and is essentially the same as in the following sketch, it is here omitted. We quote:

In 1839, Dr. Hahnemann was residing in Paris near the Gardens of the Luxembourg. During the winter of that year, desiring to consult him in behalf of an invalid friend, I made him my first visit. That I might obtain an audience as early as possible, I entered the carriage which was to transport me to his residence at a quarter past nine o'clock in the morning. After about half an hour's ride, finding that the coachman stopped his horses without dismounting, I inquired if we had reached our destination. No, madame, it is not our turn yet. We must wait a little while. See, there is Dr. Hahnemann's house, he replied, pointing to a palace-like mansion at some distance. This mansion was surrounded by a massive stone

* "*Wirkungen des schlangengiftes zum ärztlichen gebrauche vergleichend zusammengestellt durch Constantin Hering*. Allentau, Pa., A. von W. Blumer, 1837."

† "*Autobiography of an Actress*." By Anna Cora Mowatt. Boston. Ticknor. 1844.

wall with an iron gate in the centre. Impatient at the delay, I leaned out of the window and beheld a long line of carriages in front of us driving one by one through the gate, and out again, as fast as their occupants alighted. This was vexatious, I had taken such especial pains to be early, and all to no purpose. Behind us stretched a line of coaches lengthening every minute, and already quite as formidable as the one in front. I had unconsciously taken my station in the midst of a procession slowly advancing to pay homage to this modern Æsculapius. I already knew something of Hahnemann's celebrity; but my opinion of his skill was marvellously fortified as I stared behind me and before me, and then at the empty carriages driving away around me.

In about twenty minutes the carriage in which I sat wondering and waiting, during that time having moved a few paces forward every minute, at last drove briskly through the iron gate, around the spacious court, and deposited me, to my great satisfaction, at the front entrance of Hahnemann's magnificent dwelling. Three or four liveried domestics assembled in a large hall received the visitors as they alighted, and conducted them to the foot of the wide staircase. At the head of the first flight they were received by a couple more of these bedizened gentlemen, who ushered them into an elegant saloon, sumptuously furnished and opening into a number of less spacious apartments.

The saloon was occupied by fashionably dressed ladies and gentlemen, children with their nurses, and here and there an invalid reposing on a velvet couch or embroidered ottoman. The unexpected throng, the noisy hum of whispering voices, the laughter of sportive children, and the absence of vacant seats were somewhat confusing. I entered at the same moment with a lady who, with her nurse and child, had alighted from her carriage immediately before myself. Probably noticing my bewildered air, and observing that I was a stranger, she very courteously turned to me and said in French: "We shall be able to find seats in some other room; permit me to show you the way." I thanked her gratefully and followed her. After passing through a suite of thronged apartments, she led the way to a tasteful little boudoir, which was only occupied by one or two persons. I knew the lady who had so kindly acted as my conductress was a person of rank, for I had noticed the coat of arms on the panels of her coach, and remarked that her attendants

were clothed in livery. But to meet with civility from strangers is of so common an occurrence that her graciousness awakened in me no surprise.

I afterwards learned that she was the Countess de R., a young Italian, who had married a French count of some importance in the *beau monde*.

We had hardly seated ourselves in the quiet little boudoir when a valet entered and politely demanded our cards. They were presented and he placed them in the order received, amongst a large number in his hand. It was obvious that we should be obliged to wait an indefinite period, and I soon commenced amusing myself by examining the fine paintings with which the walls were lavishly decorated, the pieces of sculpture, the costly vases scattered about the apartments, and a number of curious medals heaped upon a centre table. The sculpture, vases, medals, and even some of the paintings had been presented to Hahnemann as memorials of the esteem and gratitude of his patients. Every room contained several marble busts of Hahnemann himself, some much larger than life, some as large, and some smaller. These also had been presented to him on different occasions as tokens of respect.

I was standing before a most lifelike portrait of the great doctor, lost in admiration of its masterly execution, when the young Countess, who had retained her seat while I wandered around the room, joined me and said: "Do you know who painted that picture?"

"No," I replied, "but although I am not a judge of art, I should almost venture to say that it was the work of a master's hand."

"Undoubtedly it is a master-piece of workmanship. It was executed, however, by Madame Hahnemann."

"Madame Hahnemann! is it possible. Is Hahnemann married then?"

"To be sure, and so happily that to become acquainted with his domestic history is of itself almost enough to induce one to venture upon matrimony."

"I am delighted to hear it. I knew nothing of him except as a skillful physician, and a man of extraordinary genius."

"His private history is equally interesting, and quite as remarkable as his public."

"Have you known him a great while? How old is he? How

long has he been married?" questioned I, anxious to obtain all the information in my power.

"I have been acquainted with his wife and himself several years. He is about eighty-four years old. He was married to his present wife in his eightieth year."

"Indeed. Was he a widower then? Is his second wife young or as old as himself?"

"She is about forty-five years his junior, and she still retains much of the vivacity and freshness of youth."

"What induced her to marry him?"

"Veneration for his talents, esteem for his virtues, affection for himself, mingled, perhaps, with a spice of gratitude for his services to herself. You are a stranger to her and will laugh if I say she adores him, but the term is not too strong to convey an idea of the truth."

"Pray tell me something of her history. I am deeply interested."

"With pleasure. Hahnemann is the father of the most united, prosperous and the happiest family I ever beheld. He had been for many years a widower when he was called in to attend Mlle. d'Hervilly, who was pronounced by her physicians to be in the last stages of consumption. He was residing at the time at Coethen. Marie Melanie d'Hervilly Cohier, then his patient and now his wife, is descended from a noble French family of immense wealth. She had suffered a number of years with a pulmonary affection and disease of the heart. The most eminent physicians in Europe had fruitlessly endeavored to benefit her. After passing the winter in Italy, whither she had been sent in the hope that a mild climate might effect what medicine had failed to accomplish, she returned to Germany in a state which her physicians declared beyond the reach of medical aid. She is a woman of remarkable strength of mind and most comprehensive intellect. The fame of Hahnemann's wonderful cures had reached her, but she was unacquainted with his reasons for his peculiar mode of practice. Though so debilitated by protracted suffering that she was unable to make the slightest physical exertion, she examined his system for herself and then determined upon consulting him. He became deeply interested in her case, and in an incredibly short time her sufferings were relieved, her cough subdued, and her disease of the heart assumed a different and more agreeable shape."

"And she married him out of gratitude?"

"By no means; she was charmed with his genius, his character, his manners, everything about him; and conceived an affection for him perhaps deeper and truer than the passion which we generally call love."

"Which he reciprocated?"

"Now you question me too closely; I cannot answer on which side the attachment first sprung. Nor do I know any reason why it should not have originated in the doctor himself. Madame Hahnemann is a woman of the most brilliant talents; her information is extensive, her mind highly cultivated, and she is proficient in almost every elegant accomplishment you can name. Combine these attractions with that of a prepossessing person, and you will not find it easy to imagine a man insensible to her charms."

"How do Hahnemann's children like the idea of a step-mother?"

"She is tenderly beloved by them all. Her delicacy and generosity towards them are worthy of mention. Hahnemann had amassed a large fortune, which she refused even during his lifetime to share with him. She was determined to give no room for the supposition that she could have been influenced by interested motives in forming this union. She stipulated before her marriage that she should ever be excluded from any participation in the avails of Hahnemann's estate; and induced him to settle the bulk of his fortune on the children of his first wife, merely reserving for himself an annuity sufficient for his personal expenses."

"How, then, was she provided for?"

"She was already independent as to fortune."

"Madame Hahnemann must undoubtedly be a very talented woman, if this painting is hers," said I, resuming my examination of the fine portrait which had first attracted my attention.

"Not only that one, but several others in the larger apartments," replied Madame de R. "Some of her paintings have been even admired in the galleries of the Louvre. Thus her name is classed with those of the most distinguished French artists. She is a poetess, too, and her works have won a truly flattering approbation from the public."

"A poetess. Where will her qualifications end?"

"I almost believe they have no end. She is mistress of five or six languages, which she both writes and speaks with ease and fluency."

"She appears to be worthy, indeed, of being the wife of Hahnemann."

"He thinks so, I assure you. He would not now find it so easy to dispense with her services."

"Is he infirm, then?"

"Not in the least. He has always enjoyed excellent health. His sight and hearing are unimpaired. His activity is remarkable. Even yet there are an elasticity in his movements and sprightliness in his manners which make you feel that something of youth has been left to him even in age. He would never remind you of the fable of the frog, whose discerning patients cried: 'Physician, cure thyself.'"

"Perhaps that is quite as remarkable as anything you have told me about him; medical men generally look as though they needed, but feared to try, the effects of their own medicines. Since he is so active, I suppose it would be possible to induce him to visit a patient."

"I do not think that could be easily accomplished. In a case of great peril, perhaps you might obtain the services of his wife."

"His wife? Why surely—"

"At that moment our conversation was interrupted by the entrance of a lady. She was attired in a simple demi-toilette and wore no bonnet; I therefore concluded she was not a guest. The instant she entered the delicate-looking child my new acquaintance had been caressing upon her knee sprang to the ground and greeted the lady with expressions of the most affectionate joy. She was an elegant-looking woman, with a finely rounded form, somewhat above the medium height. Her face could not be called beautiful or pretty, but the term handsome might be applied to it with great justice. Her forehead was full and high, and her hair thrown back in a manner which perfectly displayed its expansive proportions. Those luxuriant tresses of a bright, flaxen hue were partly gathered in a heavy knot at the back of her head and partly fell in long ringlets behind her ears. Her complexion was of that clear but tintless description which so strongly resembles alabaster. There was a thoughtful expression in her large blue eyes, which, but for the benignant smile on her lips, would have given a solemn aspect to her countenance."

CHAPTER LXII.

MRS. MOWATT'S STORY CONTINUED.

She exchanged a few words with Madame de R., kissed the child with much tenderness, and addressed several other persons present. While she was conversing, the child still retained her hand, following her about and pressing close to her side, with its little, pale, affectionate face upturned at every pause, as though earnestly soliciting a caress. In a few minutes she retired.

I turned to Madame de R. and inquired: "Is that Madame Hahnemann?"

"Yes; is she not a fine-looking woman?"

"Undoubtedly. And from her appearance alone I can well imagine her endowed with many of the attributes you have described her as possessing. Your little son seems very much attached to her."

"Poor little fellow. He has good cause to be so. He had suffered from his birth with a scrofulous affection which baffled the skill of the best medical men in Paris. They gave me no hope of his recovery, and he is my only child. At three years old he was unable to walk or even stand alone. It was then that Hahnemann arrived in Paris, and I immediately called upon him. It was impossible to bring the child here without risking his life, and Hahnemann attends to no patients out of the house. Madame Hahnemann told me, however, not to be uneasy, as she would herself take charge of the boy. She visited him regularly twice a day, watched him with the anxious tenderness of a mother, and prescribed for him in a manner which proved the extent of her judgment and skill. In a few months the child recovered. He has never had a positive return of the disease, but he remains exceedingly delicate. I bring him to see his good friend and physician every few weeks for the sake of learning her opinion of his health and consulting her concerning his management."

"Do you mean that Madame Hahnemann prescribes for him on her own responsibility?"

"I do. She is almost as thoroughly acquainted with medicine as her husband. She became his pupil with the view of assist-

ing him when age might weaken his faculties. She now attends to all his patients, as you will find directly, merely consulting him in cases of great difficulty."

"That is being a helpmate indeed. But are the patients always willing to trust her?"

"Assuredly; she has too incontestably proved her skill not to be trusted. Hahnemann is no longer able to endure the fatigue of attending to the multiplicity of cases crowded upon him. Madame Hahnemann is universally confided in, respected and beloved, especially by the poor."

"I can well believe it. Is Hahnemann assisted by any of his children in the same manner as by his wife?"

"Not exactly in the same manner, but still he is assisted by them. One of his daughters, and a fine, intelligent girl she is, has the sole superintendence of an enormous folio, containing the names of all his correspondents and the dates of their letters; also of several other folios, containing the letters themselves, arranged in alphabetical order. His other children are of service to him in various ways. To assist him is their chief delight. As I told you before, I never beheld a more united family."

"Miss Hahnemann's services alone must spare the doctor a vast deal of trouble."

"Yes, but still every moment of his time is employed. He is the most systematic man imaginable. In his library you will find thirty-six quarto volumes, his register of consultation, written entirely by himself. Apropos, his hand writing is really worth seeing. What do you think of a man eighty-four years of age who writes a hand firm as a man's ought to be, fine enough to be a woman's, and elegant enough to be traced on copper plate, and this without spectacles?"

"Think? Why, I think I have wondered at what you have told me as long as I could wonder, and now I can only come to the conclusion that Hahnemann and his wife should be ranked among the curiosities of Paris, and that the sight seeing stranger has not beheld all the marvels until he has seen them."

Our conversation was interrupted by a valet, who announced that Monsieur le Docteur was at leisure and would see Madame la Contesse.

She bade me good morning, saying: "It will be your turn next, I shall not keep you waiting long."

I hope not, thought I, as a glance at the clock informed me that it was somewhat more than three hours since I first entered the house.

A few moments after Madame de R. left me I was startled by hearing the same valet distinctly pronounce my name, somewhat Frenchified, and announce that Monsieur le Docteur was ready to receive me. I was too much surprised to do anything but stare, until I remembered that I had placed my card in his hand some three hours before. I arose and followed him. He led the way through the same apartments I had traversed on entering. The doctor's reception chamber was situated at the further end of the suite. Throwing open a door he loudly announced me and retired.

I stood in the presence of Monsieur le Docteur and Madame Hahnemann. The chamber I now entered was more simply decorated than any I had visited. In the centre of the room stood a long table; at its head a slightly elevated platform held a plain looking desk covered with books. In front of the desk sat Madame Hahnemann with a blank volume open before her and a gold pen in her hand. Hahnemann was reclining in a comfortable arm chair on one side of the table. They rose to receive me, and I presented Madame Hahnemann a letter from Herr Dr. Hirschfeldt, of Bremen, an eminent physician, who had formerly been a pupil of Hahnemann's.

While Madame Hahnemann was glancing through the letter I had an opportunity of taking a survey of Hahnemann's person, for he had not yet resumed his seat. His slender and diminutive form was enveloped in a flowered dressing gown of rich materials, and too comfortable in appearance to be of other than of Parisian make. The crown of his large, beautifully proportioned head was covered by a skull cap of black velvet. From beneath it strayed a few thin snowy locks, which clustered about his noble forehead, and spoke of the advanced age which the lingering freshness of his florid complexion seemed to deny. His eyes were dark, deep set, glittering and full of animation.

As he greeted me he removed from his mouth a long painted pipe, the bowl of which nearly reached to his knees. But after the first salutation it was instantly resumed; as I was apprized by the volumes of blue smoke which began to curl about his head as though to veil it from my injudicious scrutiny.

Madame Hahnemann gracefully expressed her gratification at the perusal of the letter, read a few lines of it to her husband in an under tone, and made several courteous remarks to me; while the doctor bowed without again removing his long pipe. It was evident that he did not immediately recognize Dr. Hirschfeldt's

name; and he was too much accustomed to receive letters of introduction to pay any attention to their contents.

Madame Hahnemann placed herself at the desk, with the doctor on her right hand and myself on her left. I stated the principal object of my visit, attempting to direct my conversation to Hahnemann, rather than to his wife. But I soon found that this was not *salon en regle*. Madame Hahnemann invariably replied, asking a multiplicity of questions, and noting the minutest symptoms of the case as fast as my answers were given. Several times she referred to her husband, who merely replied with his pipe between his teeth, "Yes, my child," or "Good, my child, good." And these were the only words that I as yet had heard him utter. After sometime spent in this manner, Madame Hahnemann accidentally asked: "Where was your friend first attacked?"

"In Germany," I replied.

Hahnemann had been listening attentively, although he had not spoken. The instant I uttered these words his whole countenance brightened as though a sunbeam had suddenly fallen across it, and he exclaimed in an animated tone: "Have you been in Germany? You speak German, don't you?" The conversation had hitherto been carried on in French, but the ready "Certainly" with which I answered his question apparently gave him unfeigned pleasure.

He immediately commenced a conversation in his native tongue, inquiring how I was pleased with Germany, what I thought of the inhabitants, their customs, whether I found the language difficult, how I was impressed with the scenery, and continuing an enthusiastic strain of eulogium upon his beloved country for some time. Then he asked from whom was my letter. When I pronounced the name of Dr. Hirschfeldt, which he had listened to so coldly before, he expressed the deepest interest in his welfare, and spoke of him with mingled affection and esteem.

I was too much delighted with the doctor's animated and feeling remarks to change the topic. Yet I felt that he had lost sight, and was fast inducing me to do the same, of the primary object of my visit. Madame Hahnemann, however, though she smiled and joined in the conversation, had not forgotten the host of good people who were taking lessons of patience in the ante-chambers. She finally put an end to the discourse by a gentle admonition to her husband, warning him

that he must not fatigue himself before the hours devoted to business were half spent.

Turning to me, she apologized for the interruption, saying that they received their friends in the evening and would be happy to see me, then immediately resumed the subject of my friend's indisposition.

After a few more inquiries, I received some medicine from her hands, with especial directions concerning the manner in which it was to be used. She also presented me with a paper on which the different kinds of food, vegetables, seasoning and odors which counteract the effects of Homœopathic remedies were enumerated. After cordially shaking hands with the kind old man and his talented and exemplary wife, I bade them good morning. One of the domestics in attendance conducted me down stairs and handed me into the carriage; and I drove home, passing along a file of coaches stretching from Hahnemann's door rather farther than I could venture to mention and expect to be believed.

The favorable impression I had received on my first interview with Doctor and Madame Hahnemann was subsequently strengthened and confirmed.

Hahnemann expressed the same enthusiasm as before at the mention of his own country, and on hearing that I was an American made many inquiries about our young land, and especially concerning the progress of Homœopathy. I could not, however, give him much information which he had not previously received from other lips.

Hahnemann amongst his innumerable estimable qualities, possesses that of the most indefatigable industry. The pains which he takes in studying and examining a case are almost incredible. He records with precision the minutest symptoms of every patient, all constitutional ailments, hereditary taints and numerous other particulars; never trusting his memory, and only prescribing after a deliberation often tedious, though always necessary. To the poor he has always shown untiring benevolence.

Certain hours of the day are set apart for the reception of persons unable to offer compensation. They are attended with equal care, their symptoms recorded, and their diseases prescribed for with the same precision which is bestowed upon the *haute noblesse* of the land. It frequently occurs that Hahnemann is so fatigued with his morning duties, that patients who apply for

advice in the afternoon are placed under the sole superintendence of Madame Hahnemann. But they seem to consider this gifted couple one in skill, as they are indeed one in heart.

Hahnemann appears to take pleasure in confessing to the world his affection, almost veneration, for his wife. Shortly after his marriage in a reply to the Gallican Homœopathic Society of Paris, who had made him their honorary president, the following paragraph occurs: "I love France and her noble people, so great, so generous, so disposed to rectify an abuse by the adoption of a new and efficient reform. This predilection has been augmented in my heart by my marriage with one of the noble daughters of France, in every respect worthy of her country."*

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY.

Bulletin, No. 2.

The several members of the Executive Committee for 1895 having signified their approval, the next session will be held in the First Baptist Meeting House, of Newport, R. I., commencing Thursday, June 20, at 3 P. M., subject to a special contingency hereinafter to be indicated.

On Friday evening, date subject to same contingency, a promenade concert and reception to the residents of Newport will be given at the Ocean House from eight to eleven. The music will be furnished by D. W. Reeves' famous American Band. Attendants upon the Institute may find satisfactory accommodations in some one of the following hostelries:

The New Cliff's Hotel, Louis P. Roberts, of the Mitchell House, Thomasville, Ga., proprietor. Rates, \$5 per day; special for institute session, \$4.50 per day. This is the only hotel overlooking the ocean; it also commands the bathing beach. It is the resort of the *creme de la creme* of Newport tourists. Though somewhat retired, the electric cars which pass within a few steps of its portals place its guests in a few minutes at the doors of the First Church and in close proximity to all other important points. It can furnish one hundred persons with elegant accommodations. It will open June 14.

*"Sketch of Hahnemann and his wife, from the portfolio of one who knew them." New York. Radde. 1850.

The Ocean House on Bellevue avenue with its two hundred and seventy-five rooms or more was conducted last year by Mr. Warren F. Leland. Who will have charge of it next year and when it will open I have not the slightest idea, but unquestionably some decent gentleman will hold its management. This uncertainty is somewhat bothersome to me, but need not trouble others. The headquarters of the Institute will be at this hotel. Regular rate, \$5.

The Hotel Aquidneck. Thomas J. O'Neil proprietor, has one hundred rooms and can readily accommodate one hundred and fifty persons. It is the home of the Governor and Legislature the last week in May of each year. It is quiet, cosy, well shaded and perhaps seven minutes' walk from the meeting house. It is very centrally located and its table is good. Regular rate, \$5, which may be shaded—say from \$3 to \$5, according to circumstances.

The Perry House on Washington Square is less than five minutes distant from the First Baptist, which is, in a sense, in the rear of the State House. This is open the entire year, under the management of William S. O'Brian, and can receive without difficulty one hundred members. Its bill of fare is ample and satisfactory. The hotel is headquarters for commercial travelers, which fact is ample endorsement. Rate, \$3 per day.

During the month of March, 1895, a list of suitable boarding houses will be compiled, and applicants for rooms therein will be provided for in the order of the receipt of their requests, which may be sent at any time from now until June 8, and should specify the size and character of the party and the expected price. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Local Committee of Arrangements.

GEORGE B. PECK, M. D.,
Providence, R. I.

MESSRS. BOERICKE & TAFEL.

Have you got any higher dilution or trituration of *Heloderma horridus* than the 200²? If so, please let me know, and also if you know of any one or how many are using this or studying it. As I think I may safely call it my own discovery, I am anxious to look after it somewhat. I am a poor man, and perhaps it is only through something like this that I may be able to make my mark on the generation in which I have lived, and so, perhaps, perpetuate my name. I have some ambition in this direction.

Now I have a story to tell of this powerful medicine that will astonish the medical world, but one case may not be enough; and yet in a limited private practice one case of arrested heart failure and recovery from paralysis of the lungs may be worth repeating and heeding, but I want more chances and a higher dilution to work with. I have one case of paralysis agitans complicated with other troubles that has run the gauntlet of many physicians, one of the worst possible cases to hope anything from, and yet I am doing good. Please send me more cases, if you know of any, or put me in communication with those who may be willing to help me. If king and queen of the world could offer millions for a moment of time, then I have in this a means of arresting death on its flight in heart failure and paralysis of lungs. What else will come from it God only knows.

I am very truly yours,

ROBERT BOOCKOCK.

Flatbush, L. I., N. Y.

[*Heloderma hor.* may be had in the 30th, 100th, 200th or 500th dilution.]

INDIAN MEDICAL CONGRESS.

Editor of HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

It is with very deep discontent I invite the attention of my colleagues in every part of the civilized world the ensuing Christmas a Medical Congress that will take place in this town. I thought from the beginning of this scheme that the Congress would transact or discuss Homœopathy, Electro-Homœopathy, Kabiraji, Hakimi, etc., but from the announcement made on the 5th inst., in a daily paper, it seems to me that the object of the Congress is to improve and to transact all on Allopathy only, and thus it bears the name Medical Congress, the one-sided congress, and I saw it consists of the names of all Allopathic physicians, of India and England, who have promised papers on various subjects, including M. Hafkin's; *i. e.* Pasteur's system of anti-choleraic inoculation, and not anyone, as yet, from any other arts of healing to represent from this country or from any other parts of the civilized world as members or prime movers on different subjects of the different arts of healing, and it is, therefore, my fervent hope that scheme for a regular *Medical* Congress should be held in this country next year without showing any such antipathy and to improve the science of healing.

Again I must point out with regret the feelings of the physicians of the rival school from the proceedings of the inaugural meeting of this association held in this town, on the 21st February, last, on which they framed twenty-one rules of admission, and Rule twenty runs thus: "Homœopathy, Hakimi and all other subjects likely to give rise to unprofitable controversy are rigidly excluded from the proceedings of the association." Now what benefit can poor India derive from this association and that which I can call Allopathic Medical Association and Allopathic Medical Congress?

Again I should inform my readers that India is not suitable for Allopathic treatment which is doing great evil to mild and poor Indians in the Tropics, but we are obliged or rather compelled to accept this art of healing simply for the vast introduction of Allopathy by our rulers. Indians can easily be cured by mild treatment and by their indigenous drugs or domestic medicine which are in every way unlike Allopathy. Allopathy may be suitable for cold climes and for those who are also accustomed to flesh and wine, and hence what can you expect from this Congress and its objects? Let, therefore, liberal minded physicians of every calling come forward and join with me for a regular International Medical Congress to deal within various subjects in different arts of healing prevalent in this country, and when we can then consider a little improvement for the (uncertain) medical science in this poor country.

Yours fraternally,

D. N. BANERJEE.

Calcutta, India, Sept. 11, 1894.

LEMNA MINOR IN CATARRH OZÆNA AND NASAL COMPLAINTS.

Lemna minor, the common duckweed; natural order, ariodeæ, or, according to some botanists, pistaceæ.

"The lowest form of phœnogamous vegetation. It consists," says Lindley, "of lenticular floating fronds, composed of stem and leaf together and bearing the flowers in slits in the edge." It forms the green scum found on stagnant ponds and dykes. It is found in two varieties, the *Lemna minor* and the *Lemna gibba*. In the specimen experimented with both were found given together.

Before going any further, I may as well at once make a bald

as well as a bold statement, and say that the special province of *Lemna minor* is to pitch with vigor upon the nostrils; from the very moment I began prescribing it this was beyond question evident. I can think of no possible source of error except that this beneficial action may be due to the germs adhering to the fronds of the *Lemna* rather than to the pure plant-force.

To guard against this I have carefully filtered my tincture, but this has not made the slightest change in its beneficial influence.

CASE 1. Woman aged seventy-four; admission date, September 24, 1892. Nose never clear; breath very unpleasant; for twelve hours nose bled continuously last Christmas; unable to smell properly; hearing for the past seven or eight weeks bad; watch not heard on contact. Prescribed *Lemna minor* 0A. October 1, 1892: Feeling of cold in nose is better; sense of obstruction nearly gone; can smell better; hears on contact on both sides; no medicine. October 22: Decided, though slight improvement in hearing; nose, throat and all parts around more comfortable. Last attendance.

In proceeding with the consideration of the action of this remedy, I must consider myself fortunate in having the following case to bring forward:

1. A boy of fourteen, whose nose was completely blocked up for the last two years, and whose nostrils were full of polypi, the nose itself being broadened, and in whom the nose had been cleared out by operation a year ago at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, was sent to me by my colleague, Dr. J. H. Clarke. The boy never remembers having smelt anything, and the polypi can easily be seen blocking up both nostrils.

From the 26th of November, 1892, to the 4th of March, 1893, four doses of *Lemna m.* 0A were given at intervals without much change, then *Calcarea carbonica* 200 was given, and two weeks after, as he had faceache, *Mercurius* 3d dec., and on the 8th of April following the faceache was better but the nose in no way improved.

Then *Lemna* was given again, and this time with the most pronounced relief; the nose became much clearer, and he went on taking it, and it alone with scarcely an exception, in fortnightly doses, till the 14th of March, last, when his nose was quite clear, with none but a very small polypi visible; he could breath freely and his sense of smell had completely returned.

The delay in the manifestation of remedial change from

November to March arose from complete blockage of the nose, and until the space created by the subsidence in the size of the polypi sufficed for a passage of air the patient had no reason to acknowledge relief.

In the treatment, both of swollen tonsils and in that of nasal polypi, the prescriber will be led away at the onset who accepts the testimony of the patient alone; he should make careful inspection of the parts, and be guided by what is often but a slight local change, as well as by concomitant, and it may be remote, symptoms.

2. The next case I have to bring forward is one of ozæna in a girl of sixteen, who had been three years under the treatment of a colleague who kindly sent her on to me for treatment at the London Homœopathic Hospital. The girl, whose occupation was a teacher, has had ozæna since three or four years old. The odor complained of was horrid, and the discharge excessive; a most unpleasant smell in the nose and nasty taste in the mouth; she takes cold easily if out in the night air or damp, and her nose, at times, gets stuffed up; bowels irregular; catamenia only twice—once three months ago and two months before that.

On December 30, 1893, I prescribed *Lemna minor*, and she returned to me from the country, where she was living on the 31st of the following March, imploring me for another powder, as she had been almost well for two weeks after the last and then had relapsed to her old state; breathing is short and is low spirited.

21st of April, very much better; odor not nearly so bad, discharge much less; unmedicated pilules, three times a day.

19th of May, 1894, kept better for a month; took cold two weeks ago, and since then throat has felt thick and nose has discharged with a horrid odor. Catamenia regular. Breathing is better; crusts coming from both, worse on the left side. To have *Lemna minor*.

This patient came from a distance which prevented frequent attendance, but the above is quite sufficient evidence of the power possessed by *Lemna m.* in acting upon the nasal mucous membrane.

In both these cases relief was immediate after the administration of the dose, and in either case could any reasonable doubt exist as to its being drug effect.

In some cases I have known a certain disturbance of the bowels to set in after a dose of *Lemna*, but this effect of the remedy is not sufficiently pronounced to be able to say much about it.

Still it is interesting to narrate one or two experiences, especially as in the first of these, at all events, the concomitants were interesting.

3. In a married lady, aged about twenty-six, for whom I prescribed *Lemna m.* θA on Saturday afternoon, November 12, 1892, and in whom there existed a good deal of catarrhal pharyngitis, due to high up post-nasal ulceration, and who suffered from a dry feeling at the top of the throat with flatulence, and some pain in the bowels toward the evening, described as "twisting" pain, and in whom the nose was blocked on the right side, but without any visible polypus, and in whom the heart was easily disturbed, causing dyspnœa, the bowels being slightly confined.

Two weeks subsequently she stated that after the dose of *Lemna* the nose felt less blocked, and she felt better in every respect; but that on the Tuesday following diarrhœa set in, which began with twisting pains in the bowels and went on to sickness; continual watery stools. The least chill or nervousness, I must say, upsets her in this way; and she was subject to the same the last two catamenial periods. She still wakes with her throat dry and tongue coated. *Borax* 2x was then (November 25) given without any noticeable effect, and on the 9th of December *Lemna minor* θA was again prescribed for the following symptoms:

Mouth sore after talking or singing and dry in the morning; tongue coated.

On the 23d of December, reported herself much better; tongue not so coated; heart less disturbed; no indigestion or diarrhœa.

Nose not perfectly clear, but no unpleasant smell or taste as she used to have, and throat no longer dry or uncomfortable. Instead of waking up with a dirty mouth, it feels clean and her taste pure.

4. A man, aged forty-seven, who suffered from old-standing vascular deafness and who specially complained of snoring a great deal, was given *Lemna minor*, and next day a rumbling and disturbance in the bowels set in and he felt as if he had taken medicine of a searching character. This lasted for three days, bowels acting during this time freely with much heat in the passage (anus); but was not bilious, nor were the motions diarrhœic; the snoring went away, and he ceased to dream unpleasantly when asleep. Hearing, too, seemed somewhat improved.

5. In another case, after a similar dose, diarrhœa came on next day, with pains across the bowels as from flatus; worse after eat-

ing, and a very putrid taste with an improvement at the same time in a stuffiness of the nose from which he was suffering.

6. Crusts form in the right nostril and pain like a string extends from the right nostril to the ear of the same side and right ear is deaf. (In a woman, aged twenty-six, great relief.)

It is with great pleasure that I have now to bring forward, not my own observations, but those of two valued colleagues. Dr. J. H. Clarke sends me the following :

Lemna minor, CASE 1. A lady, aged forty-seven, two years previously met with an accident ; a sign board fell on her head when out walking in the street. Seven days after that was taken with sneezing attacks, suffered from nasal catarrh with little intermission until March, 1893, when she came under my care. *Psorinum* 30 soon put a different complexion on the case, and she became so far relieved of her trouble (which has made her life almost unbearable, as she never dared make an appointment for fear of an attack coming on) that she discontinued treatment. Last Christmas a sharp attack of influenza brought back the catarrh, and this time it proved less amenable to treatment.

Fears of polypus distressed the patient, though I could not discover any.

However, she again made progress, but scarcely as rapid as I could have wished, when I thought of giving her *Lemna* on indications given by Dr. Cooper.

On February 15, 1884, I gave it in the 3x, one tablet four times a day.

February 22, very much better; has felt freer in the head than at any time during the last ten years; has felt very much better generally ; spirits braced up.

She steadily progressed to cure, and by March 15 could endure the smell of strong scented flowers, which before was impossible.

CASE 2. Captain B., aged forty-four, consulted me on February 29, 1894, for violent neuralgia on the right side of the neck, the part being exquisitely sensitive to touch. He had cough and cold for a month. On getting up in the morning he filled two pocket handkerchiefs with yellow diffusion before he got his nose clear. I gave him *Bell.* 12 to take till the neuralgia was better, and then told him to take *Lemna* 3x. gtt. j. three times a day.

On March 9 he reported that the *Bell.* speedily took away the neuralgia, and that then the *Lemna* cleared off the catarrh in a most astonishing fashion. He never had a medicine to act so magically before.

30 Clarges street, Piccadilly, W., April 21, 1894.

The next communication that I have to bring forward is one from Dr. J. C. Burnett :

Dr. Cooper told me that he had relieved a case of nasal polypus with *Lemna minor*, and having several cases of the kind that had long been under my observation I thought it my duty to give them the benefit of *Lemna*.

CASE 1. A gentleman of sixty years of age, with nasal polypus only moderately developed, yet of many years duration, was much troubled by the chronic nasal obstruction which was markedly worse in wet weather.

I gave him *Lemna* 3x, five drops in water, night and morning. Return-

ing in a month, he exclaimed: "That is the best tonic I have ever taken; I have never taken any medicine in my life that has done me so much good. I feel quite comfortable in my nose and can breathe through it quite well."

CASE 2. A lady, about forty-five years of age, mother of a large family and whom I had formerly cured of an uterine tumor, was so troubled with nasal polypi that her life was very distressful; moreover, the polypi had swelled so much that they hung out of the nostrils and compelled the patient to remain within doors. This was notably the case in wet weather. Why not have them removed chirurgically?

"Oh, I have had them operated on over and over again, but its no good; they only come again worse than ever."

I had tried many things to cure these polypi, but in vain; they would get temporarily better, but the first rainy weather brought them back worse than ever; hence Dr. Cooper's recommendation of *Lemna* was very welcome to me.

I ordered, as in the last case, with the result that the polypi very greatly diminished in size, and the patient could again take her place in society.

I have used *Lemna* in many other similar cases, and with the like result. In no case is the polypus really cured, but greatly diminished in size, and the patient rendered relatively comfortable. Clearly the *Lemna* does not either kill, cure or otherwise get rid of the polypi, but it rids them of much of their succulence and thus reduces their volume, and also diminishes the influence of wet weather to which such patients are so prone. And this is no small boon; is itself in every way superior to any operative interference. The tincture I made use of was made by Dr. Alfred Heath. The first prescription only being of Dr. Cooper's own make. Both acted alike well.

86 Wimpole street, June 4, 1894.

From these remarks of Dr. J. H. Clarke and Dr. J. Compton Burnett, as well as from my own, I think there can be no doubt, whatever, that the *Lemna* exercises a powerful influence upon the Schneiderian mucous membrane. How far it is capable by its specific action of removing large groups of polypi remains, as yet, an open question.

My own experience of the treatment of nasal polypi is that we have very few remedies that can at all be depended upon for giving even temporary relief. Even from *Calcareo carbonica* and *Teucrium verum marum* I have not had the effects that some practitioners testify to their possessing.

Lemna has so far given relief in my hands to cases of nasal polypi and to cases where the nostrils were plugged by swollen turbinates and other causes in a manner far surpassing the effect I have obtained from any other remedy.

In saying this I do not at all wish it to be understood that we have in it a specific for all such cases.

We must remember that the symptoms in all such obscure diseases must be our guide for the selection of our remedy, and that,

therefore, the important point is to work out the specific indications for the drug as we learn them from clinical observation, in the hope that on some future occasion pathogenesis may render these still more certain.

The indications that I myself have noticed as belonging to *Lemna* are either a putrid smell in the nose or a loss of all sense of smell and a putrid taste in the mouth, especially on rising in the morning, with a general foulness of the mouth, due apparently to the dropping down of impure material from the post nasal region. Along with this there sometimes seems to prevail a disposition to "noisy diarrhœa."

Dr. Burnett has noticed that *Lemna* patients have their nasal symptoms aggravated in damp and rainy weather, and I have to some extent confirmed this observation.

I hope on some future occasion to return to the subject of *Lemna*; it is in every way well worthy of being prosecuted further.

Thus, for example, a lady patient, æt. fifty-eight, suffering from pains flitting about her head and legs, with pains in her eyes during heavy rain, and in whom drowsiness by day and restless sleep at night existed, had all these symptoms removed by a single dose of *Lemna*, and the pallid, dullish, sickly look in her face changed to a complexion that was natural and healthy.

The truth would seem to be that *Lemna's* symptoms are specially aggravated in heavy rains; *Calendula's*, when heavy clouds are about; *Rhododendron's*, in thunder storms, and *Dulcamara's*, in damp surroundings and in foggy weather.—*Dr. Robert C. Cooper, in Hahnemannian Monthly.*

MORE ABOUT SKOOKUM CHUCK.

CASE 1. Mrs. D., aged forty-eight years, suffered four years with eczema plantaris, fissured, red and painful, which gave forth a viscid secretion, drying into scales half an inch in thickness. For the past two years the patient had not been able to wear shoes nor walk any distance, owing to the excessive soreness of the feet.

Patient consulted me March 1st, and the following treatment was given: Two-grain powders of the 2x trituration of *Skookum chuck* very two hours, and an ointment applied nightly consisting of *Skookum salt*, one drachm to the ounce of *Vaseline*. In the morning the feet were washed with *Skookum chuck* soap. April 1st the patient walked to the dispensary in felt shoes.

The fissures and greenish tinge of the crusts had nearly disappeared. The two-grain powders were then given every four hours, and the former treatment continued. On May 1st, patient walked to the dispensary wearing leather shoes for the first time in two years. At this time the ointment was stopped, the fissures and crevices being hardly perceptible. The patient was advised to wash the feet night and morning with the *Skookum chuck* soap.

June 1st patient presented herself stating that she had very little trouble with her feet, except some tenderness upon a misstep. Appearance good.

A powder of the 3x was given every night together with the continued washing of the feet night and morning. July 1st the patient was discharged cured.

CASE 2. Mrs. B., aged twenty-eight, eczema of the nose of one year's standing. The usual ointments were given, but without result. March 15th the following treatment was given: Five-grain powder of the 2x trituration *Skookum chuck* four times a day, together with the *Skookum* ointment applied nightly. This case was entirely cured in six weeks.

CASE 3. Mrs. H., aged twenty-three, benign growth in left breast about the size of a walnut; first noticed about eight months previously. Upon strict inquiry, no history of cancer or tuberculosis was given. One-grain powders of the 1x were given, the first week every four hours. Two-grain powders of the 2x were given every four hours the second week. Five-grain powders of the 3x were given the third week and continued seven weeks, when the patient was discharged cured.

CASE 4. Mr. S. was afflicted with eczema of the scalp, which spread from back of the ears to the eyebrows, covering the entire scalp with a squamous or scabby eczema, accompanied with a constant itching and shedding of scales. On March 18th the following treatment was given: Head to be washed four times a day with *Skookum chuck* soap. A five-grain powder 2x trituration was given every hour during the first week, when *Sulphur* third decimal, was given for three days, and *Skookum chuck*, second decimal, was continued for one week. One-grain powder of the 1x was given in water four times a day for two weeks; then the third decimal trituration was used until June 1st, when patient was discharged cured.

CASE 5. Mr. J., nasal catarrh, of years' standing. A greenish yellow discharge having the odor of a slight ozena. The patient

had been so much relieved that he is at present writing very comfortable, and believes that he will be permanently cured.

CASE 6. Mrs. D., aged thirty-six, prolonged suppuration due to abscess of the axilla; nine months' standing. June 20th the following treatment was given: The abscess was washed four times a day with the solution of *Skooknum* salts, five grains to one quart of water, and the 2x given internally every two hours until July 10th, when the abscess was healed. A two-grain powder was then continued, night and morning for one month, with no return of the abscess. To sum up, I have simply verified what Dr. Gentry and others have given us about the remedy. I have used it with gratifying success in all suppurating wounds. It evidently has a great sphere of action, and I hope some day to see a good proving.—*Dr. David W. Ingals, of Bridgeport, Conn., in N. Y. Medical Times.*

VACCINUM has been quite extensively used in the treatment of smallpox. Its activity as a drug, administered internally, has been satisfactorily demonstrated by many observers, including many physicians of the old school. Its efficiency as a remedy for variola has been equally well determined by many clinicians. During the Philadelphia epidemic of 1872 the writer treated many cases, using this medicine in a routine manner, in dilutions ranging from the third to the sixth decimal, giving at the same time, in some cases, a few doses of *Belladonna*, *Rhus* or *Tartar emetic*, according to indications furnished by special symptoms. The results were quite satisfactory, as among about sixty cases none died, although many deaths occurred in the same neighborhood. These cases were all treated at their homes, and most were in good circumstances, which accounts largely for the absence of deaths.—*Goodno.*

“WHY do birds eat *Phytolacca* berries? My opinion is that since there are plenty of other berries around they do so to cut down their weight so as to be better prepared for ærial navigation after getting so fattened from grain and insects.”—*Dr. Geo. B. Haggart, in the Argus.*

BOOK NOTICES.

Condensed Materia Medica. By C. Hering. Fourth edition. 968 pages octavo. Half Morocco, \$5.00 net. Philadelphia. Boericke & Tafel, 1894.

Hering's "Condensed" has been out of print for nearly a year and this new edition will be welcomed by all lovers of true Homœopathy. The fourth edition is but a reprint of the third, which was revised and enlarged by the late Dr. Farrington. It is not a reprint from plates, but new type, and the whole appearance of the noble volume is excellent. The publishers in their preface say that as this work stands as the representative of the *Materia Medica* taught by Hering and Farrington, they concluded not to have it enlarged or re-edited, but to let it stand as those two masters in Homœopathy left it. Probably a wise conclusion. We have many later works on *Materia Medica* that are up to date and excellent, but it is well to have the books of the pioneers, the classics also, and may that book which teaches truest live the longest. It has been said that Hering's "Condensed" contains more verified symptoms than any other condensed *Materia Medica* published. It gives the condensed symptomatology of three hundred and eleven remedies. "The material," as Dr. Hering says in his preface to this work, "has been culled from the manuscript and other material collected for a much larger work on verified and important symptoms, viz., 'Guiding Symptoms,' now in process of publication, on which many years of careful research have been bestowed." Thus, it will be seen, this book is really the cream of that large publication, "Guiding Symptoms."

The point has been raised that this book contains "clinical symptoms." It does. Dr. Farrington, in the preface to the third edition, has the following to say on this point: "The plans and purposes of the book demand clinical as well as pathogenetic symptoms. But of the former sort only those have been employed which agree with the provings and which show every evidence of genuineness. Such discrimination demands the exercise of one's best judgment and the expenditure of much time. But it is believed the benefits to be derived far outweigh the trouble. The book is now offered to the profession and to

students, not as a rival of other works, but as a rich treasury, full of information, common to Homœopathic literature, and also of gleanings from the vast collection which Dr. Hering made during a busy half century of medical study and labor."

The Practice of Medicine. By Wm. C. Goodno, M. D., Professor of Practice of Medicine in the Hahnemann Medical College and Physician to the Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia. With Sections on Diseases of the Nervous System. By Clarence Bartlett, M. D. Vol. I. 961 pages, large octavo. Philadelphia. Hahnemann Press. 1894.

The chief event in the Homœopathic book world during the past month, was the appearance of the first volume of Dr. Goodno's long looked for work on practice. It is brought out by a new comer among book publishers, The Hahnemann Press, and is a really fine specimen of book making, from the publisher's point of view—fine paper, good type and press work and good binding. Of the distinctive character of the work, we give it in the author's words from his preface :

"In the preparation of this work the author has endeavored to write from a thoroughly practical standpoint. That there is a place in Homœopathic literature for such treatise will, it is believed, be generally admitted. In the therapeutic sections the aim has been to consider the relationship of medicine to disease conditions, especially from the supreme position of clinical experience, which must always prove the ultimate test of value of any remedy. This treatment of the subject avoids certain objectionable methods of the past, particularly the introduction of large numbers of symptoms from the *Materia Medica*, upon theoretical grounds only, and the failure to indicate the relative clinical value of medicines. The sections upon therapeutics contained in a work upon the 'Practice of Medicine,' are not of sufficient magnitude to permit of the inclusion of extensive discussions in special therapeutics or the introduction of the *Materia Medica* bodily. Auxiliary methods of treatment have not been omitted, since a complete guide to practice must include all important measures, even if infrequently employed."

The table of contents is divided into two general divisions; *i. e.*, "specific infectious diseases," running to page 452, and "diseases of the nervous system," occupying the remainder of the

volume ; this latter section is the work of Dr. Bartlett, as stated on the title page. The first volume may be had in three bindings, at the following rates: Cloth, \$6.00 ; sheep, \$7.00 ; half Russia, \$8.00, all *net*.

Homœopathy: All About It ; or the Principle of Cure. By John H. Clarke, M. D. London Homœopathic Publishing Co. 1894. 98 pp. Cloth, fifty cents *net*.

We cannot help thinking that Dr. Clarke might have hit upon a better sub-title for his interesting little book, "All About It." Aside from that the book is a well-written little missionary that will, if read, put medical sense into many heads and thereby save many lives. It is soundly Homœopathic, and when once you leave Homœopathy in medicine there is little else than chaos to turn to, and hence cannot but be useful.

A Manual of Modern Surgery, General and Operative. By John Chalmers DaCosta, M. D., Demonstrator of Surgery at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. 809 pages. Cloth, \$2.50 *net*. Philadelphia. W. B. Saunders, 1894.

This is a handsome addition to publisher Saunders New Aid Series of books. The book contains one hundred and eighty-eight wood cuts and thirteen full page plates in colors exceedingly well done. Dr. DaCosta says : "The aim of this manual is to present in clear terms and in concise form the fundamental principles, the chief operations and the accepted methods of modern surgery. The work seeks to stand between the complete but cumbrous text-book and the incomplete but concentrated compend." Dr. DaCosta's position in the field of surgery is a guarantee that his work is well done.

Practical Urinalysis and Urinary Diagnosis: A Manual for the Use of Physicians, Surgeons and Students. By Charles W. Purdy, M. D., Queen's University; Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston; Professor of Urology and Urinary Diagnosis at the Chicago Post-Graduate Medical School. Author of "Bright's Disease and Allied

Affections of the Kidneys;" also of "Diabetes: Its Causes, Symptoms and Treatment." With numerous illustrations, including photo-engravings and colored plates. In one crown octavo volume, 360 pages, in extra cloth, \$2.50 net. Philadelphia: The F. A. Davis Co., Publishers, 1914 and 1916 Cherry Street.

The author of this very handsome work has gathered within its covers knowledge on the subject that, while extant, can only be found scattered through general works on medicine. The book is divided into two parts: "Analysis of Urine" and "Urinary Diagnosis," with an appendix on "Examination of Urine for Life Insurance," contains forty wood-cut illustrations and four colored plates. Needless to say it is up to date. The doctor of a decade or so back must sigh as he reads: "The micro-organisms most often met with in cystitis are as follows; The *staphylococcus pyogenes aurens*, *albus* and *citreus*; the *streptococcus pyogenes*; the *urobacillus liquifaciens septicus*; and the *bacillus coli communis*. These are all pathogenetic germs." But the reward of this knowledge according to Dr. Purdy is great, "*for*," he says in italics, "*as a rule, he who has accurately diagnosed disease has already constituted himself its conqueror*," which we think is putting it rather strong.

DEWEY'S *Essentials of Therapeutics* is well advanced and ought to be out in another month. We are sure that it will be welcomed by both young and old practitioners and students.

DR. H. R. ARNDT is busy in his work on the "Practice of Medicine." When completed, which will be soon, it will fill a "long felt want"—a complete work on "Practice" at a low price, say about four dollars, to be in Homœopathic practice, what Osler is in the neighbor's.

THE publisher of "Dr." Carey's hash on biochemistry began months before that book appeared, by announcing that "the first edition of 5,000 copies is nearly exhausted." After the book appeared he announced that the "first edition of 5,000 copies is nearly exhausted," and he kept on announcing month after

month, down to and including September, that "the first edition of 5,000 copies is nearly exhausted." Thirty days later this remarkable publisher told the world that "the first edition of 5,000 copies" had been sold "and the second is rapidly disappearing." After reading this we made inquiry of the "buyer" for Boericke & Tafel's eight pharmacies as to how many copies that firm had sold. He looked into the matter and found that they had sold three copies. He was ready to purchase as many as their customers asked, but they had so far asked for but three.

MESSRS. Boericke & Tafel have accepted the manuscript of a little book, by W. A. Yingling, entitled *Accoucheurs Emergency Manual*, and will give it to the compositors at an early date. It is soundly Homœopathic and ought to be very useful.

THE *Life of Hahnemann*, now running in the RECORDER, will be completed in the December number, and about the first of February it is hoped to have it out in book form. It may be stated here that when this publication was began neither the author nor the editor of this journal had any idea that it would grow to the proportions it has, but as nothing printed could have been omitted without detriment to the work it was not cut down or abbreviated in any way. The fact that the *Life* was published serially has enabled the author to make his work far more perfect than had it been published in book form at once, for its publication in this manner has placed him in communication with physicians interested in the subject. Now, that the book is about completed, it may be safely asserted that no other life of Hahnemann will ever be needed, for Dr. Bradford has covered the ground thoroughly, and produced a work that bids fair to take a high place among the standard biographies of the world.

When printed in book form some additional matter will be added in the way of bibliography, etc., that it was not deemed necessary to print in the journal. There will also be a portrait of Hahnemann reproduced from the fine oil painting in Hahnemann College, Philadelphia.

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THE new law against adulteration in the State of Ohio has been enforced and the results are interesting. From the account published in the *New York Times* we clip the following:

In the Keeshan case Vin Mariani, or wine of coca, is claimed to be made by M. Mariani, of Paris. Prof. Fennel made the analysis as a result of which a warrant was issued. He said to-day that Vin Mariani was represented in the first place to be a superior quality of Bordeaux wine, and in the second place each bottle was said to contain the equivalent of two ounces of erythroxyton coca. "It doesn't contain any such amount," declared Prof. Fennel. "It is not true to representations." This article, though said to be especially wholesome for children, is, according to the analysis, nearly one-fifth alcohol and very similar to red wine.

Concerning unfermented grape juice the report in the *Times* gives the following:

In the case of Druggist Weatherhead's clerk the grape juice sold was labeled "unfermented." The label also says it was made in New Jersey by the Speer New Jersey Wine Company, of Passaic. According to Prof. Fennel's analysis it contains 15 per cent. of alcohol, and also contains salicylic acid to preserve it. "The alcohol makes it more palatable," said the professor. "There is another point which might be brought out in cases where articles of this kind are concerned. Manufacturers sometimes claim that their goods are not alcoholic, and can be sold by druggists without paying the Dow law tax of \$250. In the present instance, however, the charge is that the salicylic acid is used."

No alcohol was found in the grape juice secured at Heisler's drug store. The article was made by the Welch Grape Juice Company of Vineland, N. J. Prof. Fennel said: "Salicylic acid had been added. This grape juice has been recommended for children and nursing mothers, but the acid is most unsuitable for their use."

Professor Fennel pays his respects to some of the tablet makers as follows:

A short time ago I analyzed some tablets made by a large Eastern firm, and said to contain five grains of a certain medicine. Some of the specimens examined contained less than two grains of the medicine it was alleged to be made of, while the other samples analyzed contained not

even a fraction of a grain of the medicine of which it was said to be made. We hope in time to be able to wipe out such unscrupulous manufacturers, and thereby put the retail druggist back where he used to be years ago. The pharmacist has become a mere handler of merchandise. In the future it is hoped he will get back to where he belongs. The present crusade seems to be the only way of accomplishing such an end. If we can wipe out the bogus products put up by the big firms, then the retail druggist will be called upon to display his knowledge as he did years ago."

ESPECIAL attention should be given to the reprinted paper on *Lemna minor*, by Dr. Robert C. Cooper, in this number of the RECORDER. The world is not so rich in remedies for catarrh and nasal complaints that it can afford to pass by one so promising as *Lemna minor*. Boericke & Tafel have a supply of the remedy.

THE editor of the *Eclectic Medical Journal*, writing on *Passiflora*, gives the following important indications for its use: "From the failures we have had we believe that it does not do well when the tongue is dirty, heavily coated. But when given to a patient, young or old, *with a clean tongue*, it acts promptly and pleasantly."

"In the sleeplessness of typhoid, when the tongue is clean, *Passiflora* acts decisively and promptly."

"Its range of action is so wide that it proves a valuable remedy throughout the whole list of nervous disorders, from a mild headache or restlessness to the severest convulsive action, as in spasms of children, puerperal convulsions, and tetanus. There is no anodyne effect from *Passiflora* in the doses we have given it. On the contrary, severe pain will defeat the sleep-producing power. The sleep that results from its administration is most refreshing and natural, and no headache or unpleasant sequences are noticeable."

"In the sleepless, cholera infantum infected infant, and in the neurasthenic, who has become so from overwork, or abuse of the nervous system, as well as the wakeful old man or woman, *Passiflora* is the remedy."

In the recent raid of the Ohio authorities on adulterated or deleterious articles sold by pharmacists, a lot of Welch's unfermented grape juice was seized and condemned on account of its containing salicylic acid. This fact brought out a statement

(*Vineland Evening Journal*, October 24) from the men who put up that juice, in which they plead guilty, but excuse themselves on the ground that they only put in so little of it. But as they put in enough to prevent their juice from fermenting there must be enough of the acid to render the juice unfit for use in the sick room or any other place. The Ohio authorities have done a good work in making public a fact that has long been known by those in the trade.

FOR many years the *Homœopathic News*, "Dr." Geo. W. Carey and the whole advertising "biochemic college" outfit have been stealing from Boericke & Dewey's well known book, *The Twelve Tissue Remedies*. One of that set reprinted 240 pages of the book without change of a letter, and put his own name to it—the one who was dean of, founder of and graduate of the "biochemic college" all in one year. The September number of the *RECORDER* contains a note from Dr. Guernsey and an explanation relative to a clinical item copied by Boericke & Dewey into their book and duly credited to the author, who also wrote to the *RECORDER* that the item in question was first published in the *Homœopathic Physician*. Why Boericke & Dewey failed to credit *Homœopathic Physician* we do not know (probably through not having the information at hand), but we do know that it was from no desire to hide the source of the paper in question, for being gentlemen, they are always careful to give credit throughout their book. They put the paper in small type, showing it to be a quotation from some source not mentioned, but written by Dr. Guernsey.

After garbling these facts to suit its position, the *News* for October asks:

The question now presents itself, who is the "original" thief, the *Homœopathic News* or the publishers of the *HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER*.

By its question the *News* admits its guilt, but wants to know whether it is the "original thief," to quote its own words. It is the original thief and only one. It published the paper (and a number of others in the same issue) in such a manner that its readers who know no better would believe it to be written for the *News*' pages and had never been printed before. This has been its custom for several years, stealing from books and journals right and left and publishing the matter so stolen in this manner. Frequently, too, it altered the pilfered papers so as to make the writers prescribe drugs from "Luyties."

Our scholarly and esteemed contemporary, *The New England Medical Gazette*, says: "It would be a great and decided comfort to all adherents of Homœopathy could such parasitic excrescences as" Schussler, Mattel, Hensel, Humphrey and others of that ilk be "removed." In the same number of the *Gazette* is a paper, occupying a seat of honor, well to the front, wherein the "liberation of men's minds" from the "bondage of dogma" in this, the wisest of all centuries, is eulogized and the proposition advanced that the "inevitable result of broad scientific education is to recognize the single law of cure which was taught to cover the whole field as but one of many laws, each controlling processes in its own realm;" that "one becomes aware of limitations to a single dogma;" that "the Homœopathic materia medica with its mental symptoms of questionable value, makes a claim upon these cases which it very imperfectly fills, but which find their most scientific treatment in what is now generally known as hypnotic suggestion."

And here is Ernest Hart, editor of the big British medical thunderer, telling the world, in *The Century* of October, that hypnotism is but a revival of Mesmer's quackery and that "scientific" hypnotists are, when honest, mere dupes of "professional tricksters."

Verily, when we depart from the straight but broad, very broad, road of *similia* we may as well be really "liberal" and take it all in, even the charming Mrs. Eddy and her "science."

ONE of the big London surgeons, who in four hundred laparotomies has lost but four per cent., uses no antiseptics. Dr. C. N. Hart, of Denver, visited him. "I told him at the start," we quote from *American Homœopathist*, "that I was a Homœopathic surgeon. He replied; 'It makes no difference to me; we as surgeons pride ourselves on our knowledge of anatomy and ignorance of medicine—it is nasty stuff.'"

For the good of humanity all surgeons should be Homœopaths—but the same applies to the old school doctors.

I HAVE SEEN very pleasing effects from this drug [*Lycopodium Virginicum*] in cardiac asthma. In one case the patient has been unable to lie down for two days, her chest was bared, and her hands clenched into the integument trying to assist the muscles of respiration. There was mitral regurgitation; the patient

seemed frightened over her condition (*Cactus* had been given her but failed). I prescribed *Lycopus*, and the results were gratifying, her attacks growing more mild and less frequent.—*Dr. S. H. Starbuck, Henderson, Ky., in Southern Journal of Homœopathy.*

EDWINA G., aet. five years, was brought to the clinic August 11th. The family history is good. For three years this child has been constipated. Sometimes three days would pass without any movement of bowels. Her mother had been in the habit of giving her castor oil at such times to bring on a movement, and at these times the first part of stool is hard and dark, almost black. The last of the stool is lighter colored, generally yellow.

At intervals the child will have a passage each day for two or three days in succession, and at these times the stool is normal in color and consistency.

When the stool is very hard it is often streaked along the side with blood. There is a good deal of superficial inflammation around the anus.

There is pain before and during the movements. Many times this pain will cause the child to put off going to stool; has frequent desire for stool without effect; is more troubled in the summer. She was given *Sulphur* 6 four times daily and *Calendula cerate* was ordered to be used externally around the anus.

This treatment was continued for two weeks when the bowels were moving regularly every day, and the character of the stool was normal. The improvement was marked at the end of a week, and there was no lapse of good behavior in the following month during which the child was under observation.—*Prof. J. P. Cobb, M. D., in The Clinique.*

“SERUM,” “Antitoxine,” “Diphtherine,” whatever its name, is now in the market from three makers, and is quoted all the way from \$3.50 up to \$9.00 per vial. No one seems to know precisely the correct name, or how it is made. The two points that are clear, and these seem to be sufficient, is that it is a “cure” for diphtheria, and that it is selling at a very stiff price. In fact it is the story of “lymph” again, and that the sequel will be the same, is a safe prediction. The method of its manufacture is by no means clear, but we believe runs about as follows: The poison (or if you prefer it the “germ”) of diphtheria is injected into an animal, generally a wornout old hack horse, until

it is "immune;" then the serum of its blood is collected, bottled, sold at the rate of nine dollars a vial, injected into the child, and—that's all.

The late lamented, and lately abused, Dr. Samuel Swan, of New York, taught essentially the same thing, the only difference being that his teaching was plain and clear, and his method of preparing and administering the remedy much simpler and better than that of his latter day imitators. He simply diluted the poison of the disease with an inert vehicle, and then prescribed that dilution for the cure of the disease that produced it. The "antitoxine" men adopt the cumbersome process of diluting the poison through the veins of an animal (what if the cow be consumptive or the horse glandered?), and when the dilution is made squirting it into the patient's body through a syringe. Of the two Swan's way is much the better, safe and cheaper. His "Diphtherine" will do all that "Antitoxine" will do towards the prevention and cure of diphtheria, and will *not* harm the patient, an assertion that cannot be made of the newest representative of the old doctrine of Isopathy.

There is one feature of the treatment, however, on which the latter day Isopath could give Dr. Swan pointers, and that is in the skill shown in getting free advertising. Nearly every daily in the United States has given "Antitoxine" the best of all advertisements, an unsought editorial puff, and some one is not losing money in selling it at nine dollars a thimble full, with no advertising bills to pay. London letters announce the fact that the manufacturers "cannot supply the demand."

THE Washington *Star* has a reporter on its staff who is seeking to rival the New York *World's* once famous "Nellie Bly." The *Star's* young lady writes under the name of Pauline Fry. Her last feat was to enter herself as a student at the "Hahne-mann Homœopathic University," of Washington, D. C., and to write up her experience. The Dean of the University is Dr. Joseph C. Ellis, a graduate, says the *Star*, of the National Homœopathic College, of Washington, which lived but one short year. Without going into particulars we give the "special arrangement" made for Miss Pauline by Dr. Ellis, after she had told him that she did not object to paying for a four years' course of study, but she did not want to wait so long before becoming an M. D. The answer to this we quote:

"Um," said the doctor. Then, after thinking a moment, he added: "I will do this—I will let you enter the last year of the course and give you your degree on the conclusion of the first year's study, and then let you take a post-graduate course another year, during which time, you see, you could be practicing. That is, in short, you could open your office and be a doctor next summer, and be working up your practice as you went on with your studies for a year. How do you like that?"

"That's lovely; and you make up your mind just what you want me to pay you and I'll go to see you again."

Pauline Fry's write-up brought out a reply from Dr. Ellis, from which we clip a few paragraphs to show the Dean's literary style and defense:

The name selected was "Hahnemann" while we use the name it is not an infringement upon any other institution in existence, and we have a perfect right to use It, and intend that neither the name of the Father of Homeopathy nor the Cause shall suffer by the Washington institution, But it shall and will keep pace with its illustrious predecessors in Philadelphia, San Francisco, and we hope that it will not Have to bring up very far in the rear of the "Southern Homeopathic of Baltimore" notwithstanding a very small minority of the medical Society here are associated with it so I am told by one of its own members, I will not mention the members name for They don't talk much outside,—the examination of the applicant and the special—arrangements with me to the Effect that she would surely pass, is like one of the early Paragraphs in this reply in as much as It needs no further denial or contradiction, If she will show the matriculation card any one can see that it is just such a card as any College would issue To an applicant for entrance in a School, if the author of Saturday's article Would only tell how hard she worked and conived to get into the university On Just such an arrangement as she outlined it might be interesting Reading for some people, and when she failed utterly in getting the kind of a matriculation Card she sought and was told Positively that she could not Graduate without dissecting, because the "special arrangement matriculation is not issued by the University, Neither will students be graduated Who have not dissected, "Pauline Fry" thinks One season for any one else but herself is a very short time to dessect, but to use her own words "she doesnt want any of that Bloody dessecting, No Medicel College requires the student to dessect More than one session, some students especially those who expect to pay special attention to Surgery or anatomy, I from choice, Expicted to make surgery my special work Dessected two years, and saw a great deal of blood during that time, and have seen a great deal since my graduation in my Dessections of live subjects in legitimate surgical operations, the matriculation card By no means confers the degree of medicine as "Pauline Fry, seems to think it simply admits To the building, after gaining an entrance into The building by paying the required fee or Tuition for the year then and only then are you admitted to the primary or other classes to which the student belongs, so the square pasteboard Is not a Diploma and as "Pauline Fry" will Find out if she attempts to cure those two children of hers or some body else and Her patient is compelled to dismiss her and imploy the under taker or most likely The coroner, lastly it does not I believe require That seven

Physicians shall apply for a Charter for a Medical institution but Others may do so but the faculty must, of course, be physicians legitimate practitioners and capable of teaching and the Star with its thousands of readers not fear that the "Hahnemann Homeopathic University" will be found wanting either In numbers or talent. Mr. Quicksall of the university Is not the Real Estate Broker, to the Medical Society I shall reply Through the channels of the Courts.

JOSEPH. C. ELLIS, M. D

1457—14th St. N. W.

Washington D. C.

Oct 1st '94.

THE "Bee Line Repertory." Flexible leather binding. \$1 00. This is a neat little pocket repertory of 210 pages, prepared especially for the needs of the active practitioner, and certainly contains much in little. We do not advocate the teaching of potency as a rule, but when an author gives his preference we have no word to offer in opposition. This Dr. Jones has done, and we rather like the idea. It is suggested in the preface that "the physician should especially consult the sections on Cause, and Condition of Aggravation and Amelioration," but we can find no section on Condition of Aggravation and Amelioration, and are therefore puzzled to know what the author can mean. We were surprised not to find *Apis* mentioned as one of the remedies for hives, as it certainly bears a pathogenetic relationship to this condition; also, the sense of duality is credited to *Anac.* and to *Mos.*, but not to *Cann. Ind.*, which latter has produced the symptom in its most pronounced form. On page 185, under "Hemorrhage from the Womb," we find as a means of relief the suggestion: "A sponge or rag saturated with vinegar dilute, carry into womb," but it is not stated whether the rag is to be left in the womb as a tampon, or what is to be done with it. The author evidently assumes that all his readers will know enough to squeeze the rag and at once withdraw it. Few books do not contain a greater or smaller number of errors, and this little book does not contain more than its proportion. On the whole we are pleased with Dr. Jones's aid to the busy practitioner; we have used it with satisfaction and expect to derive further help from it in the future. We take pleasure in recommending it to the busy physician.—*Southern Journal of Homœopathy.*

THE boards of medical examiners, now in several of our States, without whose inquisitorial gauntlet and official license

no man may there minister to the sick, are institutions out of time in an age of general enlightenment, and out of place in the great American republic. They are the product of wrongly inspired and misguided legislation—inspired with the idea that medicine admits of authoritative standards, and led on by political doctors who aspire to get above their fellows without practically convincing the people of their superior abilities in the cure of the sick. The people, who are the subjects of medical treatment and who pay for it, have not asked for boards, nor have physicians generally, who have their hands and heads full of business among the sick.—*J. P. Dake, M. D., in Medical Century.*

MACROBIOTIC, or Our Diseases and Our Remedies, by Julius Hensel; cloth, 8vo, pp., 201; price, \$1.50.

The author ascribes the origin of internal disease to diminished electric force, the cause of this diminution to be found either in respiration of oxygen insufficient in itself, or in the more difficult absorption of the quantity of oxygen required for the prosecution of vital function owing to a diminished number of red corpuscles, or very strong emotion of the mind, or in atmospheric influences, or in a reduction of nervous tension in special regions of the body owing to a partial check in the circulation of the blood.

The foregoing is practically an outline of the work, which certainly is most interesting, and while we cannot coincide *in toto* with the views of Herr Hensel, there is much that offers food for thought, much that also tends to throw light upon certain problems of pathology which have heretofore been but partly understood.

Herr Hensel is a physiological chemist, but evidently is lacking in many of the finer principles of pathology. The work, however, is exceedingly well written and something of a novelty to Americans from the fact that the type occupies the greater portion of the page, leaving but very narrow margins—an example that might well be imitated by a goodly number of our own publishers who seem to be fairly prodigal in the expenditure of paper.—*The Medical Age.*

THE TRUTH ABOUT HOMŒOPATHY is the title of the late lamented Dr. Holcombe's brochure just issued by Boerick & Tafel, and to

our mind it will be found one of the most effective missionizing works. It is after the nature of a reply to the abortive effort of the Browning pamphlet to annihilate Homœopathy outright, and is a most excellent little work to place in the hands of the intelligent laity. As Dr. Holcombe's very latest literary production it should find a warm place in the hearts of the Homœopathic profession.—*Medical Century*.

DR. J. H. LOWREY, of Neola, Iowa, gently takes Dr. J. Glinski to task, in the pages of the *New York Medical Journal* on the subject of *Apocynum Cannabinum*, he writes: "I believe I can claim priority so far as its administration for mitral and aortic lesions is concerned. For the last four or five years I have used it in ascites and general dropsy, due unequivocally to cardiac lesion."

Dr. Lowrey with his from four or five years priority ought to read Dr. S. A. Jones' paper on *Apocynum* in the November number of THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER for 1892. Before announcing anything new our friends on the other side of the therapeutic fence ought to always take a peep into Homœopathic literature.

A YOUNG soldier had contracted in Tonquin attacks of intermittent fever, which had persisted after his return to France. After the failure of all the usual remedies, he had been sent to pass two or three months at the military hospital of Vichy. The attacks of fever still continued to appear every fifteen or twenty days, and I was consulted. I gave five doses of *Lachesis* 200, to be taken, each dose singly and undivided, every ten days. They cured completely that intermittent fever which had persisted for more than a year.

I treated and cured in the same manner with *Lachesis* 200 three young soldiers who had contracted intermittent fever in hot climates. The subject of Observation V, was not cured because he remained in the south of Algiers, or because he had not taken the remedy as I had directed.—*Dr. Gallavardin in Homœopathic World*.

AGAIN, looking where bacteriology has been thought to have won its greatest triumphs—in tuberculosis—we find that no less an authority than Solomon Solis-Cohen, has very recently, pointed out that in guinea-pigs, rabbits and man, histological lesions which cannot be distinguished from those produced by living bacilli can be and are produced by dead bacilli, powdered glass, bits of oyster shell, and other non-living irritants. Now-a-days these lesions are called *pseudo-tubercles*, because they do not contain living bacilli—which he regards as a remarkable illustration of the fallacy called "*begging the question*"—"arguing in a circle"—or in logical terminology *petitio principii*.—*Geo. M. Aylesworth, M. D., in the Medical Age*.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Milton Powel has removed from 251 to 163 W. 76th St., New York.

Dr. N. Seymour has removed from Erie to the beautiful lake shore town, North East, Pa.

"In spite of Pasteur [or is it because of his cultivation of the virus?] Paris is at present a hot-bed of hydrophobia."—*Hom. World*.

A London daily explains the term "exploratory incision," as "quarrying into a patient on the chance of discovering some disease in an internal organ which is curable by its removal."

Dr. J. K. Richardson has removed from Eureka Springs, Ark., to Wichita, Kan.

Where are we at? "Germs, cellular therapy, attenuated virus, animal extracts, anti toxine solutions, anarchy, chaos."—*Bewildered Medical Brief*.

Dr. Lorenzo N. Grosvenor has permanently located at his new residence, 928 Kenmore Ave., Edgewater, Chicago.

Dr. F. Mortimer Lawrence has located at 2840 Ridge Ave., Philadelphia.

Dr. Sarah M. Smith has removed to 74 W. 45th St.

"The *Organon* is practically a stepping stone to Homœopathic therapeutics."—T. C. Duncan, M. D.

Dr. H. Hawley Reed has removed from Brooklyn to 2520 13th St. N. W., Washington, D. C., where he has opened a first-class lying-in sanitarium.

Dr. Mary A. Brinkman has removed to "The Rutland," 256 W. 57th St., New York.

Dr. W. U. Reynolds has removed to 123 W. 132d St., New York.

Dr. Clarke, editor of the *Homœopathic World*, has opened consulting rooms at 3 Newman's Court, 73 Cornhill, E. C., London, where he will attend on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Dr. C. A. Ayres has removed to 50 Northampton St., Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Dr. H. Worthington Paige has removed from 146 W. 57th street to "The Rutland," 256 W. 57th street, corner Broadway, New York City.

Dr. H. J. Ball has removed from 126 N. 129th street, New York City, and has located at Scott, Cortland county, New York.

Dr. J. M. Schley, who, with his family, has been abroad for four months, returned to New York last week. Dr. Schley is President of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York.

Dr. Thos. M. Dillingham, just returned from England, relates the following: An undertaker in Birmingham refused to have his children vaccinated, explaining that he had buried so many children victims of compulsory vaccination that he was very loth to allow his own children to be vaccinated.

Dr. John E. L. Davis announces removal of his office to "The Palacio," 59 and 61 East 65th street, New York City.

Dr. Irving P. Sherman, class of '94, New York Homœopathic Medical College, has opened an office at 114 West 44th street, New York City.

Dr. Paul U. Sunderland, class of '94, New York Homœopathic Medical College, has located at Danbury, Conn.

Dr. George A. Shepard, for some years with Dr. A. B. Norton, has opened an office at "The Strathmore," 52d street and Broadway.

Dr. Geo. W. Roberts has removed his office from 137 W. 34th street to "The Strathmore," 52d street and Broadway. Drs. Roberts and Shepard have their offices together.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

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THE LIFE OF HAHNEMANN.

By Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.

[CONCLUDED.]

CHAPTER LXXIII.

A CURE BY HAHNEMANN—HIS PREFACE TO ARSENICUM—SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF GRADUATION—RULES OF FRENCH HOMŒOPATHIC COLLEGE—HOMŒOPATHY IN PARIS.

The following letter, signed "A Lover of Hahnemann," was published in the *Homœopathic Times* for February 7, 1852:*

"Thirteen years ago I was given up by the Allopathic doctors for consumption. A goodly number of them had pronounced me incurable. At this period a benevolent lady sent from Paris an invitation for me to visit her in that city, in order that I might get the advice of the immortal Hahnemann. At first the doctor then attending me sent word that I was too weakly to undertake the journey, but the lady persisted and he yielded.

"In a month after I was examined and sounded by Hahnemann, who smiled as he stroked my head and said: 'I am glad you have come to me in time, I shall cure you.' Now I had been examined by more than twenty eminent Allopathists (Sir James Clark being one of them), all of whom thought me beyond human skill; but the old, bald-headed, persecuted Hahnemann, the great medical benefactor of mankind, after an hour's examination of my lungs, said: 'I shall cure you.' After being under his treatment for eight months, I returned to Scotland completely cured.

**Hom. Times*, London, Vol. iii., p. 416.

It is likely that this letter was written by Mr. Young, whose cure is narrated at length in a previous chapter.

"I may mention that the good old man (for whose good doing to me and to mankind I have often felt grateful to God) refused to take a single farthing for his advice and medicine, although he knew that the lady who took so much interest in me was in opulent circumstances."

It was in the year 1839 that Hahnemann made his last contribution to the "*Materia Medica*," the preface to the provings of *Arsenicum*. He says:*

"The mentioning of *Arsenic* calls up powerful recollections in my soul.

"In creating the iron the All-Merciful permitted his children to transform it, at their choice, either into the murderous dagger or the blessed plowshare, and to use it either for their destruction or preservation. How much more happy mankind would be if they used God's gifts only for the purpose of accomplishing the good. It is his will that we should do this, and for this end we have been created.

"It is not the fault of Him who loves us all that we abuse powerful medicinal agents, administering them either in too powerful doses or in cases for which they are not suitable, being merely guided by the caprice of miserable authorities, and without having taken the trouble to investigate the inherent virtues of the drug, and to make our selection depend upon the knowledge thus obtained.

"If one is found willing to make that investigation in a conscientious manner, those pretended authorities overwhelm him with their wrath as the enemy of their comfort, and permit themselves the most ignoble and malicious calumnies. * * * I hear it said one-tenth of a grain (of *Arsenic*) is the smallest weight used in practice. Who could prescribe less without making himself ridiculous.

"Indeed, one-tenth of a grain sometimes endangers life, and giving less should be contrary to rule. Is not this deriding common sense?

"Have the rules of practice been established for irrational slaves or for men endowed with rationality and free will? Who or what prevents them from giving a smaller dose when a larger one would prove dangerous? Obstinacy? Dogmatism? or what other fetter of the mind?

"'Yes,' say they, '*Arsenic* would still be hurtful even if we used only one-hundredth or one-thousandth of a grain. *Arsenic*,

* Hahnemann's "*Chronic Diseases*," New York, Vol. v., p. 361.

even when used in a very small quantity, is nevertheless a virulent poison; we proclaim this *ex autoritate*.'

"Supposing you have hit the truth, it must likewise be true that by diminishing the dose gradually we must finally arrive at a quantity which has nothing of the danger of your orthodox dose of one-tenth of a grain.

"'Such a dose would be something new altogether. What sort of a dose would that be?'

"Novelty is indeed a heinous crime in the eyes of the orthodox doctors, infatuated with the drugs of their school, and whose minds have lost all their independence in the tyranny of hoary rules.

"What miserable law, or what anything else, can prevent the physician, who ought to be a scholar, a thinking and free man, from attenuating a dose by reducing its quantity?

"Why should he not give 1-100,000 or one-millionth of a grain, if experience teaches him that one-thousandth of a grain is too strong? And if he should discover by experience that even 1-100,000 of a grain is still too powerful, why should he not reduce the dose to one millionth or one-billionth?

"And even if this dose should be too powerful, why not descend to one-quadrillionth or lower.

"But here my opponents, suffocating as it were in the bog of hoary prejudice, will exclaim: 'Ha! ha! ha! that is nothing!'

"Why not? Does a substance that has been divided ever so minutely lose any of its original properties? Even if divided, as it were, to an endless extent, does not something of the original substance remain? What sound mind should contradict this?

"And if something of the original substance remains, why should not that something have some effect? What that effect is cannot be decided speculatively, but has to be learned by experience. Experience alone can decide whether this small portion is too feeble to relieve the disease for which it is suitable."

Here, in his eighty-fourth year, as a parting word to his followers, we find this grand old scholar reiterating his oft told saying: "Try, only try and do not condemn without trying." And one can readily see that his one idea is to find the very smallest possible quantity with which to make the cure. It always was his aim.

On August 10th, 1839, Hahnemann celebrated the sixtieth

anniversary of his graduation at Erlangen. The day was observed with appropriate festivities. The following account may be found in Stapf's *Archiv*:*

"PARIS, August 18, 1839.—A few days ago the sixtieth anniversary of Hahnemann's doctorate was celebrated in his hotel in Milan street. The venerable man, still active and vigorous, although in his eighty-fourth year, was congratulated by almost all the nations of Europe, partly by letter, but mostly by representatives. Poems were recited in almost all the European languages. The German muse was the only one lacking; and Dr. Jahr, editor of the widely circulated "Repertory," was the only German physician of that time who saved his country's honor by reciting an old poem.

"It will be difficult for posterity to comprehend this indifference of Germany to one of her sons, a benefactor who will be the honor and pride of the German name thousands of years hence. To us this is easily explainable. There are so many great men in the little cities of Germany, men who have such immensely great reforms in proportion to their little code of medical practice, and such ponderous volumes in contrast with the little "Organon," that it is not to be wondered at that the little man in Milan street should thrive in forgetfulness. It is otherwise in other countries. Thither the names of these German country, village and city celebrities have not yet found their way, only the name of the founder of Homœopathy is known to the people. His name is in all mouths and each new year, which the active old man adds to the great number of the old ones, since it illustrates anew the truth and efficacy of his doctrine, is celebrated as a new triumph. To all appearance Hahnemann will reach the age of one hundred years. He looks as yet like a man of sixty; and what is more, his mind has still all the strength of its maturity. He still practices, thinks and writes just as he did a half century ago; in fact, he possibly does still more of each and does it better. But why, if the German youth forget their master, does not German poetry at least remember him? Has a German poet never been sick? Or does the German poetry of pain feel itself in kinship with the painfulness of Allopathy? The German science of music, however, has made glorious this beautiful eventide of Hahnemann's life. It has abundantly supplied what the art of poetry omitted.

**Archiv f. d. hom. Heilkunst*, Vol. xvii., part 3. *Allg. hom. Zeit.*, Vol. xvi., p. 95.

The celebrated Clara Wieck, a country woman of Hahnemann's, enraptured the company of celebrities with the most beautiful strains of music; and a young German dilettante intoned her famous voice in praise of the man whose triumph they were celebrating. The renowned violoncellist, Max Bohrer, fittingly closed the musical performances. We think that Clara Wieck will next season dominate the musical throne of Paris, in spite of the presence of the first pianists of Europe; indeed, the Russian and English nobility are vying with each other to secure her for the year of 1840."

This article continues with a history of the growth of Homœopathy in Sicily, Italy, France, England and North America. As one would expect, three or four lines only are devoted to the latter place.

Croserio mentions this sixtieth fete-day as follows:* "On the tenth of August last we celebrated in Dr. Hahnemann's hotel, Milan street, No. 1, the sixtieth anniversary of his acquiring the degree of doctor of medicine. Almost all European nations had sent their representatives to congratulate the illustrious old gentleman, who, notwithstanding his eighty-four years, is endowed with perfect health. Poems in his praise were read in almost every European language."

One of the odes delivered on this occasion was by the young physician, Dr. J. B. Mure. It was published in pamphlet form and also in his book: "Doctrine de l'Ecole de Rio de Janeiro et Pathogenesie Bresilienne. Paris, 1849."

In a letter dated Paris, October 20, 1839, Dr. Croserio writes to Dr. Neidhard as follows:† "Under the name 'Institut de la Medicine Homeopathique' we have erected and shall open in a few weeks in the Rue de la Harpe, No. 93, in the immediate neighborhood of the School of Medicine, a large institution for the following purposes:

"1. To teach students the theory and practice of Homœopathy, by public lectures.

"2. To spread the benefit of Homœopathy among the lower classes of the capital, by giving consultations gratis to those who will personally apply for them.

"3. To give advice in writing to those patients in the country and in the provinces of France, who, having no Homœopathic physicians near themselves, apply for it.

* *Hom. Exam*, Vol. i., p. 103.

† *Hom. Exam.*, Vol. i., pp. 104, 346.

"4. To prepare Homœopathic medicines according to the method of Dr. Mure.

"5. To translate into the French language practical works on Homœopathy.

"6. To publish, under the title of "*Le Propagateur de l'Homœopathie*," a monthly periodical, by which all new Homœopathic works and periodicals will be reviewed, etc.

"7. To procure for those Homœopathic physicians and other individuals in the provinces, or in foreign countries, who would apply for them, Homœopathic books, instruments, medicines and practical advice in particular cases.

"8. To open a *cabinet de lecture* where students, physicians, may read or borrow all Homœopathic books and periodicals, published in France or other countries.

"9. To consult strangers who come to Paris, either for studying Homœopathy, or for taking general information on the state of Homœopathy, or for buying Homœopathic medicines, books, etc.

"10. To serve as a central point for Homœopaths of all nations, and to nominate correspondents for that purpose in all foreign countries.

"For the present I can inform you that Dr. Jahr will teach *Materia Medica Pura*, and the German as the Homœopathic language; Dr. Mure, Pharmacology and Mnemonics applied to the *Materia Medica*; and that I have accepted the Homœopathic clinic."

In another letter, dated July 1, 1840, Dr. Croserio writes:

"Two Homœopathic institutions have been established in this city during the past year, one in the Rue de la Harpe, the other in the Rue Gil-le-Cœur. Both are situated near the School of Medicine, and in both, courses of public lectures are delivered on Homœopathy and the *Materia Medica*, and public consultations have been organized, which are frequented daily by sixty to one hundred invalids from the laboring classes of society."

At this time there were also two well-appointed Homœopathic pharmacies in Paris. The first one was opened by Henri Petroz. In 1833 he began to prepare medicines and put up the prescriptions of a few physicians and in 1837 he opened his pharmacy.*

* "Trans. World's Hom. Convention," 1876, p. 154.

CHAPTER LXXIV.

PLEASANT HOME LIFE—CORRESPONDENCE WITH HIS DAUGHTERS.

Albrecht in speaking of the pleasant relations of the daughters with the household at Paris writes as follows:* “The following family letters furnish us the best proof that Hahnemann, although he found himself impelled to be in Paris, in many ways a different person from what he had previously been at Coethen, had remained just the same in his affection for his daughters left behind in Germany. It is as if he considered it his duty to recompense them in some measure for their separation from him by more frequent proofs of his remembrance and enduring affection.

“Hahnemann does not, indeed, discuss public affairs with his daughters, very seldom mentions the system of medicine founded by himself, and does not expatiate in an exchange of weighty ideas and opinions; nay, he is, in these letters, entirely a father, nothing but a father, a father who enshrines the existence of his children in the inmost depths of his heart, concerns himself about all their affairs, sympathizes intensely in all their sorrows and afflictions, counsels and consoles and encourages them, directs them to come soon to Paris to see him, if they complain about his absence, and then gives them some errand or commission to perform, requests them to send him a greeting in a letter. In the postscript, and with the accustomed superscription, there is always the never-forgotten message, ‘a greeting from Melanie.’

“Festal and triumphant tones resound quite often in these pastoral symphonies. But let each read for himself what pleases him from these letters, which have been selected from a large collection of similar import. We follow the chronological order, deviating from it only in the first letter.

“This letter, belonging apparently to the year 1839, at which time Hahnemann was already shining as a star of the first magnitude in the heaven of erudition in Paris, transfers us to the sisterly circle of Hahnemann, his daughters, and serves in some measure as a commentary on their opposite dispositions. A sister in Paris, writing to her sisters at Coethen, describes in vivid, but plain language, an important festal event in the life of

*“*Biograph. Denkmal*,” p. 116.

their beloved father, and promises to tell them still more of all the almost indescribable splendors of the celebration when she comes, 'right soon, to see them.' The gentle and tender breath of childlike love breathes in every word and wafts it caressingly to the heart of the reader. Her father and his wife read the sisterly letter before it is mailed to Germany, and both add to it an independent postscript in a brief note of their own. Moreover, the letter contains so many and various interesting particulars that the attention becomes enlisted more and more closely. This is this three part letter:

“ ‘*Dear Sisters Louise and Lottie:*

“ ‘It affords me unspeakable joy to write you also something about our beautiful festival. First of all, mother and father (who are perfectly well and cheerful), received a very handsome silver and gold cup on the upper part of which is inscribed, *Sante*, and on the lower, *Zum both Doctorat*. Thus began the day which was replete with pleasure and joy; then came one of the greatest violoncellists in Europe, named Bohrer, who fairly surfeited us with the sweets of music during the whole day until evening; then the whole company assembled, a vast throng of ladies and gentlemen, who brought beautiful flowers and recited admirable poems. After this we had the most delightful music; the celebrated Clara Wieck, who is now singing here in Paris, gave us the pleasure of her brilliant musical talent.

“ ‘She and the violoncellist charmed us so much that we were perfectly entranced. The vast saloon where we were was splendidly adorned with beautiful oil paintings, which mother had arranged tastefully and illuminated brilliantly. More than one hundred wax lights were burning.

“ ‘Among the company was a young physician from Lyons, named Mure, who had composed a capital poem in praise of father. He declaimed it, too, so grandly, that it thrilled my inmost soul. There were several more who recited very beautiful poems. In short we had a splendid time. The festivities lasted till about three o'clock in the morning. And you, as well as every friend, would have imagined yourself in love with the entertainment, but you especially, dear sisters, because your dutiful letters had made a delightful impression upon our dear parents, for which they thank you most heartily. Mother does this particularly, and thanks you for your affectionate letter in which you expressed that pretty wish. You dear little Wiesy, you ask whether the stockings sent to father will answer? To be

sure they will; they fit very well, and you may knit the rest just like them. Father sends you many thanks for your great pains and skill.

“‘I am glad to hear that good Mrs. Lehmann is so well and also dear old Mrs. Schröder. I send them both my heartiest greetings. I read with sincere regret that Lottie is ill. May God, our only Deliverer, help her! I send herewith a couple of flowers for you, so that you also may have a token of the celebration. They are at the same time a souvenir of dear father’s 60th doctorate. In September I shall set out to come to you, and hope to find you all very well and in the best of cheer.

“‘This will be my last letter before starting. You need have no anxiety for I shall be delayed somewhat on the way, as you already know, because I cannot yet drag one foot after the other on account of my rheumatism. Adieu! May you continue very well meanwhile. Give my love to all our dear friends. In spirit you are already embraced by your loving sister,

“‘AMALIE LIEBE, GEB. HAHNEMANN.’

“‘*Dear Children:*

“‘I thank you for the sincere wishes you sent to greet my 10th of August festival. I have accomplished them, thanks to our merciful Heavenly Father; and along with my Melanie, have kept your remembrance thereby in sincerest affection.

“‘Your devoted father,

“‘S. HAHNEMANN.

“‘My compliments and thanks to Councillor Lehmann. I shall write to him next.

“‘*Dear Lottie and Louise:*

“‘I received your letter with great pleasure and I thank you for your kind wishes. I duly received your previous letter also, The expression of your friendship will always be very dear to me. I wish you good health and much happiness.

“‘MELANIE HAHNEMANN.’

“‘The grateful daughters do not forget to acknowledge to their far-away father their participation in the celebration of his birthway and in the jubilee of his doctorate. Nor does the father forget to acknowledge to his daughters his joy at their manifestation of such dutifulness.

“‘*Dear Children:*

“‘Your hearty congratulations to my festivals of 10th of April and of 10th of August are enshrined in my heart, and I send you many and profoundest thanks. May God grant you good

health and enable you to live all your days in cheerful contentment. My dear Melanie, too, wishes you all the good things of life that are to be enjoyed."

"Your devoted father,

"S. HAHNEMANN.

"April 27, 1839.

"I hereby return thanks to Councillor Lehmann for the medicines. My dear Melanie and I both send our warmest greetings to him, his devoted wife and lovely daughters.

"Dear Children:

"Accept my thanks for your kind wishes respecting my last 10th of August festivities. I know that your intentions are the kindest toward both Melanie and myself. Moreover, live a cheerful and happy life like good children, and continue to love us as dearly as we love you.

"Your loving father,

"SAMUEL HAHNEMANN.

"Paris, Octo. 6, 1839."

"The two following somewhat expressive letters were written with a similar motive;

"Dear Daughters:

"It is my ardent wish that your indisposition, of which I am informed by your letter to *Malchen*,* may have become changed again to lasting health; for I desire very much to have the satisfaction of thinking that you are well. I thank you heartily for your kind wishes both at the beginning of the year and on my birthday. I know that you meant both from the depths of your hearts; and this is and will always be to me a cherished recollection. Strive to make yourselves as happy as possible in this brief earthly life, which is the school in which we fit ourselves for eternity; and if you earnestly wish to do so, it will not be difficult to accomplish. Continue steadfast my good daughters, I love you. Your devoted father,

"SAMUEL HAHNEMANN.

"Paris, April 17, 1838.

"My dear Melanie has wrested ever so much time from her many and varied household duties so as to get my picture ready to send to you (and Lehmann). Every one here thinks it bears a striking resemblance to the original. Melanie, too, writes to

* Meaning Amalie.

you in the German language, since she can then generally enable you to comprehend what she means.

“*Dear Children:*

“We express to you our sincerest thanks for your kind wishes as well as for the little songs set to music, which ought to cheer our leisure hours, which are so rare, and should remind us of yourselves.

“Take courage! Your wish to visit Paris can soon be gratified, for they are making progress with the railways everywhere in Germany; and they are already beginning to extend the railway as far as Frankfort on the Main, and so in France as far as the Rhine. Therefore be tranquil, and live in good hope, just as we do. You have still a great many advantages over many thousands of people, no lack of anything whatever, for the support of life, and withal a good name in the estimation of everybody, and good friends. And then, too, we love you. What more do you lack to make you contented? Therefore, thank God, our Preserver, who never forsakes us, and lead a tranquil and contented life. The Almighty demands nothing more from you, dear children. I remain,

“Your loving father,

“SAMUEL HAHNEMANN.

“*Paris, June 10th.*

“I received with pleasure grandfather's seal and presented it to my dear wife, who will have a similar one made for Louise.

“*Dear Children:*

“I wish you the greatest happiness.

“MELANIE HAHNEMANN.”

“Here is a letter from the memorable year of 1840. We perceive from it that Hahnemann lived entirely shut off from public events, heard the rumor of war and revolution only behind closed shutters, and stood majestically alone and out of the reach of the tumult of the present generation of mortals. He says in this letter: ‘You have no need to be concerned about the disquietude in Paris, for this will become far greater in time than it is at present. We live close by a *barriere*; and in our walled city there is never any disquietude. If there should be an uprising, we shall go quickly to friends in the country; but this is by no means to be feared.’”

In this very interesting series of letters, that show fully the

good feeling between the old doctor, in Paris, and his lonely daughters in the little town in Germany, now appears the last which Hahnemann wrote to his daughters. Albrecht writes: "It is not without such an emotion, as we ever willingly consecrate to the shades of the ever memorable man, that we take up the last letter which Hahnemann sent to his beloved daughters prior to his death. This letter is characterized by that tenderness of feeling which the mother is accustomed to manifest unconsciously and involuntarily, by reason of undisguised separation from her son. We still derive consolation from this letter. "Indeed, Hahnemann penned it but a short time previous to his death.

"*Dear Children:*

"We have received your letters so full of kind wishes, and we wish you also all the possible good to which health specially belongs.

"Keep in good health. We are now in the midst of winter. I enjoy my life as much as business permits me, and shall go to-day, as I did last Thursday, to the Italian Opera until midnight in company with my dear Melanie and Father d'Hervilly.

"The little book is precious to me. I thank you for the great trouble that it must have cost you to procure it. I can use it, although it is not the one I meant—the one which the Torgau doctor (I think his name is Lehmann) had written anonymously at the time, and in which the wonderful cures of Grabe are named. It was printed at Torgau, and not at Zerbst, as was the one sent to me. This doctor must still have some of them remaining. Perhaps, if he is still living, he will sell you one. Give him my compliments. Then the Coethen publisher has no more copies of the weekly paper published at that time, in which he speaks of Grabe?

"But I should be sorry if it should give you too much trouble. Please write to me what expense you have incurred in the matter.

"Ask Dr. Lehmann, in my name, for one or two grains of the third trituration of *Mercurius solubilis*, which was not in the box sent to me.

"My dear Melanie sends you much love along with mine. She wishes to know whether Louise has received father's ring through *Malchen*, to whom it was sent from Weimer to Dresden. May you live in health, comfort and contentment, dear children!

"Your loving father,

"SAMUEL HAHNEMANN.

"Paris, January 5, 1843."

Dr. Lehmann, so long his faithful assistant at Coethen, remained always his dear friend. He prepared his medicines up to his death, Hahnemann sending to Coethen for them. At Hahnemann's request he had his bust taken. It is written: **"The bust of these two great men should, like the originals, stand together. So Hahnemann directed."*

Dr. Lehmann died at Coethen on January 9, 1865, aged 77 years.†

CHAPTER LXXV.

EIGHTY-FIFTH BIRTHDAY—CURE OF THE CHILD OF LEGOUVE.

The birthday of 1840 was celebrated in the usual delightful manner.

The following letter appeared in the *Leipsic General Gazette* on April 19, 1840, as correspondence from Paris, regarding the celebration of Hahnemann's eighty-fifth birthday:

‡ Paris, April 12, 1840. Day before yesterday Hahnemann celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday. The elite of the German residents and many celebrated Frenchmen had assembled in his saloons in the evening to congratulate the aged Commander-in-Chief of our Homœopathic Phalanx, which is increasing every day. And it was delightful and inspiring to see with what cordiality these congratulations were given and received.

One often heard the heart of some one who had been delivered from disease express itself to its deliverer with sincerest thankfulness.

The old reformer of medicine, with his lofty brow and kindly smiling face, was the most life-like exemplar of his system of healing; for there surely are but few persons eighty-five years of age who are so active and busy as he, and who, in his profession, do the honors in many a crowded saloon long after midnight. Art and science had combined to celebrate his birthday worthily. It was plainly perceptible that the Germans played the chief role in this celebration. In an ante-room, just beneath, there was a new statue of Hahnemann, sculptured by Woltreck of Dessau. It is a masterpiece in conception and execution. He

*Fischer's Trans. "Biog. Denkmal," p. 94.

†*Allg. hom. Zeit.*, Vol. lxx., p. 40.

‡*Allg. hom. Zeit.*, Vol. xvii., p. 287 (May 18, 1840).

is represented sitting upon a rock and clothed in a plainly but beautifully draped mantle open at the breast; and the details and incidents are so conceived that they satisfy and compose the eye without fixing it, and thus divert it from the main design to the beautiful and expressive head, which combines benevolence and intellectuality. The whole work does honor to the artist and will transmit to posterity the life-like image of its original.

The celebration began with musical entertainments. These are now everywhere about as much alike as one egg is to another.

* * * * *

After the musical part poems were recited and speeches were delivered.

I might again have received some ennobling ideas, as from the music, from these speeches and poems, but they were only prepared for the occasion, and yet, as such, they were not without worth, and at all events did not fail to make their impression. Suffice it to be said that the celebration was a consummate affair and was in every way worthy of the distinguished man in whose honor it was given. If Madame Hahnemann, as a French woman, is to blame because the discoverer of the new healing principle lives to-day in Paris, she has thereby made infinitely more interesting the last days of a brave battler for a cause that in many respects may surely be called holy, and has doubled and even increased ten-fold his renown. The brilliant and select company that yesterday thronged around Hahnemann, and which could scarcely have been found anywhere in Germany, is a proof of this opinion. And then the number of his pupils and also his very lucrative consultations are increasing in Paris every day. Seldom has an aged man seen his last days made so beautiful, and it may well be said, too, that not many have deserved to be thus esteemed and honored by mankind.

Dr. Croserio, in a letter to Dr. Neidhard in 1840,* thus mentions Hahnemann: "Invalids from the highest classes of society are constantly flocking to the cabinet of Hahnemann; and notwithstanding the heat of the season, which drives all our aristocratic families into the country, his saloon is always full, and the patient is frequently compelled to await his turn from five to six hours before he can reach the sanctuary of Æsculapius. His weekly receptions—every Monday—are frequented by physicians and gentlemen of the first distinction from different sections of Europe. Hungary, Italy, Germany, England and the

* *Hom. Exam.*, Vol. i., p. 346.

Iberian peninsula, furnish visitors to this great man; some attracted by the desire of acquiring valuable instruction from his long experience, others instigated by the laudable curiosity of enjoying the sight of a man celebrated in their respective countries, and all retire with hearts of grateful emotion, which the affectionate gentleness of his entire deportment ever inspires, and with minds charged with admiration for the vast erudition and profound knowledge of the venerable Reformist."

The following is an account of a wonderful cure made by our old doctor. Its authenticity has been questioned, but it has been thought advisable to include it in this history.

It is the cure of the child of the French poet, Legouve, and was printed in *Le Temps* and was also published in the *Homœopathic World* for June, 1887. The editor says of it: "We publish for the entertainment rather than for the instruction of our readers a translation of an article on Hahnemann. We need not inform our readers that, in this article, the Hahnemann described is almost purely mythical, being founded on the fact that an illustrious person of that name did once reside in Paris."

In a letter addressed to the editor of the *Homœopathic Times* (English) in 1850,* the Rev. Mr. Everest mentions the "most marvellous cure of the child of M. Legouve, the well-known French poet." Whether the present account be true or false, it is probable that Hahnemann did really cure the child, else Mr. Everest would not mention it as a fact. The story is as follows:

"My daughter, aged four years, was dying; our medical man, a physician, of the Hotel Dieu, Dr. R——, had told one of our friends in the morning that she was irrevocably lost. Her mother and I were watching, perhaps for the last time, beside her cradle; Schœlcher and Goubaux were watching along with us, and in the room there was also a young man in evening dress, whom we had only known three hours previously, one of M. Ingres' most distinguished pupils, Amaury Duval.

"We wished to have a souvenir of the dear little creature whose fate we already bewailed, and Amaury, at the earnest request of Schœlcher, who had gone to fetch him in the midst of a ball, consented to come and make this sad portrait. When the dear and charming artist (he was then twenty-nine years old) came over come with emotion in the midst of our distress we had no idea, nor had he, that a few hours later he would do us the greatest service we had ever experienced, and that we should be

* *London Homœopathic Times*, Vol. i., p. 565.

indebted to him for something more valuable than the likeness of our child, to wit, her life.

“He placed at the foot of the cradle, on a high piece of furniture, a lamp, whose light fell on the child’s face. Her eyes were already closed, her body was motionless, her dishevelled hair hung about her forehead, and the pillow on which her head lay was not whiter than her cheeks and her little hand; but infancy has such a charm of its own that the near approach of death seemed only to lend an additional grace to her face.

“Amaury spent the night in drawing her, and he had, poor fellow, to wipe his eyes very frequently in order to prevent his tears from falling on his paper.

“By morning the portrait was finished; under the stimulus of emotion he had produced a masterpiece. When about to leave us, in the midst of our thanks and our sorrow, he all at once said: ‘As your medical man declares your child’s case hopeless, why do you not make a trial of the new medical system which is making such a noise in Paris; why do you not send for Hahnemann?’ ‘He is right,’ cried Goubaux, ‘Hahnemann is a near neighbor of mine. He lives in the Rue de Milan, opposite to my institution. I do not know him, but that is no matter; I will go and bring him to you.’ He went, he found twenty patients in the waiting room. The servant informed him he must wait and take his turn.

“‘Wait,’ cried Goubaux, ‘My friend’s daughter is dying, the doctor must come with me at once.’ ‘But, sir’—exclaimed the servant. ‘I know I am the last. What does that matter? The last shall be first, says the Evangelist.’ Then turning to the patients, ‘Is that not so, ladies? Won’t you oblige me by letting me go up before you?’ And without waiting for a reply, he walked straight up to the door of the doctor’s study, opened it, and burst in in the middle of a consultation. ‘Doctor,’ he said, addressing Hahnemann, ‘I know I am acting contrary to your rules, but you must leave all and come with me. It is for a charming little girl, four years old, who will die if you do not come. You cannot let her die. That’s impossible.’ And the irresistible charm of his manner prevailed, as it always does, and one hour afterwards Hahnemann and his wife came with him into our little patient’s room.

“In the midst of all the troubles that distracted my poor head, racked by pain and want of sleep, I thought I saw one of the queer people of Hoffman’s fairy tales enter the room. Short in

stature but stout, and with a firm step, he advanced, wrapped in a fur great coat and supported by a thick gold-headed cane. He was about eighty years of age; his head of admirable shape; his hair white and silky, brushed back and carefully curled round his neck; his eyes were dark blue in the centre, with a whitish circle around the pupils; his mouth imperious; the lower lip projecting; his nose aquiline.

“When he entered he walked straight up to the cradle, threw a piercing glance at the child, asked for particulars about her disease, never taking his eyes off the patient. Then his cheeks became flushed, the veins of his forehead swelled, and he exclaimed in an angry voice: ‘Throw out of the window all those drugs and bottles I see there! Carry this cradle out of this room. Change the sheets and the pillows, and give her as much water to drink as she likes. They have put a paufol of hot coals in her inside. We must first extinguish the fire and then we will see what can be done.’

“We hinted that this change of temperature and of linen might be dangerous to her. ‘What is killing her,’ he replied impatiently, ‘is this atmosphere and these drugs. Get her into the drawing room. I will come again in the evening. And mind you give her water! water! water!’

“He came again that evening; he came again the next day and began to give his medicines, and each time he only said: ‘Another day gained!’

“On the tenth day dangerous symptoms suddenly developed themselves. Her knees became cold. He came at eight o’clock in the evening and remained for a quarter of an hour beside the bed, apparently a prey to great anxiety. At last, after consultation with his wife, who always accompanied him, he gave us a medicine with the remark, ‘Give her this and notice if between this and one o’clock the pulse gets stronger.’

“At eleven o’clock, while feeling her wrist, I fancied I perceived a slight modification of the pulse. I called to my wife; I called to Goubaux and Schœlcher.

“And now see us all feeling the pulse one after the other, looking at the watch, counting the beats, not daring to affirm anything, not daring to rejoice, until, at the expiration of a few minutes, we all four embraced each other, the pulse was certainly stronger. About midnight Chretien Uhrau came in. He came towards me, and in an accent of profound conviction, said, ‘Dear M. Legouve, your daughter is saved.’

“ ‘She is certainly a little better,’ I replied still desponding, ‘but between that and being cured—.’ ‘I tell you she is saved,’ and going to the cradle he kissed the child on her forehead and took his departure. Eight days after this the patient was convalescent. * * * * * * *

“The powerful structure of Hahnemann’s face, his square jaw; the almost incessant palpitation of his nostrils; the quivering of the corners of his mouth, depressed by age; everything in him expressed conviction, passion, authority. His language, like his appearance, was original. ‘Why,’ I one day asked him, ‘why do you prescribe, even for these in health, the continual use of water?’ ‘When one is strong or active, of what use are crutches of wine?’ At another time I heard him make use of this expression, which sounds so strange if taken in a literal sense, but which is so profound if properly understood. ‘There are no such things as diseases; there are only patients.’ His religious faith was as genuine as his medical faith. Of this I had two striking instances. One day in spring I called on him and said, ‘Oh, M. Hahnemann, how fine it is to-day.’ ‘It is always fine,’ he replied with a calm and serious voice. Like Marcus Aurelius, he lived in the midst of genial harmony.

“When my daughter was cured, I showed him Amaury Duval’s delicious drawing. He gazed long and admiringly at this portrait, which represented the resuscitated girl as she was when he first saw her, when she seemed so near death. He then asked me to give him a pen, and he wrote beneath it:

“ ‘Dieu l’a benie et l’a sauvee.’

“ ‘SAMUEL HAHNEMANN.’

“His portrait would not be complete unless I added that of his wife. She never left him. In his reception room she sat beside his desk at a little table, where she worked like him and for him. She was present at all the consultations whatever might be the patient’s sex or disease. She wrote down all the symptoms of the disease, gave her advice to Hahnemann in German and made up his medicines. If he paid any professional visits, which he only did in exceptional cases, she always accompanied him. It is a curious circumstance that Hahnemann was the third old man to whom she had become attached.

“She commenced with painting, then changed to literature and finished with medicine. At twenty-five or thirty years of age, M^{lle}. d’Hervilly (that was her maiden name), pretty, tall, elegant, with a fresh complexion, her face surrounded with little

blonde curls, and her small blue eyes as piercing as black ones, became the companion of a celebrated pupil of David, M.L——. In marrying the painter she married painting, and she might have signed more than one of his pictures, as she subsequently signed the prescriptions of Hahnemann.

“When M. L—— died, she turned to poetry in the person of a septuagenarian poet, for the further she went the older she liked them. This was M. A——. She now devoted herself to making verses with the same ardor with which she had set about painting big historical pictures, and A having died in his turn, septuagenarians no longer contented her. She married the octogenarian Hahnemann! She now became as revolutionary in medicine as she had been classical in painting and poetry. Her devotion to Homœopathy went the length of fanaticism. One day when I was complaining in her presence of the dishonesty of one of our servants whom we had been obliged to turn away, ‘Why did you not let us know that sooner?’ she replied, ‘we have medicines for that.’ Let me add that she was a person of rare intelligence and that she had wonderful skill as a sick nurse. No one knew better than she did how to devise all sorts of expedients for the comfort of poor patients. In her was combined the pious zeal of a sister of charity and the delicate resources of a woman of the world. The care she took of Hahnemann was admirable.

“He died as such a man ought to die. Up to the age of eighty-four he remained a most eloquent proof of the excellence of his doctrine. He had no infirmity, not the slightest sign of failure of intelligence or of memory. His regimen was simple, but without any affectation of rigour. He never drank either pure water or pure wine. A few spoonfuls of champagne in a jug of water was his only drink, and in place of bread he ate every day a small sponge cake. ‘My old teeth,’ he said, ‘find that easier to chew.’ In summer he walked every fine evening from the Arc de Triomphe, and stopped at Tortoni’s to eat an ice.”

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CHAPTER LXXVI.

EPIC POEM ON HOMŒOPATHY—DR. HULL'S VISIT TO HAHNEMANN
—LETTER TO DR. SCHREETER—EIGHTY-SIXTH BIRTHDAY.

In 1840, one "Guancialis" wrote an epic poem in praise of Hahnemann.

It was published in Naples, and contained eight books of Latin hexameters. It gives a history of the discovery of the law of similia and of its introduction into the different lands of the earth. A review may be found in the *British Journal of Homœopathy*, Vol. 4, p. 424.

Dr. A. G. Hull visited Hahnemann in Paris, in 1840, and thus writes of it: "Furnished with letters from Dr. Hering, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Quin, of London, I found a welcome access to our venerable master. At this period Hahnemann occupied a spacious mansion in the vicinity of the Luxembourg Gardens. Ushered by an attendant into the grand saloon at a moment when he was engaged with a patient in his adjoining study, I had an opportunity of individualizing the appointments of this noble apartment. Its walls were hung with varied and choice paintings in oil, many of them the productions of his accomplished wife. Vases, busts and medals—donatives from those whose gratitude his cures have evoked—were disposed in tasteful arrangement, and his centre table was laden with the productions of German, French and other tongues, presentation copies. Introduced into the library or study, I had for the first time the inexpressible gratification of beholding the face and grasping the hand of the great Reformist of our century. I felt myself in the presence of a mighty intellect, once compelled to struggle with keen adversity, to contend with the persecution and cupidity of his rivals, and in banishment to depend upon the protective shelter of a noble stranger, now independently situated in the heart of Europe, and proudly eminent in the admiration of literati, philosophers, noblemen and crowned heads. Hahnemann, who is now approaching his 90th year, recalls in his venerable appearance the ideal of a Seneca or Plato, an Aristotle or Socrates. Attached to the usages of his study, he was, as is his general habit, attired in a morning gown, his silvered locks flowing on either side of his head from beneath a

small and close German cap, after the fashion of a German University student. His capacious head of the finest Saxon mould, presented a full broad face, expressive of a noble benevolence and high intelligence. I had anticipated many exhibitions of the progress of age in the physical condition of Hahnemann. But his firmness of figure, activity of movement and unimpaired sight and hearing are characteristic of the perfect health he enjoys, and form no slight or inconclusive commentary upon the excellence of the Homœopathic regimen he has so scrupulously and so long observed. His mental faculties seem also in the judgment of all who have known him long to retain the vigor of former days; and if I may be allowed to judge by the masterly criticisms and powerful arguments I have heard fall from his lips, the apostle of modern Germany has not succumbed to the ordinary ravages of time, but in manhood and strength of intellect is in his green old age, 'Lord of the lion heart and eagle eye.'* I shall ever bear in mind the cordial greeting and warmth of welcome with which the great master received his American disciple. Immediately at ease, I engaged in a conversation, the recollection of which will continue to cheer me in the struggle that is now pending on this side of the Atlantic. Hahnemann having relinquished visiting the sick for many years, his practice is to a great extent consulting, and is exclusively confined to his office; so that the sickness which commands his attentions and prescriptions, is of a chronic character. This experience is not to be estimated as inconsiderable as the revenue of Hahnemann from this form of practice exceeds 200,000 francs per annum. Hahnemann made earnest inquiries as to the condition and prospects of Homœopathy in America.

"From among the physicians of America he especially designated Dr. Hering, of Philadelphia, his personal and long tried friend and former companion, and Dr. Gray, of New York, who some time before had communicated to him the pleasing intelligence of one of the highest concessions and compliments that could be paid to his worth by his Allopathic opponents in the United States, that of honorary membership in the Medical Society of New York." (The same society afterwards decided to reclaim this empty honor and so did.—BD).

"He spoke of Dr. Hering in the most affectionate terms, and expatiated freely upon his merits, attainments and perseverance

* *Hom. Exam.*, Vol. II, p. 12.

in the humane cause he has espoused. He considers Dr. Hering one of his most efficient disciples; to which decision all will respond who are acquainted with the devotion of this early pioneer, who fearlessly faced the yellow fever and exposed his system by patient experiments to the deadly influence of the venomous reptiles of Surinam. I bore with me from the hands of Madame Hahnemann a superb medallion of her husband, modelled by the celebrated sculptor David, as a souvenir to this estimable man and undeviating Homœopathist. Hahnemann felt quite interested in the course of education adopted by American Homœopathists, and in his rejoinders gives a direct denial to the calumnious circulation charged upon him that medical instruction was not vitally essential to successful practice. In answer to inquiry on this point, I stated that our regularly recognized Homœopaths were qualified by their diplomas from the legal institutions of our country in the departments of anatomy, physiology, surgery, midwifery, materia medica, chemistry, botany and Allopathic medicine; *i. e.*, were "regular physicians" before they commenced the study of Homœopathy, which accomplished, rendered them alone competent to judge between the merits of the two systems—to avoid the dangers of Allopathy and to appreciate the demonstrable advantages of Homœopathy.

"Hahnemann 'rejoiced that his American disciples pursued the only true and creditable course for maintaining the exalted dignity and sacred duty that belongs to the physician.' He further inquired if his American adherents had acquired their knowledge of his system in the German language. I replied that I had made it my duty to do so, and hoped that no Homœopathist among my countrymen would with the present limited works in the English language consider himself a competent practitioner until he had studied well the fountain from whence the system flowed.

"The memory of that moment is before me and I shall not soon forget the suddenly illuminated countenance of that good old man. His eyes flashed, his form expanded, and with the vehemence of one intensely interested in the cause of his heart and life he spoke deeply eloquent.

"The toil of my early Homœopathic life and the labors of my German associates are principally confined to the language that gave them birth. To accumulate these treasures my disciples united with me in the midst of contempt and persecutions, in

self-denials and life-periling experiments. Is it possible, then, that any man who professes to be a Homœopathist and to love his species will not take the comparatively trifling trouble of acquiring this important preliminary to a correct acquisition of this great boon to the sick? No; it cannot be! Their solemn obligations to diseased and dying humanity, to confer the benefits of medicine in the very best possible manner, should appeal to their consciences as they expect to be judged hereafter.' ”

“The time for farewell having arrived, I acquainted the venerable sage and his most excellent wife of my intention and offered my grateful acknowledgments for their civilities. The old man, seemingly as a patriarch of old, arose, and embracing me most affectionately with both hands, gave me a parting benediction, which like ‘a pillar of cloud by day and pillar of fire by night shall guide my feet’ in the trackless field of contention the enemies of Homœopathy are creating.

“‘Farewell, my son! Persevere as you have commenced, and you will rejoice in the gratitude of your beneficiaries. Go to your native land, where the spirit of your Constitution spurns the tyranny of opinion, and propagate the truths I have so long and so successfully inculcated. Your efforts, guided by these truths, will acquire for you a brilliant triumph. God bless you, my son! Farewell!’ ”*

In a letter to Dr. Schreeter Hahnemann thus expresses himself regarding his life in Paris,†

“PARIS, 13th August, 1840.

“*Esteemed Friend and Colleague:*

“I know not when, in the course of my long life, I have been better or happier than in Paris, in the loved society of my dear Melanie, who cares for naught in the world more than for me. I also begin gradually to find that my professional labors are creating in the great Metropolis more than mere attention, a high respect for our divine healing art. All patients who are not bedridden, whatever their rank, visit me every day (Sundays excepted) in my study. To those only who are confined to bed I drive from eight to ten in the evening. Two or three times a week I go with my wife to a theatre or concert.”

The following letter was written to some one in America in

* *Hom. Examiner*, Vol. i., p. 241. (July, 1840).

† *Brit. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. vi., p. 416. *Stapf's Archiv*, Vol. xxiii., pt. 3, p. 107.

1841—Dudgeon says probably to one of Hering's German collaborators in the Allentown Academy:*

"*Dear Friend:*

"How are you and your two dear boys? I hope I may receive a very good account of you. I would also like to know if you have become familiar with our difficult, no doubt, but very efficacious Homœopathic practice?

"I and my dear wife, both together, cure a very great number of patients. She alone, at a later period of the day, cures very many poor patients, often to my astonishment. We receive patients of all ranks, even the highest, in our consulting room, and I pay visits along with her, in my carriage, only to patients who are obliged to keep their beds, generally in the evening till midnight. I have consultations at my house only from ten in the morning until four in the afternoon. We are regularly besieged by patients, even in summer, when so many families live in the country.

"There has been a great accession of nominal Homœopaths since I came here (six years ago), but there are very few good, true, pure ones. There may be some good ones in the country towns.

"If I have been rightly informed, your Academy in Allentown grants diplomas to good Homœopaths. If that is so, you would confer a favor on me if you would send one to my dear wife, Marie Melanie Hahnemann, *nee* d'Hervilly, for she is better acquainted with Homœopathy, theoretically and practically, than any of my followers, and lives, I may say, for our art.

"The two little cameos which the dear clergyman, Mr. Bayer, is taking to you will give you a good idea of my head; the copper-plate engraving is, on the whole, also very like, only the artist has taken me in an unfortunate moment, when I was probably vexed by the bad behavior of the bastard Homœopaths in Germany: there is no trace in it of the kind-heartedness which is usually seen on my countenance.

"God keep you in good health and prosperity.

"Your quite devoted,

"SAMUEL HAHNEMANN.

"*Paris, March 28, 1841.*

"Write to me by post (that is the best way) to Paris, Rue de Milan—Clichy, No. 1."

* *Hom. World*, Vol. xxvi., p. 119.

In the *Allgemeine Zeitung* may be found a short account of the eighty-sixth birthday celebration. It is as follows:*

"Another acknowledgment of his distinguished services was recently given in Paris to Dr. Samuel Hahnemann on his eighty-sixth birthday. The city council of his native city, Meissen, unanimously conferred upon him the honor of citizenship, the mayor of the city engrossing the diploma which was presented to him at the jubilee on the 10th of April by his excellency, the Saxon ambassador at Paris. How much this mark of attention rejoiced and honored the aged man is plainly to be inferred from his official reply to the city council of Meissen. "May the great renovator of medicine receive many more such tokens of honor in his old age. They would afford him the best assurance of his rational and unceasing strife for the truth."

Dr. Croserio, in a letter addressed to Dr. Neidhard, of Philadelphia, and dated Paris, September 25, 1841, mentions this circumstance as follows:† "The burgomasters of the city of Meissen have bestowed the title of honorary citizenship on Hahnemann, and have had the delicacy to present the diploma to him through the minister of Saxony, on the 10th of April, his birthday. This spontaneous act of the principal association of a city in favor of the founder of doctrines which they consider beneficial to humanity, living twelve hundred miles apart from them, and all these acts of other bodies, are the best proofs of the consideration and esteem in which Homœopathy is held throughout the country."

The 10th of August, 1841, was also celebrated as usual. Croserio says:* "You will doubtless be glad to learn that our venerable master enjoys excellent health, notwithstanding his great age. His body and mind preserve all the activity and energy of middle age. He is going to publish the sixth edition of his 'Organon,' revised, in French, and written entirely by his own hand, in the intervals taken from his occupations with the immense circle of patients by whom he is continually surrounded. The 10th of August we celebrated at his own house the sixty-second anniversary of his doctorate. The guests were numerous and animated with pleasure at seeing this man thus recompensed in his old age for his immense labors in the cause of humanity. The illustrious host also visibly rejoiced in see-

**Allg. hom. Zeitung*, Vol. xx., p. 112. (July 5, 1841).

†*Hom. Exam.*, Vol. iii., p. 61.

‡ Letter to Dr. Neidhard, *Hom. Exam.*, Vol. iii., p. 59.

ing himself surrounded by his attached friends, his numerous patients and disciples; for his heart is open like a child's to every mark of friendship and affection. Drs. Calandra, of Palermo, and Sommers, of Berlin, read, each of them, a copy of verses in their mother tongue on a subject of great interest to the company; for these reunions have a peculiar character of cosmopolitanism, which is met with nowhere else. The language of the country is the one least spoken, and I had the pleasure of conversing in Spanish, Italian, English and German. This is a centre where all nations unite in brotherhood, in sentiments of veneration for the illustrious founder of Homœopathy, and in reciprocal testimonies to the superiority of this doctrine over all others which have preceded it, being for the most part living proofs of that power to which they owe their health, and many of them their lives."

What more potent answer to the great little men of the present day, who just about so often inform us what an old ignoramus Hahnemann was, than to invite them to picture to themselves this scene of his eighty-sixth birthday. The old man, with his fine intellectual face, his white hair curling on either side of his lofty brow, his manner filled with the enthusiasm and unrest of genius, surrounded by learned men of half a dozen countries, able to speak to each in his mother tongue. Imagine this brilliant assembly, met to do honor to the most brilliant of them all. Here a sentence in English, there a soft Italian phrase, then some witty sentence in the diction of his fatherland, anon a Spanish question, again a witty French bon mot—Hahnemann answering each in its own tongue. The while Madame Hahnemann, the hostess, charming in her easy grace, giving to all a worthy welcome, and honoring the dear old man, her medical Master and her beloved husband. And this in the brightest city in the world.

It is quite time that the medical and other critics and detractors of Hahnemann fit glasses of truth to their myopic and astigmatic eyes, and let Hahnemann alone.

As has been seen all of the birthdays of Hahnemann were utilized to honor him. His life at Paris was one long fete.

CHAPTER LXXVII.

HAHNEMANN'S MODESTY CONCERNING AN HONORARY TABLET
—LAST ILLNESS AND DEATH.

In 1841 two of Hahnemann's admirers, Mr. William Leaf, of London, and Mr. Franz Arles-Dufour, of Lyons, France, wished to place an inscription in the house at Meissen in which Hahnemann was born. The following is a copy of the Latin inscription that was prepared by these gentlemen together with a letter from Hahnemann written in French concerning it:*

"Chr. Fr. Samueli Hahnemann, *conditori*^x Medicinæ vera celeberrimo immortalis artis medendi Homœopathicæ auctori ijusque primo professori, ægrorum præsidio firmissimo summo saxonum decori. Hoc patria domo monumentum Guilielmus Leaf, Londinensis, grati piique cultores posuerunt anno MDCCCXLII."

^x*Antimdo Emendatori.*

In the original as sent to Hahnemann the word *emendatori* was used instead of *conditori*. As will be seen by the letter this was not pleasing to Hahnemann. The original of the following letter is written in French, and as usual with Hahnemann's writing is so fine and exact as to resemble copper plate:

"PARIS, Dec., 1841.

"*Dear Doctor and Friend:*

"I have received all your amiable letters, for which I thank you most heartily, also for your good friendship which I herewith reciprocate. Dr. Schubert, of Leipsic, has written me that Mr. Leaf and Mr. Arles-Dufour intend to place an inscription on the house in which I was born at Meissen. He sends me a copy of it so that I may correct anything that I should judge improper.

"While I appreciate the smallness of my personal value I must claim in the name of Homœopathy that the entirely false expression of *emendatori* be changed into that of *conditori*. *One must break every alliance with untruth.* Mr. Schubert writes me to address this correction to you in order to lay it properly before Mr. Leaf, which I herewith do; embracing you,

"I wish you good health and success,

"SAMUEL HAHNEMANN."

*The compiler is indebted to the courtesy of Dr. J. H. McClelland, of Pittsburgh, Pa., for the above inscription and letter. Dr. McClelland owns the original letter by Hahnemann.

Dr. Black, of England, in an address before the British Homœopathic Congress, held in 1872, said:* "I knew Hahnemann a year before his death, but age had told on his frame and his intellect; it left untouched his enthusiasm and his desire to work. When he bade me good-bye, embracing me, he said: 'Work, work, and the good God will bless thee.'"

It may be mentioned here that Hahnemann was, during his life in Paris, visited by several prominent Allopathic physicians.

Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York, the celebrated surgeon, visited him, and after his return thus spoke: "Hahnemann is one of the most accomplished and scientific physicians of the present age."†

But the days of celebrations, fetes and interviews with great men, with which his life in Paris had been filled, were now about to cease. He, who ten years before in Germany had spoken of himself as on the verge of the grave, was now a very aged man.

We have nearly reached the end of the story of this magnificent life. From privation, trial, calumny; from the peace of Coethen; from the distinguished honors of Paris; let us turn to a death calm and dignified, worthy in every way of the life.

For the previous ten years Hahnemann had been every spring a sufferer from that disease of the very old, bronchial catarrh. In April, 1843, he was again taken with this disease and became at once seriously ill. He as usual prescribed for himself, and when he became too weak to do this recommended the remedies that his wife and Dr. Chatran should use. Patiently he suffered the severe paroxysms of difficult breathing peculiar to his disease, evincing to the last that benign spirit of devoutness to God that had characterized his whole life. The end came early in the morning of Sunday, July 2, 1843.

Jahr, writing to the *Allgemeine Zeitung*,† two days later, says:||

* *Med. Investigator*, Vol. ix., p. 558.

† "Trans. N. Y. State Hom. Med. Soc.," Vol. i., p. 119 (1863).

‡ *Allg. hom. Zeitung*, Vol. xxiv., p. 257 (July 10, 1843). Ameke, p. 166. *Leben und Wirken*, p. 80.

|| Rather a singular error occurred in the letter written by Jahr to the editor of the *Allgemeine homœopathische Zeitung* announcing Hahnemann's death. Instead of writing July he wrote June at the beginning of the letter. In Dr. Hering's copy of the *Zeitung* the letter is dated *Juni 4*, but Dr. Hering in his characteristic red pencil mark has crossed this out and written *Juli*. From the *Zeitung* this error was copied into the Albrecht books, Ameke gives it as June 4, Fischer in his translation from Albrecht gives July 4, and this date is correct. Hahnemann certainly died on July 2d, at five in the morning, and Jahr sent the first news to Germany, writing two days later, on July 4th.

“HAHNEMANN IS DEAD!”

“About the 15th of April he was taken ill with the malady that usually attacked him in the spring, a bronchial catarrh, and it took such hold of him that his wife admitted no one. The report was spread several times that he was dead; this, however, was contradicted. I had been intending to call myself when I received a note from Madame Hahnemann begging me to come that same day. I went at once and was admitted to Hahnemann's bedroom. Here, think of the sight, instead of seeing Hahnemann, the dear, friendly old man, smile his greeting, I found his wife stretched, in tears, on the bed and him lying cold and stiff by her side, having passed five hours before into that life where there is no strife, no sickness and no death. Yes, dear friends, our venerable Father Hahnemann has finished his course; a chest affection has, after a six weeks' illness, liberated his spirit from its weary frame.

“His mental powers remained unimpaired up to the last moment, and although his voice became more and more unintelligible yet his broken words testified to the continued clearness of his mind and to the calm with which he anticipated his approaching end. At the very commencement of his illness he told those about him that this would be his last, as his frame was worn out. At first he treated himself, and till a short time before his death he expressed his opinions relative to the remedies recommended by his wife and a certain Dr. Chatran. He only really suffered just at the end from increasing oppression on the chest. When after one such attack his wife said: ‘Providence surely owes you exemption from all suffering, as you have relieved so many others and have suffered so many hardships in your arduous life!’ he answered: ‘Why should I expect exemption from suffering? Everyone in this world works according to the gifts and powers which he has received from Providence, and *more or less* are words used only before the judgment seat of man, not before that of Providence. Providence owes me nothing. I owe it much. Yes, everything.’

“Profound grief for this great loss is felt here by all his followers. All shed tears of gratitude and affection for him. But the loss of those who have had the happiness of enjoying the friendship and affection of this great man can only be estimated by those who have known him in his domestic circle, and especially during his last years. He, himself, when not persecuted by

others, was not only a good, but a simple-hearted and benevolent man, who was never happier than when among friends to whom he could unreservedly open his heart. Well, he has nobly fought through and gloriously completed his difficult and often painful course. *Sit ei terra levis!*"

Dr. Hull announced his death in the *Homœopathic Examiner* for September, 1843,* as follows: "This impressive event took place on the second of July, after a protracted bronchial catarrh. The disease began on the twelfth of April, two days after he had celebrated his eighty-seventh birthday in excellent health and spirits. Hahnemann had for twenty years suffered from attacks of this disease in the spring of the year. He had ever, as in this instance, prescribed for himself. This last attack set in with a serious diarrhœa, which exhausted him very much. In the early stages of the sickness he announced to his friends the opinion that he could not survive it. 'The earthly frame is worn out' was his expression. He seems to have suffered but slightly till a short time (probably a few days only) before his decease, when a dyspnœa came on in paroxysms increasing in severity until the final one, which lasted thirteen hours and terminated in suffocation." Croserio writing to Dr. Hull, says:

"How much equanimity, patience and imperturbable goodness he exhibited! Though he had a distinct presentiment of his approaching end, yet he never permitted an expression to escape him which could alarm his wife; he calmly made his final arrangements, and embraced each of his friends with tenderness, such as belonged to a final adieu, but with steady equanimity. Hahnemann expired at 5 A. M. Two hours afterwards I visited his sacred remains. The face expressed an ineffable calm. Death could not detract the least from the angelic goodness which belonged to the expression of his features."

It is said that the widow of Hahnemann applied for and received permission to retain his body for twenty days beyond the usual time of interment. The body was embalmed.†

It does not seem that many people saw Hahnemann during his last illness. Jahr expressed himself to that effect, implying that his best friends were excluded from the sick chamber.

Dr. Suss-Hahnemann, in a letter to the editor of the *British Journal of Homœopathy*, May 30, 1865, says:‡ "Unfortunately

* *Hom. Exam.*, Vol. iii., p. 257 (Sept., 1843).

† *Hom. Exam.*, Vol. iii., p. 258.

‡ *Brit. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. xxiii., p. 423.

I was only present at the very last dying moments of my grandfather, not even on the eve of his death, although my late mother and I had arrived in Paris already a whole week previous to this sad event taking place. In spite of our most earnest entreaties, in spite of Hahnemann's own wish to see once more his favorite daughter, Madame Hahnemann resolutely and sternly refused us an interview with our dying parent, when he would have been still able to speak to us and to bless us."

Hahnemann's death was a great grief to the many friends of the new system of medicine. It was generally noticed in the journals of both schools.

The following account appeared in the *British Journal of Homœopathy*:*

"DEATH OF HAHNEMANN."

"It is our painful duty to announce the death of our venerable Master, an event quite unexpected by those who on his last birthday, three months before, were witnesses of the mental and bodily vigor of which he then gave proof.

"Samuel Hahnemann died in his eighty-ninth year at his house in the Rue de Milan, Paris, at five o'clock on the morning of Sunday, 2d July, after an illness of six weeks.

"His remains are for the present laid in Madame Hahnemann's family vault at Montmartre, but will probably, ere long, be transferred to Germany.

"His illness commenced with a bilious diarrhœa, succeeded by an intermittent fever, which greatly reduced his strength. It first assumed a tertian, then a quotidian type; he rallied surprisingly, however, and was deemed convalescent, when bronchitis senilis supervened, under which he sunk in three days. He retained his faculties entire to the last, and shortly before he expired dictated a short and simple epitaph.†

"He bade adieu to his wife and friends, commended himself to God, and died.

"Shortly before his death, while suffering from difficulty of breathing, his wife said to him: 'Providence owes you a mitigation of your sufferings, since, in your life, you have alleviated the sufferings of so many, and yourself endured so much.' 'Me,' replied the dying sage, 'why then me? Each man here below works as God gives him strength, and meets with a greater or less reward at the judgment seat of man; but he can claim no

* *Brit. Jour. Hom.*, Vol. i., p. 415 (Oct., 1843.

† Non inutilis vixi. (I have not lived in vain).

reward at the judgment seat of God. God owes me nothing, but I owe God much, yea all.' These are memorable words, spoken in death-bed sincerity.

"Hahnemann is dead, but his mighty truth cannot die; so that while we turn sadder and wiser from the deathbed of our great Master, who, when living, taught us how to live, and now has taught us how to die, if we would have him still to guide our way, we must seek his spirit, and may it prove a bond of sacred union in the work he has so nobly done; and while we prosecute this we shall have the proud gratification that we are completing his labors and erecting his monument."

In the same number of the *British Journal* appears the following: "Though he had been ill for many weeks before, few of those around him anticipated that his demise was near at hand; but he himself seemed to have expected it, as some months before he said to a friend, 'It is perhaps time that I quit this earth, but I leave it all and always in the hands of my God. My head is full of truth for the good of mankind, and I have no wish to live but in so far as I can serve my fellowmen.'

"His intellect remained quite unclouded to the last, and but a few moments before his death he uttered some epithet of endearment to his wife, and pressed the hand of his favorite servant, who was supporting him in his arms."

Albrecht writes:* "How deeply it grieved us when on the 10th day of July, 1843, and therefore just one month before a convention of Homœopathic physicians was to be held in Dresden under the direction of Dr. Trinks, President of the Board of Health, we read the following communication: 'Homœopathy has suffered a great loss. Its founder, Samuel Hahnemann, the Nestor of German physicians, died yesterday morning at five o'clock in his eighty-eighth year. The sorrow on account of his death is extraordinarily great, and his funeral may be one of the largest ever solemnized in Paris.'"

There will be no more published in the RECORDER concerning Hahnemann. But there will be several chapters added in the book that is at once to be published. These chapters will be on the manner of his burial; his personality, and somewhat about his home life and habits; a description of the home at Coethen; a complete illustration of his posology at the various periods of his life; genealogical tables of the family; a list of his writings; and a list of the authorities consulted for this book.

* *Leben und Wirken*, p. 80.

The compiler wishes to thank the readers of the RECORDER for many expressions of appreciation and praise. He hopes through its pages to tell another story about the earlier history of Homœopathy before many months.

T. L. BRADFORD, M. D.

Philadelphia, November 29, 1894.

CALCAREA PHOSPHORICA.

The usual method of preparing *Calc. phos.* is, according to Beneke, as follows:

Twenty parts of *Carbonate of Lime* are mixed with fifty parts each of *Muriatic acid* and distilled water and left standing for a few hours. The iron, which may be present, is eliminated by adding *Chlorate of Lime* with a few drops of liquor *Ammon. caust.* Fifty parts of *Phosphate of Soda*, dissolved in three hundred of distilled water, are then added, and the precipitate which is after a few hours deposited in the filter is washed out with water and as a result we have the neutral *Phosphate of Lime* in an amorphous, dazzling white powder. This is insoluble in water, somewhat soluble in *Carbonic acid*, water and weak acids, but easily in strong acids.

The natural appearance of *Calc. phos.* in the vegetable and animal kingdoms must here be briefly mentioned, since I will refer to it in the therapeutic part. It is found in the vegetable kingdom, especially in the ashes of seeds; in the animal kingdom in birds and carnivorous, vertebral animals, and that in the skeleton and blood, but in both kingdoms, according to Huseman, particularly in the new formation of cells and tissues (seeds, sperms and buds).

All authors agree that the assimilation of *Calc. phos.* and its resulting usefulness for medicinal purposes is supposed to take place as follows:

The natural acids of the stomach will dissolve a part of the *Calc. phos.* therein contained, which is then absorbed and transmitted through lymph vessels, partly in the form of chloride, partly as biphosphate of lime.

It is furthermore admitted that the greatest part of the *Calc. phos.* which is introduced in the system, either as food or medicine, passes out again in the stools, urine, etc. Under normal condition, therefore, man secretes per day three grammes of *Calc.*

phos. taken in the food. For this reason all authors consulted by me demand that very large doses of *Calc. phos.* should be given as a medicine (one to five grammes daily).

Right here I find myself in conflict with the current opinion. Let us not forget the following: According to the above-mentioned views about the slight solubility of *Calc. phos.* it is self-evident that the introduction of large doses is of no use, since the surplus of natural acids necessary for solution is wanting. Furthermore, it can be demonstrated by example that chemistry, as practiced outside of the human organism, with retort and test glass, is often discarded by nature. The apple wine, such as made in lower Austria, contains natural liquid *Calc. phos.* This is found *a priori*, by accurate investigation, *a posteriori*, by the many and good effects of this wine observed by numerous and unprejudiced physicians.

I have now in *medias res* arrived at the therapeutic part of my essay.

The general character of this remedy is fixed by Huseman chiefly by classifying it under his *Plastica*, or, as formerly called, "*Tonica Roborantia*."

Beneke, to whom we owe thanks for his latest and most emphatic recommendation of *Calc. phos.*, calls it a necessary condition for cell-formation, together with albumen and fat. He employs it, therefore, in insufficient processes of cell formation, so-called lime inanition, rachitis, scrofulosa, softening of the bones, delayed tooth formation, also in fontanelles which remain open for a long time, and especially in tuberculose, to introduce colonization of the tubercles. In the same manner as we placed the beginning of rachitis with the period of dentition, on account of increased demand for *Calc. phos.* for tooth formation, so did we try to explain the origin of most cases of osteo-malaria during pregnancy by the formation of osteophytoms in the fœtus. Both diseases have also in common a prominent elimination of *Calc. phos.* through the kidneys; reason enough to suppose this remedy indicated in rachitis and osteo-malaria.

Pierry recommends *Calc. phos.* strongly in caries, especially of the vertebral column.

Malgaigne moreover was induced to use this preparation in fractures through the fact that softening of the bones of animals was caused by purposely depriving them of *Calc. phos.*, and, *vice versa*, more rapid callous formation in artificial fractures, and even general increase of weight of bones by giving *Calc. phos.*

Massive doses were given in all heretofore mentioned cases.

But enough now of generalities. It is now our duty to ascertain whether *Calc. phos.* is to be considered a Homœopathic remedy or not, and whether we can, according to S. S. C., introduce it into our medical store-house or not. Seemingly not, because softening bones of animals, rachitis, insufficient callous formation can be improved, respively removed, by administering the remedy as a medium of nutrition. For all that the preparation has been used with good success by Homœopathic physicians, and the decision in which manner the Homœopathic action of the remedy is performed will, we hope, in not too long a time, be arrived at through long-continued experiments in feeding animals with *Calc. phos.*, resulting in actual development of these diseases.

Only as a conclusion *a priori* can we admit its Homœopathicity. All we know of *Calc. phos.* on our side (Homœopathic) is as follows:

Altschul asserts that *Calc. phos.* is effective in formation of stone in the bladder and paralysis of the upper extremities. I have in vain endeavored to discover a reason for this assertion.

Of more value to me are the statements of v. Grauvogl, being able to confirm them for the most part.

Grauvogl prefers *Calc. phos.* decidedly to other remedies in hydrocephalus chronicus and gives it, although in alternation with *Argent. nitr.*, successfully in basilar meningitis. Furthermore, it seems very plausible to me that he should have used it successfully, preceded by *Sulphur*, as a preservative in the third pregnancy of a woman whose two first children died from hydrocephalus. Grauvogl gives a dose of the second trituration twice daily, about two grains each time.

Schuessler calls *Calc. phos.* the formative function remedy of the tissues, the blood-cells, the bone structure, etc., and we can without hesitation accept this. He says also that *Calc. phos.* is effective in cramps of young persons whose body is developing.

Side by side with this opinion I may place Blacke's recommendation of it in puberty, as well as that of Clarus for chlorosis.

Schuessler, in order to support his statement (of *Calc. phos.* being a remedy in chlorosis), cites very happily Virchow, as follows:

"Chlorosis differs from leucocytosis, in so far as the number of cellular blood corpuscles in the blood is generally smaller. The elements of both species (red and colorless blood corpuscles)

decrease in chlorosis without disturbing the proportion of colored and colorless blood corpuscles in any decisive manner. Everything would point to a decreased cell formation within the blood glands." So far Virchow. Schuessler remarks to that: "According to above statement we can suppose that blood corpuscles do not receive the formative function remedy in sufficient quantity."

What remarkable conformity do we find between Beneke (insufficient cell-forming process), Clarus, Schuessler and Virchow, and yet I would be willing to bet thousand to one that our adversaries have never used anything else but *Iron* for chlorosis. When Schuessler says that *Magnes. phos.* is indicated for very vivid pains, *Kali phos.* for paralyzing ones, and *Calc. phos.* for pains answering the description between the two former, I am unable to understand the middle variety of pain; but I endorse his statement that *Calc. phos.* is suitable in old age and whenever the regenerative function remedy is wanting for the nerve tissue.

The use of *Calc. phos.* for senile skin and vaginal itching corresponds no doubt to the above assertion, and I can confirm its use in re-convalescence after acute diseases out of my own late observation.

A noble lady whom I treated during re-convalescence from a severe attack of pleuro-pneumonia for fourteen days in vain with *China* 1 and strong wine recovered in a remarkably short time under *Calc. phos.* 2, given three times a day.

In conclusion, I will endeavor to give a short expose of my opinions and experiences with *Calc. phos.* I give *Calc. phos.* exclusively in 2x or 3x triturations, prepared by myself, twice or three times a day, according to circumstances.

Nothnagel states that *Calc. Phos.* has a good effect, even in the formerly mentioned doses, but I can say the same of my much smaller doses; yes, I may claim still better results. My preference for *Calc. phos.* is based on its excellent action in tuberculosis. I had occasion, years ago, to report at a meeting of the Berlin Society of Homœopathic Physicians a case which I will shortly recapitulate. In the winter of 1876 I was called upon by a Government officer, who suffered from hæmoptysis. Patient had been treated for months by several physicians of the place, but had finally lost all confidence, the hæmoptysis getting worse, and he being terribly reduced by colliquative sweats. I remember the case perfectly well. The physical examination re-

sulted in almost nothing. The man of thirty years was emaciated to a skeleton, the intercostal spaces and the clavicular cavities were totally sunken in, nowhere asthma except at a small spot at the right of the fourth intercostal space; inspiration somewhat aggravated, at the above mentioned spot a very weak, little, bubbling, crackling respiratory murmur, in addition very profuse pus-like, greenish-yellow expectoration and no appetite, etc.

Patient received for the present *Millefolium* 3, every two hours, three to four drops. The hæmoptysis stopped after eight days, and from that time on I gave *Calc. phos.* 3d four times daily. After about fourteen days the first visible result was a diminution of the profuse sweats and a return of appetite. Under continued use of *Calc. phos.* 3d the recovery progressed so that patient could leave the bed and go out after about four months.

He returned entirely well from a four weeks' visit in Thuringen. As a curiosity and to prove that the patient was generally considered a dying man I may be allowed to state that the authorities asked after my treatment of the wife why she had neglected to report the death of her husband.

A young woman, from Gl., came to my office on the 7th of September, 1878. I found asthma in the extremities of both lungs, humid rattling noises, considerable emaciation, colliquative night sweats. I gave her *Calc. phos.* 2d, three times a day, also twice *Nux vom.* 3d. On March 1, 1879, I find a note in my book, as follows: No asthma, no abnormal noises, increase of weight by eleven pounds, healthy, nothing more.

Not only in tuberculosis, but also in other cases with colliquative sweats, I have found *Calc. phos.* decidedly effective; furthermore, is hydrocephalus chronicum a good subject for the action of *Calc. phos.* I remember distinctly three cases in which I could perfectly well observe after a three months' treatment (and on measuring accurately the division between the tubera parietalia) a decided diminution of the quantity, a successively progressing closure of the fontanelle, cessation of cramps, steady motion, etc.

I have never found a remedy better verified than *Calc. phos.* in pollutions of young married men and onanists, and that without the much favored doucher and abrasions if we only persevere in its use.

I have of late consequently used *Calc. phos.* in chlorosis, and I believe that I become more and more convinced that *Ferrum* in its various preparations is inferior to *Calc. phos.* I give to

my chlorosis patients whey of apple wine, and three times daily *Calc. phos.* I cannot restrain myself from asking the co-operation of my colleagues, and beg to accept my following opinions in the meantime as hypothesis.

In chorea during puberty, either of boys or girls, I am inclined to allow *Calc. phos.* a decided action.

A few years ago I lost a twelve-year-old boy by chorea, in spite of the use of all known remedies, such as *Bell.*, *Cupr.*, *Zinc.* in various preparations, *Stramon.*, *Hyosc.*, *Apis*, etc. I am treating now a girl for the same disease, and she has grown decidedly more quiet under the use of *Calc. phos.*, although the chorea cannot be considered cured.

Furthermore, when a student, I received a case of epilepsy for treatment which Prof. Vogel aetiologically based on atheroma of the brain arteries.

By accident shortly afterwards, I had in my own practice an identical case. A stout farmer's wife, of fifty years, and past menstruation, consulted me for severe epilepsy. On examination of the radial pulses I found the art. radialis and, thereby, made careful also the art. maxillaris, externa and frontalis atheromatous degenerated. I gave at that time *Calc. carb.* 3d, and the woman was cured in a short time of her epilepsy of four years' standing. May not *Calc. phos.* have been of use here?—*Dr. Traeger, Berliner Zeit. fuer Hom.*, Vol. ii.

Translated for HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO PHARMACODYNAMICS ACCORDING TO HOMŒOPATHIC PRINCIPLES.

By Dr. Lobethal.

BARYTA CARBONICA.

In its therapeutic relations *Baryta* is a remedy which is equally suitable and serviceable in the extremes of human life; *i. e.*, in the complaints of early infancy and in the burdens of a decrepit old age. Even more than in infancy it is a beneficent panacea in advanced old age. Persons seventy and seventy-five years old frequently complain of ailments which are nothing else than reminders of another world to come. In such cases *Baryta* is to the Homœopathic physician what *Opium* is to the Allopath, and even more. Wherever it is used in such cases the physician reaps thanks and the glorious discovery is blessed. Its use in

scrofulosis was first recommended by Hufeland (*Baryta muriatica, terra ponderosa salita*). Owing to the chemical relationship of the earths and their useful action in scrofula, the analogous action of *Baryta* with that of *Calcarea* and *Silicea* may easily be explained, but there is no doubt that it is to be considered as subordinate to *Calcarea carb.* in this respect. Of *Baryta* I commonly prescribe some pellets of the 18th or 30th dilution, dissolved in several ounces of water, to be repeated as required. In passing, I would here remark that *Weigel*, in Schmiedeberg, recommends *Baryta muriatica* 30th as the best remedy in the angina which is very considerable in *Variola vera* and in varioloid, to be used at intervals of six, eight and twelve hours. He claims that he never had to use more than four powders to completely remove this angina.

BELLADONNA.

This remedy has never yet left me in the lurch in scarlatina when I used it, at times in low potencies and alternating with *Aconite*. It is and remains our surest remedy in scarlatina, and contributes most, according to my conviction, to the successful issue to the restoration of health and to the prevention of anasarca. But also in every other phlegmonous inflammation of the throat *Belladonna* is the most serviceable remedy, even if it does not of itself complete the cure. Congestions to the head with extravasations threatening danger, even where exudation into the brain may have already begun, always find a very successful help in *Belladonna*, especially in the case of children. In acute cases the dose should be larger in a material sense, in chronic cases it should be stronger as to its intensity. The best form for its application as well in acute as in chronic diseases is in solution. In the habitual congestions of adults, who by their mode of life cause a continually renewed rush of blood to the head, and who, perhaps, have already become accustomed to periodical blood-letting, it is difficult to give any relief by art. Here the proverb applies: *Remota causa remotus effectus*. But the frequent congestions to the breast, which are so frequently connected with a plethoric habit and furnish the first foundation for a later development of *phthisis tuberculosa*, and usually find their expression in a dry cough, never fail to be relieved by *Belladonna*. This remedy has shown itself especially effective with me in dry cough with pain in the chest and especially in *dry whooping cough* after midnight. Confirmation of this may be

found in *Schmit's Jahrbucher*, Vol. xiii., part 2. In *inflammation of the brain Belladonna* is the chief remedy. In the beginning of *mastitis* it is often most effective in dispersing the inflammation, if this is parenchymatous. Women who have a very copious menstruation, and frequently suffer from pressure toward the abdomen, and from painful drawing and stretching in the region of the uterus, I have often freed from their ailment by one dose or by several doses of this remedy. Incipient induration of the uterus, yea, a real *scirrhus uteri*, which had been diagnosed as such by several eminent Allopathic physicians, I completely cured in a woman who was in her climacteric years by a few doses of *Belladonna* 30. A very successful case of visional delusion cured by me I make free to report here.

A lady, about thirty years of age, from frequently straining her eyes in fine needle work, had suffered for nine months from the appearance of cobwebs before her eyes, causing her vision to be obscured as if by a more or less dense gauze. As soon as she perceived this she applied to a famous oculist without any result from the very varied remedies he prescribed. Nothing could be seen in the eyes themselves, only there would be lachrymation and the pupils were somewhat enlarged. *Belladonna* 3 repeated every forty-eight hours completely restored her in the course of three weeks, and even till this day, now four years, no relapse has occurred.

In hernias *Belladonna* is a remedy to be well kept in mind. With respect to its efficiency in reducing hernias, Dr. Bollon, in Sainte Foy (Gironde), communicates the following observations in *Bull. Gen. Dether. Med. Chir.*: "About 7 in the evening I was called to a peasant, fifty-nine years of age, Cholet by name, who had been afflicted for several years with an inguinal hernia on the right side, which had been strangulated since the morning. The swelling when examined was of the size and form of half a goose egg, was very hard, strongly inflamed, and so sensitive that *taxis* could not be applied. The patient was very weak, had vomited and was troubled with hiccough. The pulse was small and suppressed, the face contracted; in short, the symptoms were very threatening. After some efforts to reduce the hernia, I applied an epithem of extract of *Belladonna* about one-third of an inch in thickness, which I covered with a very hot cataplasm of mallows; the epithem to be renewed about midnight. Next morning at 7 o'clock I saw the patient and heard that the threatening symptoms had abated about midnight, that

the patient had gone to sleep and slept quietly for five hours; I examined the swelling, it was soft, had lost its sensitiveness, and I reduced the hernia most easily. Even before the reduction all the threatening symptoms of the preceding day had disappeared, and the patient could next day attend to his business by wearing a bandage."

Since intermittent fever causes so much trouble to the physician, we may mention a report not quite Homœopathic, found in *Casper's Wochenschrift*, Nos. 15, 16, 17, where Dr. von Stosch calls attention to the great medicinal powers of *Belladonna* in the frequent and obstinate relapses of the poor patients in intermittent fever. He first prescribed this remedy in a dose of one-fourth grain *Belladonna* and one grain *Chinin. sulph.* p. d., in a case of quartan fever that had already lasted one and a half years, and in which quinine in all of its forms had been used without effect. The patient was directed to take one of these powders four times a day during the apyrexia. This prevented the second paroxysm, and after using the remedy for three weeks every trace of the disease had vanished.

BRYONIA ALBA.

This remedy deserves especially a glowing recommendation in parenchymatous inflammations of the lungs, in which *Bryonia* together with *Aconite* serves to replace in great part the whole antiphlogistic apparatus of the old school. In inflammations of the organs of the chest, which have been neglected and which drag along slowly, where there is no general reaction of the whole vascular system, *Bryonia* of itself alone may serve as the remedy; but the more there is extant a clearly defined inflammatory diathesis in the body, a lively fever heat, lancinating pains, and an expectoration mingled with blood, so much the more the additional use of *Aconite* is indicated. Besides the inflammations of the lungs, *Bryonia* finds its most successful use in nervous fevers. As is well known *Bryonia* in alternation with *Rhus* was the remedy which gave such distinction to our immortal Master in a number of cases of war typhus. I cannot refrain from here again expressing my conviction that I consider it impossible by any method in the world to shorten the cycle of phenomena assigned by nature to nervous fevers. Every nervous fever appears to a close observer as an endeavor of nature to throw off a physical or moral enemy which has assaulted the organism for a longer or shorter time in order to bring back the

body by a violent revolution to its former integrity. Therefore, nervous fever is either found as a sporadic form in consequence of the physical or moral suffering of an individual, or after great general affliction and distress, as *typhus bellicus* or *nosocomialis*, and this, indeed, will be found extensive in the same proportion in which a general distress had extended over a single nation or over several. Therefore the great anxiety felt in Germany on account of the invincible conqueror of the world was bound to vent itself in a fever when his fate had been decided in Russia, and this fever was the more malignant and destructive the longer the minds had been tormented and the physical strength crushed down by anguish, anxieties, grief, and by the tears over the fate of individuals and of the common fatherland. Only a nervous fever of this kind can and must be contagious, because the disposition to it is universally present and it needs only a very slight impulse to enkindle the tinder into a flaming torch. I have seen nervous fever arise sporadically from the following moral causes: Once in a mother who had a sickly daughter living at a great distance and who had not received any news from her for four months; then with parents who had endured a long anxiety at the sick-bed of their children; then, again, with men who by the fluctuations of uncertain fortune were in danger of losing honor and wealth; then, again, with men who with excessive exertions were elaborating a scientific theme, etc.; then, again, after repeated assaults on the health, after tedious abdominal spasms, after onany; or again in the climacteric periods of life, especially with children of six to seven years, and with youths of twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two years of age. The outcome of nervous fevers, therefore, chiefly depends on the significance of the preceding moments and their duration. Nothing remains to the physician but to observe nature, to moderate it where in its tempestuous course it seems to threaten the life of the patient, and to guide it when it shows itself weak and feeble in its critical endeavors. Nowhere is the proverb so true as in this case: *Medicus minister naturæ non magister*. Therefore it is that nervous fevers in the first development of infancy usually only require seven days for their decision; but in a greater maturity of life or after grievous external causes always at least twenty one days. In no other cases, therefore, is it so necessary to watch the crises as in nervous fever. Here in the undisturbed operation of nature we see manifested as well the *dies indices* as the *dies critici* in their full

significance. It is the task of the physician to bring the patient successfully through all the dangers threatening him into perfect recovery; and it is the task of art to furnish the remedies which are able to guide the vital activity of the diseased organism. *Bryonia* is an excellent remedy in those cases in which the transition of the synocha into typhus is not yet clearly defined.

In strong congestion of blood to the head, in dry, burning heat, with dry lips and a dry, covered tongue, with a pressure in the scrobiculus cordis and constipation. It is, therefore, really the form of *versatilis*, the morbidly heightened sensitiveness with an *erethismus vasorum* which most indicates *Bryonia*, and where it is most effective. But in such cases I have found *Bryonia* much more effective in a low potency and in the tincture itself than in the higher attenuations, and according to my conviction it is best in such cases to give either the pure tincture in single drop doses several times a day, or as I usually prescribe it, two to three drops dissolved in several ounces of water, a spoonful to be given in short intervals. *Bryonia* may also be successfully used in very many other fevers, especially in *rheumatic* and *rheumatic-gastric* fevers; in these fevers it is generally indicated in those relations in which there appears a lively activity of the vascular system with heightened sensitiveness. It would lead me too far to mention here all the cases in which the remedy is suitable, as *Bryonia* is one of the heroes of our materia medica and rightly occupies the most important place among our polychrests, next to *Aconite* and *Mercury*. I would only mention some particular indications which the *usus in morbus* has proved to me in many cases. Especially chronic abdominal disorders in consequence of disturbance in the activity of the *motus peristalticus*, which is in our time frequently caused by a sedentary occupation, and which are accompanied with constipation as a troublesome symptom. I hardly know myself whether to say *Nux* or *Bryonia* can do the most in counteracting the disadvantages of an unsuitable occupation, though I have treated a considerable number of cases of abdominal disorders with each one of the remedies mentioned. On the whole I believe that the cure of such ailments requires both these remedies to produce, by their mutual complementary action, the desired end; *i. e.*, natural evacuations recurring daily. Both of these remedies are very effective for this purpose and are most advantageously given in alternation, just as we are also advised to give *Nux* and *Sulphur* in alternation under such circumstances. But also these,

we are sorry to say, are not omnipotent and leave the Homœopathic physician often as perplexed as the other much lauded remedies, *Lycopodium*, *Calomel*, etc. But the other bodily ailments, at least, which are connected with this *obstipatio alvi* and dependent on it, *e. g.*, headache, distention of the abdomen, etc., may be certainly removed by the use of *Bryonia*. Here I usually give in recent cases the 18th potency, but in more inveterate cases the 30th, giving a few pellets and repeating the dose after a few days.

Translated for HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

A CASE OF SCIRRHUS VENTRICULI.

About seven years ago, when I was still an Allopath, I was called to Judge D., in Alaukenan, whose family physician I was. The judge was a robust, muscular, well-built man of sixty, who was never given to excesses of any kind, and always enjoyed a very good appetite. He was very well situated, and the supervision of his extensive landed interests as well as the chase, of which he was passionately fond, kept him much in the fresh air in active exercise. He always enjoyed good health, his only trouble having been some yellowish spots on his back, which periodically had caused intolerable itching. But these had disappeared for many years.

But this type of healthy manhood had been ailing now for some time; appetite poor, food molested the stomach, causing eructations; stools sluggish and tongue coated. These symptoms had increased in intensity so that I was called in. An examination revealed great sensitiveness of the stomach to the pressure of the finger, a constant feeling of fulness and of discomfort, with a sensation as of acidity in the stomach. Patient had fallen off some, and did not look as healthy as formerly. I began to administer, *Lege artis allopathicæ*, all the usual remedies, such as *Mur. of Ammonia*, *Extr. Taraxace.*, *Kali tartar*, *Rheum*, etc., etc., in different forms and composition, but patient grew worse from week to week, and the symptoms of induratis ventriculi passing into scirrhus ventriculi was becoming more pronounced and defined.

Consultations were held, and he was given *Asafætida* and other drastica; but all to no purpose, as he rapidly grew worse, and after two or three months was emaciated to a skeleton.

Scarcely able to move about, face of an ashy hue, after each swallow of anything, even of a spoonful of water, there was vomiting of a sour, foul smelling fluid, which was emitted in great quantities, and which resembled exactly as if water, ink and coffee grounds were mixed; tongue was coated with a yellowish fur; there was much thirst, no appetite, constant nausea; fullness and painfulness of the stomach; abdomen collapsed, almost unsurmountable constipation, feces hard, crumbling and of a blackish-brown.

Thus his condition had been for some time, when patient called on me and asked whether he should not resort to Homœopathic treatment for he saw well enough that his end was drawing near. That his family demanded it and had concluded to take him to his brother at Hildesheim, so as to have him put under Dr. Nicol, a Homœopathic physician. I willingly consented, glad that this patient, to whom I was much attached, should not die on my hands. With a heavy heart I parted from him wishing best success, but thinking we shall meet again in another world. The good man departed well supported with bedding to Hildesheim, and I did not hear from him for four to six weeks and expected to hear of his demise every day.

One morning between 10 and 11, sitting at my desk, I heard a knock at the door and in came Judge D. in his hunting suit his gun slung over his shoulder, a pipe between his lips and with his hunting pouch filled with small game; the full red face glistened, the eyes sparkled, the limbs well nourished and athletic, his walk youthful and elastic. "Good morning, Doctor," he accosted me in the best of humor, "how do you do?" I don't know what I answered or wanted to answer, my senses failed; but that I know that I would have liked to creep into a knothole for shame over my failure and insufficiency; *I was overcome by shame and joy.* As a matter of course, I wrote to Dr. Nicol, tried his remedies, went to him, studied and proved, and became henceforth a Homœopath.

I don't know what remedy effected the cure, but the man was entirely relieved from his serious condition, was well and stayed perfectly well for one and one-half years. By that time his appetite failed him again, tongue became coated; and, in short, the whole train of symptoms which produced his former condition returned. As I was a very young Homœopath, and as Dr. Nicol had relieved him in distress, he was again consulted by letter. However, as these written reports were somewhat deficient, the

journey a very long one, and as the remedies sent failed to relieve, and the carcinoma developed much more rapidly than before, I was called in in order to give a more precise description and to administer meantime such remedies as I thought were indicated. The condition was precisely as described before with the addition that there was but little urine voided, and that was of a saturated red or reddish-brown color with a considerable reddish or yellowish-red sediment.

I gave one dose of *Nux. v.* 200, but there was no change for the next two days, and the third day gave *Nux v.* 12th; three days after he was, if anything, worse; at my third visit I brought along some *Phosphorus* 6x, and administered to the patient one grain of it on his tongue. Scarce five minutes had passed when he sat up in bed, looked at me with wondering eyes, and said: "Doctor that helped!"

"Well," I responded, "let us hope that it will cure you." He replied, "It has already helped me, I feel it through my whole body, but," sitting up again, "do you know how that powder tastes?" "O," I replied, "it tastes of sugar of milk.

"No," he said, "*it tastes just like rat poison.*"

I must here remark that *Phosphorus* paste is our usual poisons for rats. From that hour the disease seemed to be rapidly driven out. He did not vomit *once* after taking the medicine; the unpleasant feeling in the abdomen had disappeared; an evacuation occurred next day almost normal; the nausea was gone; soups were relished as well as other light food; in short, in scarce a week the whole complex of symptoms had disappeared and convalescence progressed rapidly.

Patient received the one dose of *Phosphorus* 6x in February, and since then (nearly five years) has enjoyed perfect health. Now, gentlemen, is not this case worth recording? It is really wonderful, but literally true, as Dr. Nicol can attest.

And, what was the remedy with which *Dr. Nicol* affected the cure? I did not know it then, but Judge D. told me that he later questioned Dr. Nicol and he answered *Phosphorus* 200. Now, what are the legitimate deductions?

1. It was according to all diagnostic indications an undoubted case of carcinoma of the stomach.

2. This cancer of the stomach has actually been cured. It was cured *twice*, for the one and one-half years of perfect health prove that the second case was not a relapse, but a second infestation.

3. The cure was effected in both cases with the same remedy.

The first time by a high potency, and the second time by a low potency. Therefore the high potencies cure quickly and well indeed, the low potency as with one stroke.

4. The nerves of the sick are much more susceptible to or impressionable by the right remedy than those of a healthy person. For the millionth part of a grain of *Phosphorus* cannot be tasted by a healthy person.

5. A beneficent sense of comfort of health is experienced by the sick with the *beginning* of the absorption of the morbid growth or condition, for the patient felt quite well and comfortable, although surely the carcinoma still existed, for such things do not vanish within a week.

6. There are many thorough and experienced practitioners who could communicate splendid results, but they don't do it, as for example Dr. Nicol for this case is three-fourths his and only one-fourth mine. But when the old ones keep silent the *young* ones must speak.—*Paderborn*, Dr. Bolle, in *Allg. hom. Zeitg.*, Vol. xxxvi., No. 1.

Translated for HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

EYE MESSAGE.

The following case is peculiarly interesting, not so much on account of the medicinal as of the mechanical curative action consequent on massaging the eye. Under massage of the eye is to be understood the systematic pressing and rubbing of the eyeball as taught by the late Dr. Pagenstecher, of Wiesbaden.

Maria K., æt. ten, visited my office, in Stuttgart, in July, because an assistant surgeon of the eye clinic insisted on her being transmitted to its care, and her parents were desirous of avoiding sending her there for a length of time. At the time her left eye was blinded save for an indistinct glimmering of light, while the sight of the right eye was normal.

Six months ago the child had an attack of diphtheria, and the eye trouble dated from that time. I examined with the ophthalmoscope, but could not detect any visible cause of the blindness. I examined the eye several times as to its power of tension, as this often reveals some telling points, but without success. For the purpose of examination I introduced a drop of *Atropin* solution into the sick eye.

Some time after I was informed that when the patient left me and was going to the railroad depot the hitherto faint gleam of

light in the affected eye grew stronger; and a few days after she was not only able to discern things and persons, but was also able to read with the affected eye. I induced her to pay another visit, and found, indeed, sight perfectly restored, whereupon I gave permission to send her to school again.

On pondering over this unlooked for cure I came to the conclusion that possibly the repeated examination as to the power of tension, which constitutes a sort of massage, may have been the means of starting the improvement; for the child had often had *Atropin* dropped into its eye on previous visits to the clinic without effect. I soon had occasion to substantiate this view.

The same child was brought to me again on December 27th, by its mother, when I was told to my surprise that the improvement had not been of long duration and that in both eyes the sight had become weak, but especially so in the left one. Examination as to sight disclosed 4-30; *i. e.*, letters which should have been seen clearly at a distance of thirty yards could only be discerned on four yards distance, and the left eye could discern only types of double that size at the same distance. An examination with the ophthalmoscope disclosed a slight inflammation of the optic nerve of the right eye and a severe one in the left eye. I then pressed and rubbed both eyes with my index finger, making frequent pauses, and on examining the sight again, after half an hour, it resulted in right eye 4-8 and left 4-15 of vision; *i. e.*, documenting a very decided improvement in a short time. On examining the eyes again, next day, it was found that the left eye was the same as when first examined on the previous day, but the right was 4-15; there evidently the improvement persisted. By manipulation I obtained the same proportionate improvement as on the day before. The mother was now advised to practice this kneading of the eyes three times a day, and three days after vision was restored to 4-7—4-6 on the right and to 4-7 on the left eye. As the efficacy of the massage was thus clearly established, I prescribed *Apis* for the inflammation of the optical nerve with a continuation of the massage. When she called last patient could read ordinary type with the right eye, vision being 4-6 and that of the left 4-9. It will thus be seen that the involuntary rubbing of the eye when affected may have a curative effect. It is also remarkable how rapidly sight improved on massage, despite the continuing inflammation of the optic nerve, as also that the kneading of the

eye will be of service even in such inflammatory affections.— *Dr. Schlegel, No. 4, Vol. V., of Hom. Med. Blatter.*

Translated for HOM. RECORDER.

THE HAHNEMANN ASSOCIATION.

This new society, whose object is to perpetuate the memory of a grand epoch in medicine, to do honor to the memory of Samuel Hahnemann, and to promote a more genial intercourse and good fellowship among his followers, was organized on the evening of November 15th with three hundred and twenty-two charter members.

This is a purely social organization, meeting in New York in November of each year. Its membership is open to *all* Homœopathic physicians, either ladies or gentlemen, and from all parts of the country. Applications for membership should be accompanied by the initiation fee of one dollar (\$1.00) and forwarded to Dr. Alton G. Warner, 194 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The first annual gathering and dinner was unanimously considered a grand success. After a most enjoyable social hour in the parlors, members and their guests sat down to an elaborate dinner in Jaeger's large banquetting hall.

The post-prandial part of the programme was opened by introductory remarks by the President of Association, Dr. A. B. Norton, and was followed by an able tribute: In Memoriam, Samuel Hahnemann, by the Toast Master, Dr. Geo. G. Shelton.

The toasts of the evening were exceptionally well responded to, and were as follows:

"In Days of Yore," E. M. Kellogg, M. D.

"The Doctor in Politics," Henry M. Smith, M. D.

"Harmony," a poem, Wm. Tod Helmuth, M. D.

"The Doctor and the Dominie." Rev. Chas. H. Eaton.

"As Others See Us," Hon. Melbert B. Cary.

"Our Lady Guests," Selden H. Talcott, M. D.

Introduction of the President elect, J. Lester Keep, M. D.

A parting ode, words by Dr. Helmuth, was then sung by all present, accompanied by the Royal Hungarian Orchestra, who discoursed their sweet music the entire evening.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were:

President: Dr. J. Lester Keep, of Brooklyn.

First Vice-President: Dr. Martin Deschere, New York.

Second Vice-President: Dr. J. B. G. Custis, Washington, D. C.

Third Vice-President: Dr. Chas. F. Adams, Hackensack, N. J.

Recording Secretary: Dr. Chas. H. Helfrich, New York.

Corresponding Secretary: Dr. H. D. Schenck, Brooklyn.

Treasurer: Dr. A. G. Warner, Brooklyn.

Member Executive Committee: Dr. A. B. Norton, New York.

The first gathering of the Association proved such an extremely pleasant occasion to all who were present that the success of the Association is assured, and next year it will be difficult to find a banqueting hall large enough to accommodate the numbers who will desire to attend, because the ladies enjoyed it so much they are all anxious for its repetition.

The credit of such a pronounced success of a new organization is due to the active personal work of each officer of the Association.

METRORRHAGIA.

A woman in the climacteric period was very much weakened by a considerable metrorrhagia; after the bleeding had diminished under Allopathic treatment, and recovery seemed to be at a standstill she consulted Homœopathy.

An anæmic condition prevailed in consequence of the large loss of blood which was still sustained by a continued moderate flow. *China* followed by some other remedies alleviated her condition, so that she could again, in a measure, attend to her household duties; but the hemorrhage had not ceased entirely. Four weeks had passed after the first flooding, when it began to again increase in severity; this was accompanied by chilliness, loss of appetite, diarrhœic stools, and a sensation as if everything were about to fall out of the abdomen. The blood voided had a very disagreeable smell. An account of the general anæmic condition *Bell.* seemed contra-indicated, and I thought of *Platina* and *Pulsatilla*. However, *Platina* 3 did nothing, and *Pulsatilla*, while it alleviated some, failed to act satisfactorily. I then gave, on account of the very bad smell, *Kreosote* 4; this soon effected a complete cessation of the flow of blood, and soon brought about such favorable change in the whole condition that the patient felt better than for many months.

In another case, also a woman in the climacterics, *Kreosote* 4 also proved to be efficacious. In this case also the bad smell of

the blood was a marked symptom.—*Dr. Sybel in Vol. L., Allg. Hom. Zeitg.*

"Hahnemann advises a dose of *Nux vom.* as the best remedy to allay the general hyper-sensitiveness of patients who always complain of aggravation of their condition even on receiving very small doses. He thus used this remedy as the introduction to a Homœopathic cure. Per contra, Hahnemann recommends a dose of *Opium* in cases of blunted sensibilities of some patients to excite their receptivity or responsiveness to the truly indicated remedy."—*Dr. Gaullon, in Vol. L., of Allg. Hom. Zeitg.*

A NEW EFFECT OF GUAJACUM.

Mrs. M. had been afflicted for several years with gouty troubles and especially with a frequently recurring gouty inflammation of the knees. As she had become quite debilitated, and as the Allopathic physician failed to relieve the violent pains, I was consulted. Her general condition seemed to call for *China* 30, but when after several days there was no change in the knee I gave *Guajac.* 30, with which I had had important results in many gouty complaints, but this also failed to give relief; but *Guajac.* 1 had the desired effect. After a few hours the swelling broke near the patella and the whole condition was much relieved, the pains quickly subsiding. *Sulphur* 6 completed the cure.

A short time after the same patient made a misstep and fell on an iron kettle, injuring that same knee. At once a violent inflammation set in, compelling her to cry out with pain and depriving her of sleep. I was again called in consultation. *Aconite*, *Pulsat.*, *Lycopod.* effected no change, when I again gave *Guajacum* 1 and very soon the swelling broke at the *condylus intern. femoris*, when the patient was freed from her pain. At the same time there formed an *abscessus per congestionem* on the upper thigh (on the *musculus flexoris cruris*, biceps, etc.). I did nothing for it, saying it would evacuate through the opening at the knee. But such was not the case, for the pains became so unbearable that after a few days her husband called and begged me to give him some more of the drops that twice already made the swelling break after a few hours. This remark first drew my attention to peculiar action of *Guajacum*, and I gave him the first dilution, and within six hours after taking

but twenty drops of the remedy the abscess opened, although the Allopathic house physician assured me that there were no symptoms present pointing to an impending opening of the abscess.

I had occasion to witness on two subsequent occasions the same peculiar action of *Guajacum* in scrofulous and gouty abscesses.

As I nowhere read of this peculiarity of *Guajacum*, I believed it to be in the interest of my German colleagues to draw their attention to these facts.—*Dr. L. H. Verwey, of Gravenhage in the Hague, Vol. L. of Allgem. hom. Zeitg.*

Translated for RECORDER.

ANOTHER USE FOR MULLEIN OIL.

A short time ago I was in Dodge city and was talking with a friend about the use of various remedies in veterinary practice, and amongst them I mentioned an almost instant cure of ear-ache in a boy and also the same in a cat by the use of mullein oil. He said: "Why do you Homœopaths use that? I used to have the well sweep full of bottles of Mullein blossoms when I was a boy. We used the oil as a dressing for burns, and it was the best thing we could get." He also related to me the following case, which is of interest and may prove of great value. An old neighbor, a Mr. Kemmis, had spent a large amount of money treating with various physicians for what they pronounced a rose cancer and without any relief. An Indian squaw told him to use mullein oil. He distilled it (as it is now prepared, by sun exposure), and for a short time bathed the cancer with the oil. The growth of the cancer was permanently checked, but was not healed. Mr. K. lived, perhaps, forty years after the treatment was used, and the cancer never again bothered him.

J. C. WENTZ.

HELODERMA HORRIDUS IN HEART FAILURE AND PARALYSIS OF THE LUNGS.

In my last letter the passage referring to kings and queens giving or offering to give large sums of money for a moment of time was rather foggy. What I was trying to say is that this medicine has power to arrest the process of death from paralysis of lungs or heart failure, and to restore the sufferer to healthy.

though it may be, feeble life. I am trying to use this powerful medicine, to look through it (as through a microscope) at a class of nerves not fully known, and am repeatedly asking myself: What is heart failure? What is paralysis of the lungs? And am so far compelled to believe that these are caused by a paralysis of the great sympathetic nervous system or the various motor nerves. But I must not say any more about these, for I know very little about them and I fear very little is written about them. Would it not be wonderful if it is found through some such drug proving as this that all the diseases, mental and physical, are caused by some of the finer nerves, nerves too fine for the most powerful microscope to see under post-mortem examination! Those nerves or muscles which cause a blood corpuscle or disk to expand or contract, or a cell of the brain, or air cells of lungs, for I take it that in a lung paralysis it does not take place all at once, but it must begin in some one finer cell and then spread by gradual loss of contractive or expansive power, by a class of nerves on which thought and will have no power. All this kind of thinking has been caused by the effects of *Heloderma horridus*, my proving of it and experience with it.

In the following case, Mrs. Ford, eighty-one years of age, has been my patient several times during the last four years. She suffered from erysipelas and dropsy in the legs. In September I was again called in for the same old trouble; the usual remedies were effectual. In October she caught cold, and had also a bad fall; her symptoms were that of pneumonia, fever, delirium and cough, pain in chest and hard work to breathe, blueness of lips, tongue and cheeks, cold extremities and was very low in appetite, and appeared to be sinking. Pulse, fifty; temperature, ninety, and to all human appearance was rapidly dying; all said so, and I fully believed so, but left *Heladerma horridus*, one powder in water, and ordered her tongue to be moistened with a feather dipped in this every half hour. I did not call the next day until evening. I was waiting to be notified of her death, but no such notice coming called to see, and to my surprise, found everything changed. I then gave *Hela. hor.* 200, every four hours, with placebos. All the bad symptoms gradually disappeared, breathing became natural, heart gained strength, pulse increased to seventy, temperature to ninety-eight and appetite become better, asking frequently for food. This continued so long as she was taking this medicine. She was so well that I ceased to attend, she having no aches or pains, was eating and sleeping well, bowels moved

regularly and night watching was given up. All who saw the recovery were pleasingly surprised, and so was I, and have frequently ask myself could anything else have done this. *Lachesis* has change a slate-colored tongue, and has aroused those who appeared to be dying for a short time, but to extend the life of one as good as dead for thirty days is a triumph for the *Helo. hor.* Will others try it and report? I know this one case does not establish anything, but makes one think and wonder, and being near to the symptoms produce when proving it, gratified me in trying it.

ROBERT BOOCKOCK, M. D.

A CASE OF INTERMITTENT FEVER TREATED WITH NAT. MUR.

Patient.—Suratjau, a fair-colored adult woman.

Disease.—Intermittent fever (since five days).

Characters of:

Type.—Quotidian.

Time.—Early morning five A. M., heavy fever and all its symptoms.

The next day at about five P. M. slight feverishness.

Prodrome.—Thirst and headache; no nausea, no vomiting; stretching and yawning.

Chill.—in the morning but not in the five P. M. accession; with thirst; no nausea, no vomiting; lying down with eyes closed when she was speaking to me; on being asked whether she sleeps during chill, she says no, but feels a sort of unconsciousness; headache; aching of limbs.

Heat.—With thirst; headache increased.

Sweat.—Profuse, gradually relieving all pain except headache; thirst, not much.

Apyrexia.—Never clear, emaciation, debility; loss of appetite; no hydroa.

Treatment.—*Nat. m.* 30, a drop a dose; one dose in the day-time in apyrexia, and other two doses (three doses being given) at night; if feverishness intervenes, one dose in sweating stage and the other dose two or three hours before the next expected paroxysm (five A. M.).

Medicine taken as ordered; thirst commenced at about two A. M.; comparatively slight chill at about five thirty A. M., with thirst; less headache; no pain of limbs; heat not so severe and

not so long lasting, with thirst; sweat at about eleven A. M. and then continuing, with little thirst at the commencement of sweat.

Treatment.—*Nat. m.* 30, a drop a dose; three doses given; one dose in this sweat at about eleven thirty A. M., and the second dose at about evening, and the third dose at about three hours before the paroxysm at about five A. M. to-morrow.

She had no fever yesterday all afternoon and night; accession of fever this morning at about five A. M.; had no chill but heat commenced with thirst (meaning first thirst and then heat); no aching of limbs and trunk, but slight headache. (To-day's time having been five P. M.) She had rather a clear remission yesterday.

Treatment.—*Nat. m.* 30, half a drop a dose; two doses given; one dose just after the fever is over and the second dose after evening, if there be no fever.

Eight A. M. Now remission (clear); says this remission commenced last night at about twelve o'clock; no heaviness of head; no stool.

Treatment.—*Nat. m.* 30, half a drop a dose; two doses given.

Had no fever yesterday; one stool yesterday; no complaints now (nine A. M.).

Treatment.—No medicine to-day.

Morning: doing well.

Diet: Rice, chicken broth, milk.

(Noted down in my case-book) recovered,

Remarks.—She came under treatment the second of July, 1893, and got rid of the fever on the fifth, having no fever since the fifth. Fever lasted three days after commencement of treatment, and she got her usual diet on the seventh day with no relapse. Six doses of six drops, a drop a dose, and four doses of two drops, half a drop a dose, were given to her, all making into eight drops. Now, one may easily understand how common salt may produce wonders in minute doses, ounces of which salt we devour with our daily dishes.

A Case of Ophthalmia Treated With *Nat. Mur.*

Patient.—Meher Karigar, of this place, aged about twenty-six years, of slightly black color, had an attack of syphilis about a year passed; had gonorrhœa before that.

This patient had been under my treatment for ulceration and inflammation of the gums since the twenty-fifth of May, 1894, for a period of about a week, getting *Merc. cor.* six globules, six per

dose, twice daily, and being about recovered when, on the second of the next month, he came with the above illness. I would have no doubt in attributing this inflammation of the conjunctiva to the medicine (*Merc. cor.*) he had been using, had it not been for the history of the case, which unerringly indicates something else being the cause of the disease.

Seven A. M. Ophthalmia of the left eye since three days, to-day being the third; had been using the medicine (*Merc. cor.*) till day before yesterday; no medicine yesterday and no medicine to-day. He belongs to the Subregistrars's office here, where another man, named Rupchand, had been ill with ophthalmia of both eyes before this. My patient used to take Rupchand's *gâmchâ*, a native towel, when Rupchand was ill with ophthalmia, to wipe his (my patient's) face and eyes. Before Rupchand got the disease there was in the office another man, a clerk, who became ill with the disease. Another case of ophthalmia seen yesterday.

Present Symptoms.—Redness; lachrymation; agglutination of lids at night; sensation of sands and dust in the eye; upper lid swelled especially; slight heaviness; pupils slightly contracted. Tongue colored with *pân*—juice.

Treatment.—*Nat. m.*, thirty globules, two globules per dose; twice daily.

Diet.—Rice, milk, by day. *Atâ* (coarse flour), hand-made bread, by night, and milk. Ordered to bathe as usual.

Seven A. M. Inflammation and ulceration of the gums continuing as before this treatment.

Treatment, the same; diet, the same, Bathing discontinued.

Four P. M. Redness of eye less; photophobia, lachrymation and gumming less; ulceration and inflammation of the gums almost gone.

Treatment.—*Nat. m.*, thirty globules; two per dose; twice daily.

Diet as above. Bathing stopped.

No more medicine was used and he recovered with no relapse. See how a thing of every day's use performs wonders in Homœopathy. Try to study medicines properly and thoroughly, and you will find every one of them filled with riches far surpassing in real value the wealth of the emperors of the world.

A. W. K. CHOUDHURY.

Satkhira P. O., Calcutta, India.

BOOK NOTICES.

Characteristic Materia Medica Memorizer. By William H. Burt, M. D. 394 pages. Cloth, \$2.50. Chicago: Halsey Bros. Company. 1895.

As indicated by the title, this book is designed as a materia medica short cut. The author says: "The design of this work

is to bring together a sufficient number of the *most practical characteristics*, or '*keynotes*,' of our leading remedies, both as to drug pathology and therapeutics, to form a *complete skeleton* or *framework* of each drug, so that the student may be better able to *memorize them*; for a physician, in order to be a good *clinician*, should have the *leading characteristics* of each drug *fixed fast* in his memory, so that he can utilize them, at a moment's warning, whenever a disease confronts him. Up to date there is no other *Materia Medica* which fulfills these requirements, and this one is offered to the profession especially for such use." The last statement it strikes us is rather strong when we recall Guernsey's *Keynotes*, Cleveland's *Salient*, Breyfogle's *Epitome*, Hawke's *Characteristic*, Monroe's jingling *Memorizer*, and Dewey's *Essentials*. Still there is always room for one more. Dr. Burt gives twenty-six "grand characteristics" for *Arsenicum*, forty for *Sulphur*, thirty for *Rhus*, twenty-four for *Aconite*, and so on down to two for *Antifebrin* and one for *Calendula*. The last named we quote, for it is excellent: "Cut and lacerated wounds heal by first intention, in a most marvelous manner, when the remedy is used locally and internally. Use the cerate, or keep the parts wet constantly with a weak solution of the tincture." The publishers have selected an unusual type, large pica, or bigger, if we mistake not.

Text-Book of Hygiene: A Comprehensive Treatise on the Principles and Practice of Preventive Medicine from an American Standpoint. By George H. Rohé, M. D., Professor of Therapeutics, Hygiene and Mental Diseases in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore; Superintendent of the Maryland Hospital for the Insane; member of the American Public Health Association; Foreign Associate of the Société Française d'Hygiène, etc. Third edition, thoroughly revised and largely rewritten, with many illustrations and valuable tables. Royal octavo, 553 pages. Cloth, \$3.00 net. Philadelphia: The F. A. Davis Co. 1894.

The author says of his own work: "The aim of the author in writing this book has been to place in the hands of the American student, practitioner and sanitary officer a trustworthy guide to the principles and practice of preventive medicine. He has endeavored to gather within its covers the essential facts upon which the art of preserving health is based, and to present these

to the reader in clear and easily understood language. The author cannot flatter himself that much in the volume is new. He hopes nothing in it is untrue." The fact of a third edition speaks well for Dr Rohé's work. Each chapter is followed by a series of questions on its contents.

A Text Book of Genecology. By James C. Wood, A. M., M. D. (From *Homœopathic Review*).

Professor Wood's treatise is at once sign and product of the healthy self-sufficiency of Homœopathy in America, and connotes a virile independence of conjoint tuition to which the European Homœopathic institutions would do well to attain. While the practice of the latter is to amiably graft a scientific therapeutics on a parent stock of Allopathic training, our American *confères* will accept no such position, but provide a full-orbed curriculum for students, inclusive of all branches of medical and surgical study. This, then, is the genius of the text book before us; and accordingly it contains much more than is purely germane to our therapeutic dogma. The factors which determine gynæcological lesions, the regional anatomy of the parts, the general and special pathology of pelvic troubles, the methods of physical examination, the differential diagnosis of specified diseased conditions, and a fully elaborated operative *technique*, are necessarily superadded to purely therapeutic considerations, albeit these bulk largely in this volume. It is the completeness of the scheme, no less than the adequate handling of the detail, which entitles this work to rank high in recent gynæcological literature.

Naturally the Homœopathic therapeutics interest us most, and here Prof. Wood has done these resources full justice, with not the least tendency to prolixity. The specific phenomena calling for each cited drug are given with commendable brevity, and no attempt is made to press every remedy into service for every lesion. And a number of authenticated cases, illustrative of drug action, are interspersed throughout the book, giving concrete form to the abstract prescriptions.

The chapter on uterine bleeding is a fair sample of the author's work. After noting, *inter alia*, that genital hemorrhage does not always proceed from the uterus, and that rectal or urethral bleeding may be erroneously surmised as uterine by the patient, the usual causes of uterine hemorrhage are categorically given, and considered in detail. Plumbism is cited in an interesting para-

graph, although hydatidiform degeneration of the chorion is omitted from the list, and scarcely sufficient emphasis is laid upon the absolute necessity for local examination in every case where hemorrhage recurs after the menopause. We are entirely in accord with the author when he writes that "the practice of relying absolutely upon subjective symptoms and the indicated remedy, when the loss of blood is at all persistent, is not only reprehensible, but should be actionable as well." The accessory, operative, and therapeutic measures are fully described; and with this chapter in his head, the cases of uterine bleeding are rare indeed which cannot be adequately met by the practitioner.

Perhaps next to uterine hemorrhage ranks dysmenorrhœa in tasking the resources of the practitioner. Professor Wood closely follows the well known division of Thomas and other authors into congestive, ovarian, obstructive, etc. We think the author is scarcely at his best in dealing with this often obstinate trouble; for, in proportion to its frequency and acuteness, both therapeutic and operative resources seem all too limited. It is only just to remark that the remedial indications are set forth at some length, and careful discrimination is made between the treatment at the time and during the interval; but remedies, as usually prescribed, often fail, and divulsion, though often excellent in its results, acts in a manner of which we hitherto are totally ignorant. He who will show, with clearness and precision, how to meet this commonest of menstrual troubles successfully by non-operative measures, will earn and gain the grateful thanks of all womankind.

The operative sections in the volume are particularly well done, and may be read and re-read with advantage. The details in both major and minor work are presented with the clearness and precision of an operator thoroughly accustomed to the procedures he describes. We note, *passim*, a curious misprint in a paragraph quoted from Greig Smith, concerning the quantity of acid needed in the preparation of sponges. The quantity should be *four* ounces, not one. And in the ensuing paragraph the reader would infer that Borham's method is still under consideration, and that the soda alluded to is hyposulphite; whereas the author has gone on to Tait's method, and the alkali he uses is a carbonate.

Taken generally, the work is singularly free from errata. The most striking feature in the volume is the originality and multiplicity of the diagrams. Where these are taken from nature, their excellence is beyond criticism. The whole book is a more creditable specimen of topography than sometimes comes to us

from across the water, and in general arrangement leaves little to be desired. We heartily wish Professor Wood that second edition which the excellence of the work fully deserve.—*Monthly Homœopathic Review*.

THE AMERICAN HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACOPŒIA. This work stands in relation to Homœopathy in much the same position as the United States Pharmacopœia to the general profession. Such a work must necessarily be of value not only to the Homœopathic physician, but likewise to all others who are interested in Homœopathic remedies or their mode of preparation. In these days when Homœopaths are writing prescriptions, it certainly is incumbent on the pharmacist to have a copy of that work which gives a standard, so to speak, to Homœopathic preparations. Even to those who have no *penchant* for Homœopathy, such a volume is interesting as giving a key to the therapeutic resources of a large number of medical men.

The work appears to be very complete, likewise concise, and must be invaluable to the medical student of the *similia* persuasion. Already the reviewer has found it of material benefit in supplying information regarding preparations for which inquiry is often made, and of which no knowledge can be obtained through any other source.—*Medical Age*, Sept., 1891.

"AMONG the many advantages to be derived from so elaborate a work as Allen's *Symptom Register* is the grouping together of remedies possessing similar symptoms. Such an arrangement greatly lessens the temptation to routinism and encourages us to employ the only legitimate method, that of individualization. We have several times during the past winter been able to relieve patients speedily and satisfactorily with drugs, the indication for which might have been unknown to us but for this convenient index."—*Farrington*.

"I THINK my success in practice has increased exactly in proportion to my increased knowledge of *Materia Medica*, which can never be too closely studied by anyone who desires to be 'a busy practitioner.'"—*Cranch*.

NEXT to his favorite, Hausmann, Dr. Bojanus favors Farrington's method of teaching *materia medica*, as exemplified in his *Clinical Materia Medica*. He says: "A good deal of time would be wanted to get well acquainted with Hausmann, and to catch up the thread of his ideas, so suddenly cut off by death; till that time comes I do not think that there is any method more suitable and more conducive to study alone than the method of Farrington of reading lectures upon *materia medica*; and if for the present the teacher takes these as a model he will certainly commit no blunder."

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THE story goes that not long ago the people of one of the West India Islands introduced the mongoose to clear out the rats and other small deer that infested their homes. The mongoose went to work and multiplied until the rat supply would no longer support them; then they cleaned out the snakes, the birds, fowls, and at last account were beginning on the young of larger animals, and the people of that island sigh for the good old days when rats swarmed and the mongoose was unknown, for as the birds disappeared insects increased until now they are a plague—a plague of insects and a plague of mongoose. There are to-day a number of possible medical mongoose that the cautious man should handle with extreme care, such as antitoxin, hydrophobia virus, consumption lymph, cholera extract, etc.

THE *Medical Record* of November 17th contains an editorial on "The Dangers of Bread and Butter," apparently written in good faith, but one can hardly help thinking that it is one of Dr. Schrady's dry satires. That homely bread and butter should be infected with deadly bacteria is too much! Yet such is the asserted fact. Bread and butter is, or are (as you please), infested with:

Bacillus subtilis, Variety 1 (hay bacillus); bacillus subtilis, Variety 2 (hay bacillus); bacillus subtilis, Variety 3 (hay bacillus); sarcin (*a*, large; sarcina (*b*), smaller than (*a*); bacillus A (large, thick, rounded ends); bacillus B (large, thick, smaller than A); bacillus C (small, copious spore formation); bacillus D (smaller still, some spore formation); bacillus E (bacillus figurans); micrococcus A (small white colonies); micrococcus B (rosaceus (?) accidental); staphylococcus (very regular, larger than staphylococcus aureus).

If they continue to deprive us of food at this rate we shall soon

be forced to live on canvas back duck, no flies having been discovered on that member of the *anatidæ* up to date.

DR. DONALD CAMPBELL BLACK, of Glasgow, lets off the following savage blast: "I read in a recent number of an influential medical contemporary that Sir Joseph Lister had been awarded the Albert Medal of the Society of Arts 'for the discovery and establishment of the antiseptic method of treating wounds and injuries (what is this?), by which not only has the art of surgery been greatly promoted and human life saved in all parts of the world, but extensive industries have been created for the supply of materials for carrying the treatment into effect.' If it be 'science' to give a transient impulse to the manufacture of 'putty' and calico, then I have certainly misinterpreted the term 'science' during all the years that I have lived."

THE following extract from a letter from Dr. Charles W. Stiles, of Newburyport, Mass., is not without interest to those who are investigating phytolacca berries in reference to obesity:

"Speaking about phytolacca berries in obesity," he writes, "reminds me that if any man hath whereof to boast I have. I began treating Mr. —, of this city, some five months ago; at that time his weight was two hundred and ninety-eight pounds. I saw him last week and he told me that he weighed two hundred and two pounds. 'What a falling off,' etc.!"

A GENTLEMAN twenty-seven years old recently said to us: "Doctor, I have called on you to tell me what is the matter with me. I have been coughing for a year, very weak, lost about fifteen pounds, profuse night sweats, bowels loose and generally miserable. I have been treating with an old school physician for two months and he has given me no relief. In fact I have grown steadily worse, yet he says I have not consumption, only catarrh of the throat." On examination we found pulse 104, temperature 101, respirations 36, and almost no sound whatever could be detected on listening at the back of the lungs, while the sounds heard by placing the ear in front of his chest were greatly muffled. Observations at different hours the

next three days revealed but a very little difference in his symptoms except morning fall and evening rise of temperature. The microscope revealed very distinctly two germs of bacillus tuberculosis. Doubting our diagnosis of consumption he had a second sample of the expectoration examined under the microscope by another physician. He found a large number of the germs of consumption. Upon the assurance from his first physician that he did not have consumption he had allowed his life insurance policy to expire. After our diagnosis of consumption was confirmed, he, without our knowledge, went to another insurance company and would have succeeded in passing the examination if his pulse had not been so rapid. We gave him two doses of *Bacillinum* 200 a week apart. The night sweats left him and his general symptoms improved. He also gained six pounds within three weeks. No fever now. He has gone to Denver to live and has passed from under our observation.—*Dr. L. D. Rodgers, in People's Health Journal.*

IN the October 1st issue of the *Medical Century*, in all of the articles on typhoid fever, I see no mention made of *Pyrogenium*. I got the indications of it from THE RECORDER, and I would not be without it for fevers of a high degree and a poisoned condition of the system. Two or three doses will bring down the fever every time, if of that nature. I gave a few doses to one of my friends, "a regular," and he said it worked to a charm and wanted to know what it was and where he could get it.

Another remedy I seldom see mentioned is *Ceanothus Am.* for Splenic troubles. Here in the South it is, I might say, a specific for a pain in the left side, under the short ribs. Try it.—*Dr. J. A. Whitman, Beaufort, S. C., in Medical Century.*

THE editor of the New Albany *Medical Herald* in the exultation and pride of one enjoying the morning of life, wrote: "The graduate of 1854 is a perfect ignoramus in comparison to the graduate of our modern schools." Thereby he aroused the wrath of some of the old boys. But they should not get angry; a smile would be more befitting, for, when the young chap has had a little of his freshness rubbed off, if he has anything in him, no one will see clearer than he what an ass he made of himself.

PERSONAL.

The announcement of "The Metropolitan Post-Graduate School of Medicine (Homœopathic)" is out. Leading New York men are at its head. Location, 245 East 84th street.

Under all her frills and fancies, says one of her sex, of the "New Woman," you will still find "that same old girl."

They say that tuberculosis is behind eighty per cent. of the cases of fistula in ano. *Bacillinum* should be thought of if they say true.

The only way to detect "impure virus" is to use it.

The South is moving—the Southern Homœopathic Medical College reports the largest class it ever had.

The *Medical Brief* says that the "antitoxine craze" now prevailing is enough "to bow the head of every honest disciple of Æsculus in impotent shame and make the angels weep."

Dr. W. W. Frazer has removed from Fairmount to Dunkirk, Ind. Special attention, eyes.

The book reviewer of the *Allgemeine Homöopathische Zeitung* classes "Dr." Carey's book under "Neue homöopathische literatur in Amerika." Go away from home to learn the news.

That little book, *Bread from Stones*, has excited an unusual degree of interest in all classes.

As "antitoxin" is "inert," while the treatment that preceded it was active, the cause of the reduced death-rate is obvious.

The first death from typhoidism occurred on September 17, 1894, at Tuzer, Hungary.

"Instead of reviewing it he is likely to fall into the error of supposing his author to be a fool rather than himself." Caustic Zangwill.

Some good papers in this number of the RECORDER from the wealth of German Homœopathic literature. More to follow in Vol. X.

Now is the time when subscribers pay up and write appreciative letters of endorsement to the editor—or they don't.

Suing for damages has become a regular profession.

Dr. J. C. Bartlett has removed from Manchester to Ripley, Ohio.

The *Chicago Homœopath*, by the students of the C. H. M. C., is the latest arrival.

The press and the pulpit fulminate against football and the public pay five dollars for a good seat at a game.

A dainty Christmast present—Helmuth's *With the Pousse Cafe*.

The address of Dr. S. H. Blodgett is now 1131 Massachusetts avenue, Cambridge, Mass.

"Sensational Medicine" is suggested as a name for a growing department in the art curative.

Virchow has sat down on "antitoxin" so hard that it will probably never rise again.

Lawson Tait flouts the "so-called germ theory of disease" and laughs at the "modern microbe catcher."

The sales of patent medicines in England has fallen off 4,000,000 from preceding year.

They say that in hard times the death-rate is lower than in flush times.

